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Annual Report

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Department of

Health

of...


The City of New York

1906

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1906

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1906.

VOLUME I.



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BOARD OF HEALTH.

Report for the Year ending December 31, 1906.

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH TO HIS HONOR THE MAYOR REGARD-
ING THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK DURING THE YEAR
ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1906.

The Board of Health respectfully submits the following report of the various operations of the Department of Health for the year ending December 31, 1906:

There were 111,722 births reported during the year, as against 103,881 reported in 1905. An increase was also noted in the number of marriages, 48,355 being reported as against 42,675 in 1905.

The death rate has been slightly higher than during the preceding year, 76,203 deaths being reported, an increase of 2,489 over the year 1905. On the whole, however, the death rate of the old City of New York (present Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx) has shown a decrease of 46.70 as compared with the death rate of the old City of New York in 1866 when the Board of Health was first organized.

There has been a decrease in the death rate from typhoid fever, smallpox, and the diarrhœal diseases of children. Particular attention is called to this last fact, as there was an actual decrease of 126 deaths from this cause, notwithstanding the increase in the total population. This result is undoubtedly due to a great extent to the efforts of the Department of Health in the line of education of the mothers as to proper methods of infant feeding.

There has been an increase in the death rate from broncho-pneumonia. This is due undoubtedly to the fact that broncho-pneumonia is a common sequelæ of measles, and 1906 was a so-called measles year, 40,000 cases being reported against 20,000 during 1905. 8,955 deaths

were reported from pulmonary tuberculosis, giving a death rate of 2.16 per 1,000, against 8,335 deaths and a death rate of 2.12 for 1905. Although this increase is a small one, it shows the necessity of persistent attention to this disease by the Board of Health. Not only should the present municipal sanatorium at Otisville be enlarged, but additional sanatoria and hospitals should be erected by the city affording a means of early diagnosis of the disease, and consequent hope of recovery for those patients unable to pay for medical care.

The death rate from epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis has materially decreased, showing that the epidemic of the two previous winters has terminated. As a result, a decrease is shown from the diseases classified under the general term of nervous diseases.

Particular attention should be directed to the increase in the death rate from diseases of the heart and kidneys. This increase has not been confined alone to the City of New York, but is general in the large centers of population throughout the country. For the period from 1869 to 1878, the combined average death rate from these diseases in New York City was 17.13 per 10,000, while during 1906 the rate had increased to 27.34. The prevalence of influenza undoubtedly has contributed to this increase, but the most marked contributory causes are those pertaining to the overactivity of city life.

SANITARY BUREAU.

The number of inspections and reinspections of the Sanitary Bureau shows a steady increase over the preceding years, as may be seen from the following table:

1904.....	1,595,244
1905.....	2,011,519
1906.....	2,074,314

Twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine orders were issued for the abatement of nuisances. Of the total complaints investigated, 45,911 were received from citizens, the remainder being taken up on the initiative of the Inspectors.

Complaints cared for by the Sanitary Inspectors cover a wide field, including defective drainage and ventilation, lack of water supply,

overcrowding of lodging-houses and workshops, noises, smoke, and various violations of the Labor Law. The city is divided into districts, and, in addition to investigating individual complaints, the inspectors are held responsible for the sanitary condition of their districts.

The smoke nuisance from large manufacturing plants and from locomotives entering the Borough of Manhattan has been materially reduced. The completion of the plan for the installation of electric locomotives on the New York Central and New York, New Haven and Hartford railroads would mean a complete abatement of this nuisance. During the year the Sanitary Code was altered by amending the section relating to the discharge of smoke making it broader in its scope, so that it may entirely cover the smoke nuisance.

During the year, there were several explosions caused by the leakage of gasoline into the city sewers from garages where automobiles were stored and repaired. Immediate action was taken in this matter, with the result that since the middle of May there has been no evidence of the escape of gasoline into the public sewers, and the department has received no complaints regarding it.

LODGING HOUSES.

The Sanitary Code prescribes that for all lodging-houses containing rooms in which there are more than three beds for the use of lodgers, or in which more than six persons are allowed to sleep, a permit from the Board of Health shall be required. There are about 102 lodging-houses in the city, and during the past year the total number of lodgings was 17,978.

Although the Charter of the City of New York provides that inspection of lodging-houses must be made at least twice a year, it has been found advisable to detail one inspector solely to this duty, with the result that there have been 2,764 inspections made, an average of 27 to each lodging-house. This has resulted in materially improving the sanitary condition of these places.

CHILD LABOR LAW.

In the enforcement of this law, an average of 500 inspections have been made each week. Particular care has been taken in guarding

against the violation of this law in the large department stores and the telegraph and messenger service, particularly in the weeks immediately preceding the midwinter holidays. Out of 36,590 inspections made of mercantile establishments, violations of this law were found only in $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the cases. A new feature of this law which went into effect on October 1, 1906, included the provision that "in cities of the first-class, no child under the age of sixteen years would be employed, permitted or suffered to work in or in connection with any such establishment after seven o'clock in the evening of any day." This section of the law has met with almost universal compliance.

HEALTH SQUAD.

The Health Squad has been maintained at a high standard of efficiency, and has materially assisted in the abatement of nuisances and enforcement of Board orders.

A total of 3,006 arrests were made by this squad during the year for violations of the Sanitary Code.

FOOD INSPECTION.

During the year 18,276,385 pounds of fruit, food, and fish were condemned and destroyed, a decided increase in amount over the preceding year.

In addition to the working force assigned to the inspection of meat in slaughter houses, the inspection of markets and retail butcher shops has made possible more vigorous enforcement of the law in regard to the sale of putrid and tainted meat. During the year 1906, 1,526,239 pounds of meat were condemned and destroyed, an increase of over 300,000 pounds over the amount condemned during the year 1905.

MILK.

The inspection of creameries shipping milk to the city has been carried on even more systematically than during the previous year. Unsanitary conditions have been remedied by the proprietors, and practically all of the creameries are now in good sanitary condition. Although the Board of Health has no direct authority to compel the owners of these places to make any change in their equipment or

methods of handling milk and cream, it has the power to prevent the sale of milk in the city when there is reason to believe that it is produced or handled in unsanitary surroundings. The effect of this prohibition has been an incentive for the creameries, farms and dairies to observe the rules and regulations of the department pertaining to this subject.

Early in 1906 it was decided to extend the inspection work of the department to cover the sanitary supervision of farms and dairies supplying milk to the creameries. This work has been performed as thoroughly as consistent with the limited number of inspectors assigned to this duty. At present only fifteen inspectors are detailed to this work, and it is practically impossible for them to cover the entire territory supplying milk to New York City. This territory includes some portion of six States, and there are over forty thousand of the farms and dairies. This plan is an important advance in the work of safeguarding the milk supply, and the results so far obtained have been most satisfactory.

Although the milk supply of New York City is in a purer and cleaner condition than it has ever been before, in order to make it really effective, the staff of inspectors should be materially increased.

During the year, 708 creameries, and 11,000 farms and dairies were inspected. The system of inspection includes the careful observation of the milk from the time it leaves the farm until it reaches the consumer.

In the city systematic inspection is made of all shops where milk is sold, and the rules and regulations of the Sanitary Code are strictly enforced. During the year, 131,150 inspections were made, 138,729 specimens examined, 41,395 quarts of milk destroyed, and 678 arrests made for violations of the Sanitary Code in regard to milk.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Persistent and continuous oversight of the slaughter-houses has been maintained for the purpose of keeping these places in a sanitary condition and preventing the sale of unfit meat. 432,540 cattle, 1,613,385 sheep, 954,141 hogs, 294,921 calves—a grand total of 3,294,987 animals—were slaughtered in the city during the year. On account

of the careful inspection and watchfulness maintained by this department, the bi-products, consisting of fat, blood and offal, were treated and disposed of on the premises without being productive of any nuisance.

IMMIGRATION.

During the month of May, 1906, a new form of contract was executed with the United States Government, through the Commissioner of Immigration of the Port of New York, for the care and treatment of immigrants sick with contagious diseases and removed to the hospitals of this department. Compensation at the rate of \$2.00 a day for each person, and \$14.00 as the cost of burial of each immigrant who dies, has brought in a total revenue to the department of \$85,266. The new feature of this contract includes the transportation by the Department of Health of all patients to and from Ellis Island and the department hospitals. This service is paid for by the government at the rate of \$2.00 each way for each person transported. This has proven an additional source of revenue to the amount of \$1,314.

PENSION FUND.

The income from searches and transcripts of births, marriages and deaths, has amounted to \$21,424.70. This added to the fines and penalties, and interest on money invested, has made a total addition of \$57,222.40 to the pension fund. The total disbursements for the year were \$21,205.24, making the pension fund at the close of the year \$244,028.97. Four new pensions were granted during the year, and two pensioners who were on the roll died.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Willard Parker Hospital.

New Buildings—

- Cold storage building erected.
- Animal house erected.
- Temporary boiler-house erected.
- Administration building completed.

Alterations—

Main building entirely remodeled.

Old boiler-house remodeled.

Upper part of disinfecting station remodeled into a dormitory for help.

New stalls erected in stable of ambulance station.

Contracts executed for—

New dormitory building.

Refrigerating plant.

North Brother Island.

Completed—

Two isolation buildings.

Alterations—

Old coalhouse altered into a waiting room and discharge room for patients.

Additional boiler installed in boiler-house.

Work in progress increasing area of the island.

Contracts executed for repainting of buildings.

Bronx Office.

New Office building provided at an annual rental of \$2,000.

Alteration of rooms for use as tuberculosis clinic.

Westchester Property.

Plans accepted in connection with a vaccine station—

Laboratory buildings.

Stable.

Boiler-house.

Dwelling.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Kingston Avenue Hospital.

New morgue building being erected.

Area walls built around the storehouse and laundry building.

Pipe gallery constructed.

Addition to stable completed.

Two additional boilers installed.

Contracts executed for—

Area walls.

Incinerator building.

Pipe system.

Morgue building.

Measles pavilion.

Extension to Nurses' Home.

Plans received for—

Measles building.

Plans completed for—

Extension to Nurses' Home.

Brooklyn Office.

Site obtained and plans drawn for new office building.

Otisville Sanatorium.

New Buildings—

Dining pavilion.

One-story shack.

Two-story shack.

Six portable houses.

Old buildings renovated, painted and repaired.

Work in progress on water supply and drainage system.

Contracts executed for—

Cow stable.

Dairy.

STOREHOUSES.

The storehouse system having proved practical, a storehouse has been established at the tuberculosis sanatorium at Otisville. Notwithstanding the isolated location of this sanatorium, and the conditions encountered in securing the services of competent help, the storehouse system has been most successful.

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.

New grades and prices in antitoxin have been instituted and a method perfected whereby antitoxin is prepared for use in syringe containers.

STEAMBOAT "RIVERSIDE."

The steamboat "Riverside" has been delivered to the department and is now in commission. This boat, which is used for the transportation of patients ill with contagious disease, has been built with that purpose in view, and has separate wards and rooms for convalescents, doctors and nurses.

The launch "Pelham," used for conveying passengers and visitors between the Riverside Hospital and the department dock, has also been put in commission.

OTISVILLE.

Title to property at Otisville, upon which it had been decided to establish a tuberculosis sanatorium, was obtained by the city early in the year. An outline and complete topographical map of the property has been made, and the installation of water supply and drainage system has been begun. Plans have been prepared for the alteration of existing buildings to render them suitable for occupancy, for shacks or dormitories for patients, and for a cow stable and dairy building. Contracts have been made for the construction of two shacks, a dining hall, cow stable and dairy building, and for the delivery of trees, lumber, cement, pipe fittings, drains, wooden tanks and horses. A storehouse has been established. The site and buildings have been generally improved, and a working force, including physicians, nurses, orderlies and domestic servants has been organized. The first patients were received on July 15, 1906.

Not only is the opening of the Otisville sanatorium thoroughly justified but it undoubtedly will be found inadequate to accommodate the number of patients needing treatment. Extended facilities should be supplied by the city, so that all indigent cases may be seen and cared for early in the progress of their disease, making recovery possible, and the probability of spreading the disease unlikely.

RIVERSIDE SANATORIUM.

The capacity of this institution is now 116 beds, an increase of 36 beds since 1905. Even with these enlarged facilities there is constantly a waiting list of patients ready to enter this institution.

STEREOPTICON PICTURE EXHIBITION.

In order to extend the work of popular education on the subject of tuberculosis, stereopticon exhibitions were given in 23 of the public parks of Manhattan during the summer of 1906. Various pictures of general interest were shown, interspersed with pictures relating to tuberculosis, and short, pithy sayings in regard to the prevention and care of the disease. These exhibitions have been so successful that it is hoped to extend their scope during the following year.

CLINIC.

The work of the clinic for the treatment of communicable pulmonary diseases has steadily broadened and progressed. It has served as a model for similar institutions elsewhere and has thoroughly justified its establishment.

Similar clinics were established during the year in the Borough of The Bronx and the Borough of Brooklyn.

During the year 21,197 patients were treated, with an average daily attendance of 70.

The distribution of extra diet in the form of milk and eggs has been continued and has given satisfactory results.

Since the opening of the sanatorium for tuberculosis patients at Otisville all applicants have been examined at the clinic, and a medical inspector has been detailed to conduct each party of patients to the sanatorium.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Almost 2,000 fewer cases were reported during 1906 than during 1905, a fact rendered more striking when it is realized that the reporting of these cases is adhered to by physicians more faithfully each year.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Less than one-half as many cases of this disease occurred during 1906 as during 1905, the death rate being reduced from 5.03 to 1.94. During the year these cases have been under strict sanitary supervision.

DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Fewer cases of small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, croup and vari-cella were reported than during the year 1905. Measles showed a decided increase, it being a so-called measles year.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND EXAMINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

During the year 1906 the regular routine work of excluding from school attendance children ill with contagious diseases has been carried on, with the result that 12,895 children were excluded. This number was nearly 60,000 less than during 1903. This enormous decrease in the number of children excluded is due to the fact that minor contagious

ailments are now treated in the schools by the nurses, and the contagion held in check, thereby making it perfectly safe for children to associate with their schoolmates. This system has been a great aid in the educational advancement of the child, as practically no time is lost from school work, and the personal efforts of the nurses in not only treating these children at school but in visiting at their homes and seeing that the treatment is persistently carried on, has been an invariable aid in promoting hygienic conditions and personal cleanliness.

The nurses of this division have done much of the routine of the inspection of the school children, formerly a part of the doctor's duty. Medical inspectors have devoted this extra time to giving a complete physical examination of the children. During the year 79,203 children were examined, and it was found that 56,259 showed some mental or physical defect. When any abnormality is found to exist a postal card is sent to the parents of the child, telling them of this fact, and advising them to take the child to a physician or dispensary for treatment. A return postal card is attached with the request that the attending physician fill this out and mail it to the department. It is thus possible to keep in touch with the disposition of the case, and the number of these cards received has been most gratifying, as showing a tendency on the part of the parents to care for their children and have their defects remedied as soon as the matter is brought to their attention.

NURSING.

There are at present 53 nurses assigned to duty in the work of medical inspection of school children and caring for cases of contagious disease. The work has been pursued along the same lines instituted in 1905, and the results have been most satisfactory.

The school nurses have made particular effort to see that all children with defective eyesight have been supplied with glasses, and this result has often been accomplished only as the result of great personal expenditure of time and effort.

Children with other physical defects have been taken by the nurses to physicians or dispensaries when it has seemed evident that the parents were too busy to do so themselves.

The work of the nurses assigned to duty in the care of contagious diseases has undoubtedly resulted in less fear among the more ignorant population as to the effects of having the case reported to the Department of Health. Isolation is more easily maintained and the patient's chances for recovery heightened in instances where the nurses assist in the care of the case.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL WORK.

For the treatment of trachoma the Department of Health has at its disposal a hospital of 20 beds, situated at One Hundred and Eighteenth street and Pleasant avenue, and a dispensary situated at Gouverneur Slip.

The medical staff assigned to this work consists of eight physicians, all of whom are qualified oculists. The number of cases of trachoma treated by operation during 1906 was 1,385, or 3,000 less than during 1903. The number of treatments given, however, were 187,717, an increase of over 40,000 over the number during 1903. These figures show that, although the number of cases of trachoma has not materially decreased, the type of case is much improved, as those requiring operation are few in number, regular treatment curing the type now encountered.

SANITARY BUREAU.

The following is a condensed summary of the amount of work performed by the Sanitary Bureau during the year 1906:

Number of inspections and reinspections	2,074,314
Number of complaints forwarded for orders.....	27,779
Number of inspections of mercantile establishments.....	36,590
Number of nuisances abated by personal effort by the Sanitary Squad (Police).	31,141
Total number of pounds of milk, fruit, food, meat and fish, condemned and destroyed	18,276,385
Total number of vaccinations performed.....	152,420
Number of infected rooms disinfected.....	86,174
Number of examinations of school children.....	5,007,244
Number of school children excluded	12,895
Number of physical examinations (Manhattan) school children....	79,203
Number of bacteriological diagnosis of suspected diphtheria.....	25,416

Number of bacteriological examinations of suspected tuberculosis..	21,779
Number of specimens of blood examined for typhoid fever reaction, Widal test	6,160
Number of specimens of urine examined for typhoid fever reaction, Diazo	1,220
Number of specimens of blood examined for malarial organisms....	1,198
Number of chemical analyses	13,022
Number of milk inspections (year 1905, 104,794).....	131,150
Number of specimens of milk examined.....	138,729
Number of quarts of adulterated milk destroyed.....	41,395
Number of milk inspections outside City of New York.....	11,708
Amount of fines for violations of Milk Ordinances.....	\$13,045

Number of contagious diseases reported—

Year 1905	50,258
Year 1906	70,604

Number of communicable diseases reported—

Year 1905	31,516
Year 1906	32,764

Number of patients treated at—

	1905.	1906.
Reception Hospital	1,894	1,954
* Willard Parker Hospital.....	478	988
Riverside Hospital	2,048	2,231
Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	2,263	3,078

* Hospital closed from June 17, 1905, to March 14, 1906.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The following is a report of the work performed in the office of the secretary for the year ending December 31, 1906, as accomplished under the chief and auditing clerk of the Department of Health and the assistant chief clerks assigned to duty in the various boroughs of the city:

CHIEF CLERK.

Report of the work performed in the office of the Chief Clerk during the year 1906, subdivided into classes, established so that proper supervision can be at all times maintained, and thus controlling the organization of this branch of the service.

FINANCES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The following appropriations were approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the support and maintenance of the Department of Health during the year 1906, as follows:

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Title.	Amount.
Salaries—	
Board of Health and Executive Officers.....	\$53,557 00
Officers, Clerks, Inspectors and other employees.....	590,815 00
Supplies and Contingencies.....	44,073 00
Hospital Fund (excluding payments to private hospitals).....	170,871 66
Disinfection	68,050 00
Bacteriological Laboratory	63,850 00
Salaries—Medical School Inspection.....	159,000 00
Abatement of Nuisances.....	1,600 00
Support of Ambulance Service.....	28,100 00
Removal of Night Soil, Offal and Dead Animals.....	69,880 00
Sanitary Police	94,600 00
Total	<u>\$1,344,396 66</u>

Statement of Revenue Bond Funds and Corporate Stock issued during the year 1906 for the purposes specified and to also provide for lack of funds caused by the insufficiency of appropriations:

REVENUE BOND FUNDS ISSUED.

Jan. 12, 1906.	Supplies, etc., Tuberculosis Sanatorium.....	\$70,000 00
Feb. 2, 1906.	Salaries for Nurses.....	10,000 00
Mar. 16, 1906.	Salaries for Nurses.....	45,000 00
July 6, 1906.	Salaries for Nurses.....	2,437 50
Feb. 2, 1906.	Antitoxin	22,000 00
" 2, 1906.	Drug Laboratory	10,000 00
" 2, 1906.	Tuberculosis Clinic	10,000 00
" 2, 1906.	Medical Commission (Pneumonia).....	10,000 00
" 2, 1906.	Medical Commission (Meningitis).....	5,000 00
Mar. 16, 1906.	Trachoma Hospital	25,000 00
May 11, 1906.	Salary, Bacteriological Laboratory	20,000 00
" 11, 1906.	Salary, Officers, Clerks, Inspectors, etc.	165,000 00
July 6, 1906.	Salary, Officers, Clerks, Inspectors, etc.	18,900 00
" 6, 1906.	Salary, Officers, Clerks, Inspectors, etc.	7,200 00
May 11, 1906.	Hospital, Fund	20,000 00
" 11, 1906.	Supplies and Contingencies	40,000 00
" 11, 1906.	Disinfection	10,000 00
" 11, 1906.	Summer Corps	31,000 00
July 6, 1906.	Re-Indexing, etc.	5,000 00
" 6, 1906.	Salary, Medical School Inspectors	11,000 00
Nov. 23, 1906.	Salaries	38,720 00
Total		<u><u>\$576,257 50</u></u>

CORPORATE STOCK.

Sept. 14, 1906.	Sites and Buildings, Tuberculosis Sanatorium.....	<u><u>\$225,000 00</u></u>
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The annual estimate of the amounts required for the maintenance of the department during 1907 was prepared during July and August and presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on August 15, 1906, the date requested.

After strict examination by representatives of the Comptroller and by a committee of the Citizens' Union, who each made an exhaustive investigation into and a report upon the records of this office, the sum of \$1,847,819.66 was allowed and included in the Budget for 1907, as against \$1,344,396.66 allowed in the Budget for 1906, an increase of \$503,423.

The methods of accounting and the condition of the accounts were pronounced to be excellent by the investigators.

Comparative Statement of the Moneys Received Through the Various Financial Resources of the Department of Health During the Period from 1902 to 1906, Inclusive.

Year.	Appropriation.	Bond Issue.	Sales of Laboratory Products.	Care and Maintenance of Immigrants.	Total.
1902.....	\$ 984,391 48	\$ 242,662 50	\$ 32,048 13	\$ 35,272 00	\$ 1,294,374 11
1903.....	1,034,391 48	230,600 00	21,432 91	33,726 00	1,320,150 39
1904.....	1,109,391 48	429,458 00	28,353 61	24,256 00	1,591,459 09
1905.....	1,259,391 48	422,397 88	32,368 32	47,546 00	1,761,703 68
1906.....	1,344,396 66	576,257 50	25,638 08	86,580 00	2,032,872 24

Comparative Statement of all Moneys Expended for Salaries by the Department of Health in all its Branches.

Year.	Expended.	Number of Employees.	Number of Physicians.
1902.....	\$ 1,294,374 11	1,120	325
1903.....	1,320,150 39	1,196	340
1904.....	1,591,459 09	1,270	368
1905.....	1,761,703 68	1,474	380
1906.....	2,032,872 24	1,710	447

In connection with the payment of carfare bills, telephone calls and other incidental expenses contracted by the various employees of the department in the transaction of official business it was the previous custom of the Chief Clerk of the department to deposit checks received from the Department of Finance for vouchers submitted with claims to the credit of his personal bank account, and to draw checks to individuals in payment against same so that a permanent receipt could be filed in this office. For the purpose of eliminating any opportunity for adverse criticism and the necessity for the drawing of personal checks in the official financial transactions of this office, a bank account was established with the Van Norden Trust Company, corner Fifth avenue and Sixtieth street, New York City, in the name of the De-

partment of Health, City of New York, by James McC. Miller, Chief Clerk, on December 16, 1905, which has proved a more practical way of maintaining a proper official record of such transactions.

During the month of May, 1906, a new form of contract was executed with the United States Government through the Commissioner of Immigration at the port of New York for the care and treatment of immigrants sick with contagious diseases for one year from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907, in the hospitals of the Department, with compensation at the rate of \$2 per day for each patient, and for the burial of such immigrants as may die and are buried by the Department, the sum of \$14 for each and every burial, which was a source of revenue to the amount of \$85,266.

A new feature of this contract was the agreement of this Department to furnish comfortable and suitable ambulance transportation for such immigrants at the rate of \$2 each way for every person transported to and from the locations designated, which proved an additional source of revenue to the amount of \$1,314, making a grand total of the sum of \$86,580 received for this purpose, which was applied to the Hospital Fund for the year 1906.

During the year 1906 the Board of Health, pursuant to section 1197 of the Greater New York Charter, ordered the Chief Clerk of the Department of Health to execute a contract for work necessary to be done to abate nuisances existing on certain premises, making the charges therefor a lien upon said property for the reason that the terms of the orders remained uncomplied with and no responsible representative could be found in the City from whom to obtain the proper enforcement of said orders. The premises were:

Nos. 212 and 248 East One Hundred and First street, Manhattan.

Southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue, Manhattan.

Northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth street and Broadway, Manhattan.

Bay and Clinton street, Second Ward, Richmond.

No. 245 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, Manhattan.

A personal inspection was made of each of the above named premises and the existing nuisances thereat abated without any cost whatsoever

to the Department of Health inasmuch as responsible persons were found who remedied the existing unsanitary condition. Had it been found necessary to enforce the orders of the Board it would have been necessary to expend in the neighborhood of \$1,100 of the appropriation for the abatement of nuisances for the year 1906. This, of course, under the circumstances, can be regarded as a saving to the department of the amount stated.

Tabulated Statement of Cash Received in the Transaction of the Business of the Department during 1906, Deposited in Banks, and Transmitted to the City Chamberlain or to the Trustees of the Health Department Pension Fund, as follows:

1906.	Care of Immigrants.	Antitoxin.	Virus.	To City Chamberlain.	Pension Moneys.	To Trustees of Pension Fund.
January.....	\$5,844 00	\$1,228 91	\$462 39	\$7,535 30	\$8,891 70	\$8,891 70
February.....	5,750 00	1,833 07	440 05	8,023 12	3,967 00	3,967 00
March.....	3,622 00	1,363 25	652 26	5,637 51	3,214 70	3,214 70
April.....	.....	1,223 35	843 90	2,067 25	3,244 75	3,244 75
May.....	6,606 00	1,444 27	1,129 54	9,179 81	4,668 91	4,668 91
June.....	13,478 00	1,457 55	765 29	15,700 84	3,521 50	3,521 50
July.....	28,520 00	971 63	511 51	30,003 14	5,228 30	5,228 30
August.....	.....	514 62	462 72	977 34	5,538 24	5,538 24
September.....	6,206 00	453 82	896 29	7,556 11	2,317 40	2,317 40
October.....	8,548 00	1,181 29	1,065 74	10,795 03	2,295 00	2,295 00
November.....	4,526 00	3,896 68	712 46	9,135 14	5,963 20	5,963 20
December.....	3,480 00	1,817 93	309 56	5,607 49	8,371 70	8,371 70
Total.....	\$86,580 00	\$17,386 37	\$8,251 71	\$112,218 08	\$57,222 40	\$57,222 40

SUMMARY.

Received.		Disbursed.	
Care of Immigrants.....	\$86,580 00	To Chamberlain.....	\$112,218 08
Antitoxin.....	17,386 37	To Trustees Pension Fund.....	57,222 40
Virus.....	8,251 71		
Pension.....	57,222 40		
Total received.....	\$169,440 48	Total disbursed.....	\$169,440 48

All moneys collected by the department are received in this office. These moneys are derived from the following sources, viz.: The sale of laboratory products; the care, maintenance and transportation of immigrants; fines and penalties for violations of the Sanitary Code, and transcripts of the records of the department. The money received for laboratory products and that for the care and maintenance of immigrants is paid over to the City Chamberlain each month and added to the department appropriations. The money received for fines and penalties and that from transcripts is added to the Health Department Pension Fund.

ACCOUNTS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The system of accounting established includes principally the keeping of the following books:

Appropriation Ledger—Showing the various appropriations allowed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the Annual Budget, and such additional sums as may be obtained from the sale of Revenue Bonds and Corporate Stock for the maintenance of the Department; also, liabilities incurred and forwarded to the Department of Finance for payment.

Liability Books—Showing the estimated and actual expense incurred in each transaction so that the condition of each account may be determined at any time.

Monthly Balance Book—Showing at the termination of each month the financial condition of all Appropriations, Revenue Bond and Corporate Stock accounts.

Payroll Ledgers—One for each borough, recording the name, compensation and time employed of each employee, as indicated by the monthly payroll.

Segregation Ledger—For statistical information showing amount expended for any class of material or purpose, and the branch of the service incurring the same.

Record of Burial of Deceased Soldiers—Forwarding to Department of Finance claims for the burial of deceased honorably discharged veterans.

The above books are not the only accounts kept in this office, but are specified as those containing a record of the financial transactions of this Department.

Trial balances are made monthly showing the liabilities and assets of the Department, a copy of which is forwarded each month to His Honor, the Mayor, for his information.

Systems have been devised and successfully installed in the Stationery Office, the Drug Laboratory and the Storehouse at Otisville, N. Y., which govern the receipt and distribution of supplies in these divisions and which are now working smoothly and satisfactorily.

A new method of accounting governing the distribution of hydrophobia treatment and laboratory products was put into effect, and many changes in the system controlling the sale of diphtheria antitoxins were made owing to a change in the style and price of the containers.

The clerk in charge of the accounting of the distribution of laboratory products, Mr. J. W. Stagg, resigned on May 31, his place being taken by Mr. D. A. Mulholland of the general auditing force.

HORSE REGISTER.

A Horse Register was installed containing a full description of each horse, giving the number, color, age, special marks, where stabled and work performed, which shows that the Department owns the following horses distributed as follows:

Antitoxin Stable, Borough of Manhattan.....	18
Other Places, Borough of Manhattan.....	15
Borough of The Bronx	13
Borough of Brooklyn	24
Borough of Queens	7
Borough of Richmond	2
Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Otisville.....	25
<hr/>	
Total	104
<hr/>	

TYPEWRITER REGISTER.

An inventory was taken of all typewriting machines used in this Department, in the various boroughs, and hereafter a full and complete record of each machine purchased will be kept in this office.

Borough.	Oliver.	Remington.	Underwood	Smith Premier.	Royal.	Monarch.	Elliott Hatch.
Manhattan....	34	10	15	2	1	1	2
The Bronx....	3	4	1	..	3	1	..
Brooklyn.....	12	4	1	..	1	1	
Queens	1	2	..	..	..	..	.
Richmond.....	1	1	1	..	1	..	
Otisville.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Totals.....	52	22	18	2	6	3	2

Total number of machines used in the Department of Health, 105.

DEPARTMENT TELEPHONES.

The Department telephones are installed in private residences of certain officials and employees to facilitate the transaction of official business of the Department. Those desiring to use the same for personal business are required to pay to the Department the usual rates charged by the telephone company, an account of which is rendered to them each month. It has been found necessary to establish in the various boroughs of the City the following telephones for the transaction of the official telephonic business of the Department:

Borough of Manhattan	45
Borough of Brooklyn	28
Borough of The Bronx	15
Borough of Queens	6
Borough of Richmond	5
Total telephones installed	99

The bills of the telephone company are rendered monthly making a charge of the local and foreign calls against each separate telephone. To all persons employed by the Department entitled by reason of the

duties of their respective positions to the use of a Department telephon, the following blank is forwarded at the end of each month, and they are required to promptly remit to this office the cost of such bills as were for personal business and to execute the duplicate affidavits on the reverse side of the blank, enumerating the number of personal calls used during the previous month.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
S. W. Corner Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue
Borough of Manhattan

New York, 190...

.....

.....

DEAR SIR:

The telephone company charges the following foreign calls for the month of 190..., against the Department telephone..... located at your residence:

TELEPHONE CALLS

AMOUNT.

REMARKS

You are requested to promptly remit to this office the cost of such calls as were used for personal business, and to return this letter and the enclosed affidavits properly executed in duplicate, stating the number of personal and official calls used during that period.

Yours respectfully,

.....

Chief Clerk.

State of New York, }
City of New York, }
County of, } ss.:

..... being duly sworn deposes and says:

THAT he holds the position of
..... in the Department of Health of the City of New York, and that for the purpose of facilitating the business of the Department, the said Department has had installed at his residence located at a telephone,

call No.to be used for the official business of the Department of Health.

THAT during the month of 190.... he used said telephone for his own personal business, and that of the total number of calls originating from said telephone were for personal business, and that the remaining number of calls were for official business of the Department of Health.

That he has paid the Department of Health the sum of \$...... cost of the personal calls used by him during the said month of 190....

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this day of A. D., 190....

Notary PublicCounty,
or Commissioner of Deeds, New York City.

State of New York, }
City of New York, } ss.:
County of, }

..... being duly sworn deposes and says:

THAT he holds the position of
..... in the Department of Health of the City of New York, and that for the purpose of facilitating the business of the Department, the said Department has had installed at his residence located at a telephone, call No.to be used for the official business of the Department of Health.

THAT during the month of 190.... he used said telephone for his own personal business, and that of the total number of calls originating from said telephone were for personal business, and that the remaining number of calls were for official business of the Department of Health.

THAT he has paid the Department of Health the sum of \$...... cost of the personal calls used by him during the said month of 190....

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this day of A. D., 190....

Notary Public County,
or Commissioner of Deeds, New York City.

A new record in book form has been installed in which is recorded the name, address, telephone number, and a record of the local and foreign personal calls paid for monthly by each person using a Department telephone, thus improving the former method of keeping information of this character on sheets of paper which might easily be destroyed or mislaid.

The total amount received from employees for the use of official telephones for private business during the year 1906, was as follows:

	Foreign Calls.	Local Calls.	Total.
Borough of Manhattan.....	\$191 75	\$475 57	\$667 32
Borough of The Bronx.....	47 80	70 28	118 08
Borough of Brooklyn.....	116 25	72 86	189 11
Borough of Queens.....	18 66	1 27	19 87
Borough of Richmond.....	15 80	5 92	21 72
Total.....	\$390 20	\$625 90	\$1,016 10

Which is periodically deducted from the bills of the telephone company before they are certified to the Comptroller for payment by The City of New York. It will thus be observed that a saving to the Department was effected through this method of the amount above stated.

AUDITING OF BILLS.

All bills contracted by this Department are rendered in triplicate, stamped with date of receipt by the Division incurring the expense, and certified to the effect that the articles or services enumerated have been received, examined, and found correct, and for the exclusive use of this Department, one bill being retained in that office for filing, and two returned to the office of the Chief Clerk where they are charged against the proper appropriations, one being filed with the requisition, the other forwarded to the Department of Finance for payment, after having been approved by the Board of Health.

Considerable delay in auditing still continues due to the failure of business concerns to promptly forward the necessary bills which should accompany the delivery of the merchandise. It was the intention to

establish during 1906 a new system for the purpose of tracing all bills received and placing the responsibility for any delay which might occur, but owing to the great increase in the work of the office it was not deemed advisable to adopt the system until an additional clerical force is provided.

The number of bills received, audited, and forwarded to the Department of Finance for payment during the year 1906 was approximately 35,000.

The duty of auditing claims for the interment of deceased honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, and their wives, finally devolved upon this Department through an opinion of the Corporation Counsel rendered in February, 1906.

The following claims have been audited and forwarded to the Department of Finance for payment during 1906.

Place of Death.	Year of Death.	Number.	Amount of Claims.	Total.
New York County.....	1901	1	\$35 00	\$4,410 00
	1903	1	35 00	
	1904	2	70 00	
	1905	39	1,365 00	
	1906	83	2,905 00	
		126		
Kings County.....	1902	1	35 00	1,855 00
	1904	1	35 00	
	1905	20	700 00	
	1906	31	1,085 00	
		53		
Queens.....	1904	2	70 00	385 00
	1905	5	175 00	
	1906	4	140 00	
		11		
Richmond	1905	1	35 00	
	1906	4	140 00	
		5		
Total.....	....	195		\$6,825 00

DEPARTMENT PAYROLLS.

The payrolls of the various boroughs and hospitals of the Department are prepared monthly, recording the name, residence, designation, compensation, and time employed, certified by the proper officials, ap-

proved by the Board, charged against the appropriate accounts, certified by the Civil Service Commission, and forwarded to the Department of Finance for payment.

Schedule of Total Number of Employees in the Service of the Department of Health in the Various Boroughs on December 31, 1906, with a Statement of their Aggregate Annual Compensation:

	No.	Amount.
Borough of Manhattan—		
Officers, Clerks and other employees.....	599	\$671,833 00
Hospital service.....	209	114,521 00
Total.....	808	\$786,356 00
Borough of The Bronx—		
Officers, Clerks and other employees.....	64	\$67,830 00
Hospital service.....	212	95,114 00
Total.....	276	\$162,944 00
Borough of Brooklyn—		
Officers, Clerks and other employees.....	192	\$213,197 00
Hospital service.....	194	96,984 00
Total.....	386	\$310,181 00
Borough of Queens—		
Officers, Clerks and other employees.....	43	\$49,482 00
Borough of Richmond—		
Officers, Clerks and other employees.....	37	\$44,660 00
Otisville Sanatorium—		
Officers, Clerks and other employees.....	160	\$63,955 00

SUMMARY.

Total, Officers, Clerks, employees, etc.....	935	\$1,047,004 00
Total, hospital service.....	775	370,574 00
Grand total.....	1,710	\$1,417,578 00

PENSION FUND.

The Board of Trustees of the Health Department Pension Fund consists of the members of the Board of Health, one of whom is chosen to be Chairman, and one elected as Secretary, annually. Said Board of Trustees is charged with the duty of receiving, investing, and administering all funds derived from fees for searches and transcripts of Department records, and fines and penalties for violations of the Sanitary Code and Health Laws.

Pensions are granted to employees disabled by reason of performance of duty and to widows or minors of employees who die from disease or injury suffered in the discharge of duties, and for service of a period of twenty years, upon application of such employee.

A report in detail of the condition of said fund is submitted to His Honor, the Mayor, annually, in the month of January.

Report of the Condition of the Health Department Pension Fund for the year, 1906 showing Receipts and Disbursements during that Period:

RECEIPTS.

Month.	Attorneys' Cost.	Searches and Transcripts of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.	Fines and Penalties.	Interest.	Totals.
1906.					
January.....	\$21 50	\$1,931 20	\$6,939 00	.....	\$8,891 70
February.....	51 00	1,707 00	2,209 00	.....	3,967 00
March.....	16 00	2,041 70	1,157 00	.....	3,214 70
April.....	57 00	1,915 20	1,272 55	.....	3,244 75
May.....	47 00	1,720 90	2,901 01	.....	4,668 91
June.....	51 00	1,862 50	1,608 00	3,856 09	7,377 59
July.....	108 00	1,672 30	3,448 00	.....	5,228 30
August.....	70 00	1,441 40	570 75	.....	2,082 15
September.....	28 00	1,686 90	602 00	.....	2,317 40
October.....	64 00	1,845 00	386 00	.....	2,295 00
November.....	.....	1,734 20	4,229 00	.....	5,963 20
December.....	34 00	1,866 40	1,776 00	4,295 30	7,971 70
Totals.....	\$547 50	\$21,424 70	\$27,098 81	\$8,151 39	\$57,222 40

Cash on deposit with Knickerbocker Trust Company, December 31, 1906, drawing interest at 4 per cent., as shown by preceding annual report, \$186,806.57.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Name.	Date of Retirement.	Pension Period.	Amount.
		1906.	
John T. Nagle.....	July, 1895	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	\$1,200 00
Sarah Terhune	May, 1897	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	390 00
Jacob A. Weil.....	Mar., 1898	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	850 00
Edward J. Gallagher.....	Sept., 1898	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	750 00
Charles A. Koerber.....	Oct., 1898	Jan. 1 to Dec. 12 (died).	569 35
Frank W. Lester, M. D.....	July, 1899	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	750 00
Helen B. Drain.....	Aug., 1900	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	300 00
William H. Vermilye.....	Jan., 1901	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	600 00
George F. Morris, M. D.....	Mar., 1901	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	900 00
Roger S. Tracy, M. D.....	May, 1901	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	1,200 00
Belle F. Steinsieck	Dec., 1901	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	300 00
John Schnell	July, 1902	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	600 00
Bartholomew McGowan.....	July, 1902	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	525 00
Caspar Golderman... ..	Apr., 1903	Jan. 1 to Dec. 15 (died).	1,148 39
F. H. Dillingham, M. D.....	May, 1903	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	1,200 00
Robert Hixon.....	Sept., 1903	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	240 00
William B. Fernhead.....	Dec., 1903	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	1,050 00
John A. Jennings.....	Mar., 1904	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	1,200 00
Sarah A. Clarke.....	July, 1904	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	300 00
Asa R. Dimock.....	Oct., 1904	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	900 00
Frank Wickham.....	May, 1905	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	1,200 00
Celia Brown McLaughlin	July, 1905	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	360 00
Thomas F. Fay.....	Oct., 1905	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	1,200 00
Magdalena Walker.....	Oct., 1905	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	300 00
George F. Shrady, Jr.....	Dec., 1905	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	900 00
Julia L. Mahoney	Dec., 1905	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	300 00
Harry E. Bramley.....	Nov., 1905	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	1,200 00

PENSIONS GRANTED, 1906.

Name.	Date of Retirement.	Pension Period.	Amount.
		1906.	
Margaret Gately.....	July, 1906	July 1 to Dec. 31.....	150 00
Frederick A. Jewett.....	Aug., 1906	Aug. 1 to Dec. 31.....	500 00
Thomas Clacher.....	Aug., 1906	Aug. 1 to Dec. 31.....	187 50
John Finnegan.....	Dec., 1906	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31.....	25 00
Total paid to pensioners, 1906.....			\$21,205 24
On deposit with Knickerbocker Trust Company at 4 per cent.....			158,786 36
On deposit with Windsor Trust Company at 4 per cent.....			64,037 34
			\$244,028 97

It was the custom of the Board of Trustees of the Health Department Pension Fund, until July 14, 1906, to forward quarterly to each pensioner, a typewritten letter enclosing check for the period mentioned and requesting an acknowledgment in writing of the amount forwarded; the receipts were returned written in many ways and on various kinds and sizes of note and letter paper presenting anything but a neat and businesslike appearance. To systematize this particular transaction and to facilitate the proper filing of receipts, the following form was prepared and adopted and the files are now kept in a methodical manner.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

CITY OF NEW YORK

S. W. Cor. 55th Street and Sixth Avenue

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
HEALTH DEPARTMENT
PENSION FUND

New York, _____ 19____

Mr. _____

Dear Sir :

Enclosed you will please find check drawn to your order by the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Health Department Pension Fund to the amount of \$_____ in full payment for the quarter ending _____ 19____, on account of the annual pension granted you by said Board of Trustees.

You are requested to properly execute the printed acknowledgment on the reverse side of this communication and to promptly return same to this office.

Yours respectfully,

Secretary, Department of Health.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Dated 19

RECEIVED this day from the Secretary of the Department of Health of the City of New York, check as within designated to the amount of \$..... in full payment for quarter ending 19, on account of annual pension of \$..... granted to me by the Board of Trustees of the Health Department Pension Fund.

(Signed)

No.

Department of Health
PENSION FUND

Name PENSIONER

Quarter ending 19

PENSION VOUCHER

A report of the Commissioners of Accounts covering an examination and audit of the Pension Fund, between January 1, 1902, and May 31, 1905, was received on August 29, 1905, in which attention was called to the fact that the sum of \$6,145 was being retained by the Sinking Fund Commissioners, having been erroneously remitted to the Comptroller and applied to the payment of interest on the City's debt instead of having been paid into the Health Department Pension Fund.

Measures were taken to secure a refund of this amount from the Sinking Fund Commissioners, \$6,045 of which was paid to the Trustees of the Health Department Pension Fund on January 25, 1906, and deposited to the credit of said Fund.

CONTRACTS.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 419 of the Charter, contracts by public letting are made for work to be performed and supplies to be furnished for the use of this Department, where the supplies and work are of a similar character and the amount involved exceeds the sum of \$1,000.

Contracts were executed for furnishing the following supplies to the various offices, buildings, hospitals and tuberculosis clinics of the Department during the year 1906:

Supplies.	Amount.
Butter, cheese, eggs.....	\$12,814 01
Milk (clinics).....	2,117 50
Bread	4,282 30
Ice	3,554 65
Vegetables and fruits.....	2,589 30
Forage	7,443 95
Milk (hospitals)	28,734 75
Meats	63,286 71
Fish	1,670 06
Mineral waters	1,540 00
Groceries	15,975 43
Drugs and chemicals.....	20,088 84
Chemical apparatus.....	6,115 04
Pipe and fittings.....	4,730 07
Lumber	8,239 28
Enameled ware	1,621 22

Supplies.	Amount.
Cribs	\$640 00
Hospital furniture.....	9,866 25
Cement	940 00
Horses	8,100 00
Crockery	2,705 53
Wooden tanks, etc.....	1,227 10
<hr/>	
Total	\$177,229 84

The above schedule does not include a number of awards, each of which amounted to less than \$500, therefore not requiring a formal contract. Standards are constantly being improved and deliveries of better grades received due to close inspection.

Wherever the present close system of inspection has developed the necessity for a more specific description of the supplies to be contracted for, the change has been incorporated in the contract form for the succeeding year, and samples of a higher grade purchased, to be used as standards when required; thus the quality of the supplies delivered continues to improve annually.

The following contract forms for furnishing supplies during 1907 were prepared and printed for advertisement and award:

Milk and eggs (clinics).	Drugs.
Bread.	Chemicals.
Fish.	Chemical apparatus.
Ice.	Pipe and fittings.
Mineral waters.	Milk (hospitals).
Vegetables.	Cheese.
Fruits.	Meats.
Groceries.	Butter.
Coal (steamboats).	Eggs.
Food supplies, Otisville Sanatorium.	Forage.

Of the above the following supplies are to be purchased through public letting for the first time, having been heretofore procured in the open market through departmental orders:

Eggs (clinics).	Food supplies (Otisville).
Pipe and fittings.	Lumber.

Contracts were approved for the removal of night soil, offal and dead animals, etc., for the year 1906, for a period of five years, ending with 1909. These contracts were advertised and let in 1905, as follows:

Contractor.	Covering Boroughs of	Annual Cost.
McKeever & Co.....	Brooklyn and Queens.....	\$31,200 00
M. J. & J. F. White.....	Manhattan, The Bronx, Richmond.....	38,680 00

The following contracts for the construction of new buildings, alterations, improvements, etc., were entered into during 1906.

Construction of	Location.	Contractor.	Cost.
Dormitory building.....	Willard Parker Hospital....	John Spence, Jr.....	\$3,994 00
Area walls.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital..	Christ. Dooley.....	4,934 09
Incinerator building.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital..	Jas. MacArthur.....	3,018 00
Pipe system.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital..	E. Rutzler Co.....	26,881 00
Dining hall.....	Otisville.....	H. H. Vought & Co....	9,668 00
One-story shack.....	Otisville.....	H. H. Vought & Co....	5,380 00
Two-story shack.....	Otisville.....	H. H. Vought & Co....	9,678 00
Morgue building.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital..	Jas. MacArthur.....	12,880 00
Alterations.....	Bronx Office Building.....	J. M. Knopp.....	2,795 00
Repainting buildings.....	Riverside Hospital.....	J. P. Hansen.....	2,460 00
Refrigerating plant.....	Willard Parker Hospital....	Wm. Horne Co.....	3,775 00
Measles pavilion.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital..	P. J. Brennan & Son...	183,000 00
Extension to Nurses' Home...	Kingston Avenue Hospital..	Dan. J. Ryan.....	34,600 00
Cow stable and dairy.....	Otisville.....	Kelly & Kelley.....	20,124 00
		Total.....	\$323,187 00

Contracts were entered into with the following architects for their services in preparing plans and specifications for the construction of the improvements indicated below :

Improvement.	Location.	Architect.	Fees.
Sundry.....	Various.....	N. Wheeler Smith.....	\$23,000 00
Extensions to Nurses' Home..	Kingston Avenue Hospital..	Westervelt & Austin....	2,000 00
Morgue building, etc.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital..	John H. Duncan.....	1,250 00
Vaccine laboratory plant.....	The Bronx.....	Snelling & Potter.....	4,000 00
One and two-story shacks.....	Otisville.....	Scopes & Feustman	1,000 00
Measles pavilion.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital..	Chas. Volz.....	9,000 00
Six isolation ward buildings...	Kingston Avenue Hospital..	Percy Griffin.....	5,000 00
Cow stable and dairy.....	Otisville.....	Edward Burnett not yet executed.....	1,250 00
		Total.....	\$46,500 00

Contract forms were also prepared and printed for the construction of the following improvements, not as yet advertised nor awarded:

Vaccine Laboratory plant, Borough of The Bronx.
 Helps' dormitory, Otisville.
 Electric wiring, Willard Parker Hospital.
 Six isolation buildings, Kingston Avenue Hospital.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

The increase in the work of this office can be readily seen by the number of requisitions received for the purchase of supplies, etc., for use in the various branches of this Department during the year 1906, which amounted to 5,650, involving an expenditure of \$716,599.89 compared with 4,534 for the year 1905 at a cost of \$452,176.85, shows a clear gain of 1,116 requisitions over the previous year.

In purchasing supplies for the use of this Department, requisitions properly certified by the executive officers of the different boroughs as to the necessity therefor, are received in the office of the Chief Clerk, examined, and presented to the President of the Board of Health for approval and authority to incur the expense. Estimates are then obtained from reputable business concerns or manufacturers, if possible, and the order given to the lowest bidder. Should the amount exceed

the sum of \$1,000 the supplies are purchased by contract, the result of public bidding.

Proposals for supplying coal to the steamboats, and institutions of the Department during the year 1906 were advertised for, but on opening the bids the prices were found to be excessively high and the bids were rejected.

The proposals were again re-advertised, and prices again found excessive and the bids rejected.

Authority was then procured from the Board of Aldermen to purchase 12,115 tons of coal in the open market with the result shown below:

	Buckwheat No. 1.		Stove.		Egg.	
	Tons.	Amount.	Tons.	Amount.	Tons.	Amount.
Lowest price bid, public letting.....	10,250	\$ 40,070 00	500	\$ 3,399 50	115	\$ 778 00
Price paid, open market.....	10,250	34,276 69	500	3,012 50	115	735 75
Saving.....	.....	\$ 5,793 31	....	\$ 387 00	....	\$ 42 60

This effected a total saving of \$6,222.91 on 10,685 tons of coal purchased. Sufficient quantity was ordered to last until the Spring of 1907 and provision was made for the awarding of coal contracts during the month of April, 1907, when the Summer prices for coal are established instead of advertising for bids during the Winter season when coal is scarce and the prices at the maximum figure.

Schedule of Coal Purchased During the Year 1906.

	Buckwheat, No. 1.		Pea.		Stove.		Egg.		Broken.	
	Tons.	Amount.	Tons.	Amount.	Tons.	Amount.	Tons.	Amount.	Tons.	Amount.
Fifty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.....	281	\$956 81	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....
Willard Parker and Reception.....	4,173	12,523 13	....	.....	221	\$1,318 07	....	.....	....	.....
Trachoma.....	....	.....	....	.....	20	132 50	20	\$132 50	....	.....
Drug laboratory.....	....	.....	....	.....	2	12 00	....	.....	....	.....
Bronx office.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	45	291 15	....	.....
Disinfecting stable, Bronx.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	86	\$514 25
Bronx stable.....	....	.....	....	.....	8	53 25	....	.....	....	.....
Riverside Hospital.....	3,389	10,277 85	....	.....	150	872 22	....	.....	....	.....
Brooklyn office.....	....	.....	....	.....	39	230 75	20	118 50	....	.....
Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	2,540	8,116 99	1,176	\$4,608 78	177	1,116 31	....	.....	....	.....
Trachoma Dispensary.....	....	.....	....	.....	15	92 00	....	.....	....	.....
Borough of Queens.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	40	246 00	....	.....
Borough of Richmond.....	....	.....	....	.....	35	230 40	....	.....	....	.....
Otisville, N. Y. ....	....	.....	....	.....	117	608 51	....	.....	....	.....
	10,383	\$31,874 78	1,176	\$4,608 78	784	\$4,675 01	125	\$788 15	86	\$514 25

For the first time in the history of this Department horses used at the Department stables as well as those used by officials entitled to same by reason of the duties of their respective positions, were purchased under contract. The previous custom was to buy horses in the open market, which proved unsatisfactory in many ways.

To improve the condition of the ambulance service in the various boroughs, and with a view to improving the carriage and wagon service, an inspection was made by the Veterinarian of all horses used by the Department with the result that fourteen horses were found to be in a condition which practically made them unfit for the purposes of the Department in this City, and instead of being condemned and sold they were shipped to the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Otisville, New York, where they were found most useful, the work there being of a character that has proved beneficial to them as well as being a great economy to the Department for the reason that it was the intention to purchase additional horses for use at that institution.

The following horses were purchased under contract for use in the various boroughs of the City as follows:

Borough of Manhattan.....	13
Borough of Brooklyn.....	5
Borough of The Bronx.....	1
Borough of Queens.....	4
Borough of Richmond.....	2
<hr/>	
Total	25
<hr/>	

—at a total cost of \$8,100, which has placed this branch of the service on a high standard of efficiency.

INSPECTION OF SUPPLIES.

During the year 1906 there were 5,071 of the total number of 5,650 requisitions received on which inspections were made.

Upon receipt of goods at the various institutions they are held until the same have been inspected and passed by the Inspector before being placed in stock, note being made on tissue copy of the order for recording in the office of the Chief Clerk, for the purpose of checking the bills. Perishable supplies, such as fruits, vegetables, etc., which

are furnished on monthly bills on an open requisition, are subject to the same inspection and are rejected when found necessary.

The Departmental divisions from which requisitions were received include the following: Hospitals, laboratories and offices in the various boroughs. Requisitions were forwarded as follows:

Department building, Fifty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.....	1,632
Borough of The Bronx.....	210
Borough of Brooklyn.....	240
Borough of Queens.....	132
Borough of Richmond.....	123
Research Laboratory	608
Chemical Laboratory	190
Vaccine Laboratory	45
Drug Laboratory	150
Riverside Hospital	670
Willard Parker Hospital.....	320
Reception Hospital	96
Trachoma Hospital	140
Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	445
Department stable, foot of East Sixteenth street.....	70
Total	5,071

The average number of items on each of the above mentioned requisitions (5,071) were approximately fifty (50), and the number of orders issued were about five (5) on each requisition, making a total of 25,355 orders issued, and 253,550 items to be inspected.

The inspector visits each of the hospitals, laboratories, offices, etc., at least once a week, making thorough inspection of the goods received and rejecting those which do not conform to the Department standards and the specifications set forth when the estimate is requested.

The matter of having empty oil barrels returned to the Standard Oil Company, the Department receiving a credit allowance on their bills at the rate of \$1.15 per barrel for each one returned, proved a step in the interest of economy. This item alone, at Riverside Hospital, amounted to approximately \$175.

At the beginning of the year several contractors endeavored to deliver a very poor quality of grocery supplies, canned fruits and mer-

chandise to the hospitals and laboratories. Measures were promptly taken to compel them to fulfill their respective contracts in accordance with the specifications and the standard samples, after which the goods delivered were of a satisfactory character.

Furniture, such as desks, chairs, wardrobes, etc., instead of being immediately condemned and destroyed when broken or defective, as heretofore, are now collected and stored in the Department Building, and those that can be fixed are repaired and upholstered and returned to the division where they belong. A saving of at least \$600 has been effected in this manner during the past year in the purchase of furniture.

All packing cases received at the Kingston Avenue Hospital that are made of heavy lumber are taken apart and the lumber used by the carpenter at that institution; it would be advisable to have this done at the other hospitals. A further saving could be effected if the Drug, Chemical and Research Laboratories were to assort and store their empty acid bottles, demijohns and various containers in which drugs and chemicals are delivered and return them to the various firms so that the Department could receive credit for them. A considerable saving in the purchase of glass bottles could be effected at the Drug Laboratory if the empty medicine bottles were returned from the various hospitals, carefully sterilized and again used.

The glass tumblers used as receptacles in the delivery of jelly to the various hospitals instead of being thrown away after the contents were used, as had been the previous custom, were utilized as glasses for drinking purposes by the domestics in the employ of the institution. This effected quite a saving in the purchase of glassware.

There are numerous other instances which cannot be recalled at the present time where considerable saving was effected during the year.

The above statements are made simply to emphasize the fact that the inspection of supplies has proved a great economy in many ways, and the force, consisting of one man at the present time, is totally inadequate to cover the entire ground. This branch of the service should be extended and two additional inspectors appointed to perfect this particular branch.

INSPECTORS OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

During the year 1906 an additional inspector was appointed to this corps, making a total force of four sanitary inspectors, who are assigned to supervise the construction of new buildings and repairs and alterations to old buildings. The work performed was as follows:

Willard Parker Hospital—

The upper part of the disinfecting station has been remodeled into a dormitory for help.

New stalls were erected in stable of ambulance station.

New coal storage building erected.

New animal house erected.

New temporary boiler house with six boilers has been completed.

Work was completed in the Willard Parker Hospital and the building was entirely remodeled.

Administration Building was completed.

Old boiler-house remodeled into a kitchen building for the scarlet fever pavilion.

Considerable painting and repairing was done.

Kingston Avenue Hospital—

Pipe gallery has been constructed.

Addition to stable was built.

New Morgue Building now being erected.

Area walls have been built around the Storehouse and Laundry Building and considerable filling in done.

Plans for a Measles Pavilion were completed and bids received.

Plans for extension of Nurses' Home were completed.

Two additional boilers were installed.

North Brother Island—

Work is now in progress increasing the area of the island.

Two isolation buildings have been completed.

Considerable painting and repairing has been done.

Old Coal House being altered into a waiting-room and discharge room for patients.

An additional boiler was installed in boiler-house.

Otisville, N. Y.—

Dining pavilion has been erected.

One-story shack has been erected.

Two-story shack has been erected.

Six portable houses have been erected.

Old buildings have been generally improved and much painting and repairing has been done.

Considerable work has been done on a water supply and drainage system.

Plans for a laboratory building, stable, boiler-house and dwelling were completed for a vaccine station at Westchester.

The following improvements were effected during the year:

A new office building was provided for the branch office in the Borough of The Bronx, at 3731 Third avenue, at an annual rental of \$2,000, and many alterations in the nature of improvements were made for the purpose of installing rooms for a clinic; also, electric light apparatus, skylights, and other necessary additions.

A site was obtained and plans drawn for a new office building in the Borough of Brooklyn, bounded by Willoughby street and Fleet place. This structure, when completed, will be the first office building owned by the City used by this Department.

BOOKS, BLANKS, AND STATIONERY.

All printed books, blanks, and stationery supplies that were ordered on the annual requisition were delivered promptly and in good order, and the only difficulty experienced was in the storing of the printed blanks.

Increased activities in all branches of the service made additional demand for books, blanks, and stationery supplies. The number of special requisitions sent to the City Record office continued to be very large and resulted in much additional work for this branch of the office.

The annual requisition on the Board of City Record covering printed blanks, books, and lithographed letterheads and envelopes estimated to be required for use during the year 1907 was the largest requisition

of this character ever submitted by this Department; it consisted of 1,310 forms requiring the printing of almost 7,000,000 blanks as per the following schedule:

STATIONERY.

Boroughs.	Forms.	Books.	Litho-graphed Blanks.	Printed Blanks.	Book Pages.	Grand Totals for 1907.	Ordered in 1906.
Manhattan.....	485	897	610,500	3,852,202	224,280	4,686,982	3,046,036
The Bronx.....	229	49	47,000	410,970	12,250	470,220	213,883
Brooklyn.....	242	600	123,500	921,412	150,000	1,194,912	801,089
Queens.....	165	8	19,500	144,620	2,000	166,120	81,136
Richmond.....	189	7	13,500	96,859	1,750	112,109	84,425
Total.....	1,310	1,561	814,000	5,426,063	390,280	6,630,342	4,226,569

The care of these articles has been the subject of much consideration during the past year; the stock rooms were filled to their utmost capacity and the additional small room provided was not sufficiently large to store all the blanks ordered. The result was that blanks had to be piled on the floors in different parts of the building where they were exposed to dust, and in moving about, the strings in some instances were broken and the paper covering torn and some of the blanks thus became scattered.

In view of the above facts it therefore becomes absolutely necessary that immediate steps be taken to provide one large storeroom with a capacity large enough to store the entire amount of blanks in compartments arranged according to form number.

On February 1, 1906, the new system recommended in last year's report was put into operation which consists of vertical filing cabinets in which samples of all printed forms used throughout the Department are kept in alphabetical order between folders, and supplemented by a card index showing on the cards the receipt and distribution of each printed form, books, and of all stationery supplies. This new system is a great success and the records are now kept in a proper and systematic manner.

In making up the annual requisition the new system was of great value and one could tell at a glance at the card how many blanks were

used during the past year and how many it would be necessary to order for the following year.

In previous years new forms were ordered printed to replace old ones for any borough whose officers deemed it necessary to change these printed forms and the result was that each borough had different blanks in use for the same purpose.

This has been remedied by referring all new blanks ordered to the Sanitary Superintendent who will hereafter take the matter up with the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of each borough and decide upon a uniform blank for use in all boroughs.

DEPARTMENT DRUG STORE.

The cost of maintaining the Department Drug Store room for 1906 was \$20,869.45, \$14,034.45 of which was expended for supplies and \$6,835.00 for labor.

The custom of mixing tea and shipping same to the storehouses of the various hospitals was discontinued and the formula sent direct to the storehouse where the tea could be mixed in the same manner that had been used heretofore, thus eliminating considerable unnecessary labor.

The crowded condition of the cellar used by the drug store room in the basement of the Clinic Building being totally inadequate for the purpose, new quarters were provided at No. 116 East Forty-first street, Borough of Manhattan, the two upper floors and cellar being used for the accommodation of the drug store room while a garage was established on the first floor for storing Department automobiles, at an annual rental of \$3,000.

STOREHOUSES.

The following table shows the work performed at the Storehouse established at the Riverside Hospital, North Brother Island, during the year ending December 31, 1906:

Requisitions filled by storekeeper.....	4,295
Average number of items on each requisition.....	9
Average total number of items for year.....	38,655
Number of requisitions drawn on headquarters.....	503
Number of condemned articles.....	3,255
Estimated value of supplies distributed.....	<u>\$25,192 13</u>

The storehouse system having proved practical, it was the intention during the year 1906 to install a storekeeper, under the supervision of this office, at the Willard Parker Hospital after the completion of the storehouse at that institution. On completion of the storehouse, however, it was found to be entirely too small and inadequate for the needs of the hospitals located at the foot of East Sixteenth street, consequently the receipt and distribution of supplies still continues under the supervision of the matron of the hospital. It was also the intention to erect a storehouse at the Kingston Avenue Hospital, and plans were prepared, but have not as yet been approved by the Board of Health.

A storehouse system was established at the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Otisville, New York—this being a new institution great difficulty was experienced in the purchase and distribution of supplies, the Sanatorium being located a distance of about 75 miles from the City, the nearest place where supplies could be obtained being either Middletown or Port Jervis, both a distance of about eight miles from the institution, and it was almost impossible to secure the services of competent help. However, notwithstanding these difficulties, the storehouse system was installed. The following table shows the work performed during the year 1906:

Requisitions filled by storekeeper.....	1,300
Average number of items on each requisition.....	7
Total number of items averaged.....	9,100
Estimated value of supplies distributed.....	\$20,000
Requisitions drawn on headquarters.....	100
Number of articles condemned.....	.....

SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF DEPARTMENT PRODUCTS, VACCINE VIRUS, ANTITOXIN, ETC.

There are in operation at this time 318 antitoxin stations in the Greater New York, divided as follows:

Borough of Manhattan.....	177
Borough of The Bronx.....	38
Borough of Brooklyn.....	68
Borough of Queens.....	27
Borough of Richmond.....	8

Antitoxin.

Value of antitoxin received from laboratory.....	\$140,634 65	
Less antitoxin to replace old stock.....	15,080 70	
	<hr/>	\$125,553 95
Free distribution	\$104,069 00	
Cash	17,386 37	
Discount to agents.....	1,114 34	
On sale with agents.....	2,170 24	
Stock on hand.....	814 00	
	<hr/>	\$125,553 95

Virus.

Value of vaccine virus from laboratory.....	\$31,346 70	
Less virus to replace old stock.....	4,518 65	
	<hr/>	\$26,828 05
Free distribution.....	\$14,969 50	
Cash	8,251 71	
Discount to agents.....	3,143 34	
On sale with agents.....	141 05	
Stock on hand.....	322 45	
	<hr/>	\$26,828 05

To more thoroughly systematize the establishment of antitoxin stations and to ensure the fact that proper facilities for the storage, sale and distribution of the laboratory products of the Department will be maintained at the various stations, applicants are required to properly fill out the following form or statement which is referred to the inspector attached to this office for the purpose of investigation and report and a verification of the facts stated in the application before the usual antitoxin agreement is executed.

Department of Health

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK

NEW YORK, _____ 190

TO THE CHIEF CLERK,

Department of Health.

DEAR SIR:—Request is hereby made for the establishment of a station for the sale and free distribution of the laboratory products of the Department of Health, said products to be received on consignment, subject to the stipulations contained in a written agreement to be hereafter duly signed and executed, upon the approval of this application.

STATEMENT.

Name of firm _____

Location of drug Store _____

Hours of Business: Open _____ a. m.; Close _____ p. m., daily. Exceptions _____

Facilities for storing products at a low temperature _____

Will provide, if necessary, metal receptacle (approved by Inspector) to store products _____

Facilities for disbursing products _____

Proximity of nearest station _____

Has station ever been established before _____

When discontinued _____

Do you also desire to establish a Culture Station _____

Remarks _____

Respectfully submitted,

(Name) _____

(Address) _____

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK

Date _____

Application for establishment of an Antitoxin
Station at Drug Store.

Location _____

Applicant _____

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK

Date _____

Referred to Inspector of Antitoxin Stations
for investigation, who reports that the facts stated
in the application are as follows:

Recommend that application be _____

Inspector of Antitoxin Stations.

About May 1, 1906, the Research Laboratory instituted new grades and prices and a method whereby antitoxin was prepared for use in syringe containers. This required the installation of a new bookkeeping and accounting system which has doubled the work of the office, without any increase whatever in the clerical force which was promised when the system was installed, the clerks being required daily to exceed the official office hours of the Department to complete the work of the day.

The change in the various grades of antitoxin made it necessary to notify each of the 318 anti-toxin stations established in all boroughs of the Greater City; accordingly, the following circular letter was forwarded for their information:

"SIR—Your attention is directed to the following scale of grades of, and prices to be charged for antitoxin, approved by the Board of Health at a meeting held April 18, 1906:

"Grade 1—1,000 units (500 to c.c.) in vials, \$1; in syringe containers, \$1.25.

"Grade 1—2,000 units (500 to c.c.) in vials, \$1.75; in syringe containers, \$2.00.

"Grade 2—3,000 units (800 to c.c.) in vials, \$2.50; in syringe containers, \$2.75.

"Grade 2—5,000 units (800 to c.c.) in vials, \$3.50 in syringe containers, \$3.75.

"Grade 2—10,000 units (800 to c.c.) in vials only, \$6; (not sold in syringe containers).

"You are therefore notified, in pursuance to sections 'B' and 'D' of your antitoxin agreement with this Department, wherein the right is reserved to establish new grades and prices, that the grades and prices referred to above are so hereby established, and you are requested to return to our collector, who will visit your station within the next ten days, all stock of grades previously manufactured, and cash or free-slips to the amount required to balance your account.

"Upon settlement of your account the collector will supply you with a sufficient supply of the stock of the new grades, and you are requested under no circumstances to issue any of the old grades hereafter.

"You will observe that the new antitoxin is to be put up in vials and in syringe containers.

"No charge whatsoever will be made for antitoxin in vials, when issued on the certificate of a physician to the effect that the same is intended for the treatment of a poor patient to whom the payment for the same would be a hardship.

"When antitoxin in syringe containers is issued on a "free-certificate" the sum of 25 cents shall be collected before delivery by the druggist to cover the extra cost of the syringe.

"New forms, blanks, etc., will be forwarded as soon as printed.

"Respectfully,

"Chief Clerk."

The Inspector attached to this office personally visited each station, collected the old stock, settled the account, and furnished each firm with an adequate supply of stock of the new established grades within a period of 30 days.

On December 1, 1906, a new system of keeping the hydrophobia treatment accounts was installed in this office, whereby the Research Laboratory furnishes a written list of all treatments sent on the day the treatments are forwarded. A bill is also mailed to the purchaser from the Laboratory with the first portion of the treatment together with a notification that unless payment is made or acknowledgment of indebtedness is received by the Chief Clerk within four days, treatment will be discontinued. At the expiration of the time specified the Chief Clerk notifies the Laboratory to continue treatment in cases where payment has been made or indebtedness acknowledged, and to discontinue it in all cases where no reply has been received.

The Laboratory also reports each individual treatment to the Sanitary Superintendent. These reports are forwarded and passed upon by the Board of Health and are then filed in this office, thus completing the record.

Previous to the date above mentioned the accounts were kept at the Research Laboratory and returns of money received for the treatment were made semi-monthly to this office.

STEAMBOAT "RIVERSIDE."

The contractors completed and delivered to the Department the new steamboat "Riverside," which was put into commission.

This model hospital boat, which is used for the transportation of contagious diseases, is 126 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 9 feet 6 inches deep, with a steel hull and two decks, the wards for patients being on the main deck, and the rooms for convalescents, nurses, and quarters for the Commissioner and other officials being built on the upper deck. The boat is of the twin-screw type, having two compound propelling engines and a water tube boiler.

Bids for building the boat were opened on March 1, 1905, and the contract was awarded to the Burlee Dry Dock Company for the sum of \$68,475.00 on March 20, 1905.

LAUNCH "PELHAM."

The new steam launch "Pelham," to be used for conveying passengers and visitors to and from Riverside Hospital and the Department dock, foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-second street, was completed and put into commission at a cost of \$9,990.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM AT OTISVILLE.

Title to this property was obtained early in the year by The City at a total cost of \$95,750, payable from the proceeds from the sale of an issue of Corporate Stock of \$250,000 authorized in 1905.

Great effort was made by the administration toward the perfection of arrangements for the accommodation of patients at the earliest possible moment, and to this end a clerk attached to this office was detailed who devoted the greater portion of his time between April 1 and August 23, 1906, to that purpose until the appointment of a resident superintendent on the latter date.

During this period a civil engineer was employed who completed an outline and a complete topographical map of the property: a firm of landscape architects who prepared a tentative plan for its improvement, laying out roads, planting trees, etc., and a firm of sanitary

experts engaged who proceeded with the installation of water supply and drainage systems.

An architect was appointed who prepared plans for the alteration of existing buildings to render them suitable for occupancy by patients and help, and who subsequently prepared plans and specifications for the construction of a dining hall, an administration building and a dormitory.

A second architect prepared plans for the construction of two shacks or dormitories for patients while a third completed plans for the erection of a cow stable and a dairy building.

Contracts were advertised and let for the construction of two shacks, a dining hall, a cow stable and dairy building; for the delivery of trees, lumber, cement, pipe fittings, drains, wooden tanks and horses; a storehouse was established and a storekeeper engaged and a system of accounting installed.

A field force was organized who cut fire lines, made roads, built walls, constructed reservoirs, repaired existing buildings, laid water and drain pipe, planted and pruned trees, planted, cultivated and harvested corn, hay and potatoes and generally improved the site and buildings.

A domestic force was organized to domicile such employees as required maintenance and to care for the patients while a physician, nurses and orderlies were appointed on the medical staff of the institution.

Direct telephonic communication was established between the Sanatorium and Middletown and New York, necessitating the construction of nine miles of line.

Great difficulty was experienced in securing domestic help and in procuring supplies, the nearest base being Middletown, eight miles away, but ultimately satisfactory arrangements were made for the daily delivery of food supplies, for which contracts have been prepared for 1907.

Difficulty was also experienced in furnishing and equipping the buildings for occupancy, the great bulk of furniture having been purchased according to law from the State Prisons, whose deliveries were long delayed.

All obstacles were eventually overcome and the Sanatorium prepared to receive patients by July 1, 1906, the first patients actually arriving on July 15, 1906.

The cost of improvements amounted to \$93,473.79 and included the erection of six portable buildings, three permanent buildings and improvements and repairs to present buildings, cutting of fire lines, improvement on roadways and work in connection with the proposed establishment of a water supply system and the purchase of $396 \frac{1}{10}$ acres of additional ground at a cost of \$26,500.

DEPARTMENT HOSPITALS.

The following contracts were executed for the construction of new buildings, alterations to old buildings and permanent improvements effected in the various hospitals of the Department during the year 1906, as hereafter enumerated:

Hospital.	Contractor.	Construction of	Cost
Willard Parker.....	{ John Spence, Jr.....	Dormitory Building.....	\$3,994 00
	{ Wm. Horne Co.....	Refrigerating Plant.....	3,775 00
	{ Christ. Dooley.....	Area Walls.....	4,934 00
	{ Jas. MacArthur.....	Incinerator Building.....	3,018 00
Kingston Avenue.....	{ E. Rutzler & Co.....	Pipe System.....	26,881 00
	{ Jas. MacArthur.....	Morgue Building.....	12,880 00
	{ P. J. Brennan & Son.....	Measles Pavilion.....	183,000 00
	{ Dan. J. Ryan.....	Extension to Nurses' Home.....	34,600 00
Riverside.....	J. P. Hansen.....	Repainting Buildings.....	2,460 00
The Bronx.....	J. M. Knopp.....	{ Alterations, Bronx Office Building.....	2,795 00
	{ H. H. Vought & Co.....	Dining Hall.....	9,668 00
Otisville.....	{ H. H. Vought & Co.....	One-story shack.....	5,380 00
	{ H. H. Vought & Co.....	Two-story shack.....	9,678 00
	{ Kelly & Kelley.....	Cow stable and dairy.....	20,124 00
Total.....			\$323,187 00

Statement of Expenditure of the Various Hospitals Controlled by this Department During 1906, Showing Total Cost of Operation and Maintenance, and Average Per Capita Cost for Each Hospital:

	Total.	Willard Parker and Reception.	Trachoma.	Riverside.	Kingston Avenue.
Foods and Food Supplies....	\$125,041 23	\$26,868 16	\$2,488 38	\$54,294 31	\$41,390 38
Drugs, Instruments and Pharmaceutical Supplies.....	20,265 97	4,637 92	806 32	6,878 05	7,943 68
Furniture and Supplies, including Fuel, Engineers' Supplies, Telephone Charges, Carpenters' and Gardeners' Supplies, etc....	83,290 32	25,642 93	914 84	35,731 21	21,001 34
Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Bedding, etc.....	47,603 60	18,180 25	7,991 18	15,526 33	13,097 84
Repairs and Improvements to Buildings and Grounds.....	8,677 20	1,241 86	124 45	6,546 31	764 58
Salaries.....	285,259 10	84,117 59	23,128 86	92,000 78	86,011 87
Total.....	\$570,137 42	\$160,688 71	\$28,262 03	\$210,976 99	\$170,209 69

	Willard Parker and Reception.	Trachoma.	Riverside.	Kingston Avenue.
Average daily census of patients for 1906...	72.59	19.	210.29	219.48
Daily cost per capita for patients.....	\$6.06	† 4.07	2.75	2.12

† This cost includes the treatment of 14,550 patients at the two Trachoma Clinics.

I desire to state that the excessive cost per capita at the Willard Parker Hospital is due to the fact that this institution was closed to patients from January 1, to March 15, 1906, while alterations were being made. The help, however, were retained during the said period, which explains the vast difference per capita cost between this and the other institutions.

The individual reports of the Assistant Chief Clerks of each borough are respectfully presented as follows:

ASSISTANT CHIEF CLERK, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Report of the work performed in the office of the Assistant Chief Clerk, Borough of Manhattan, for the year ending December 31, 1906.

The following official reports, communications and applications, summarized and classified as to the subject matter, were received in the office of the Assistant Chief Clerk and submitted to the Board, through the Secretary, for consideration and final action:

Special reports and communications submitted to the Board of Health for action.....	715
Premises declared a public nuisance.....	234
Premises ordered vacated.....	100
Lodging-house permits granted.....	144
Cow permits granted.....	162
Mercantile permits granted.....	14
Miscellaneous permits granted.....	2,606
Permits denied.....	2,202
Permits revoked.....	5,886
Board orders extended or modified.....	472
Extension or modification of Board orders denied.....	583
Board orders rescinded.....	1,195
Delayed and imperfect certificates of births, marriages and deaths approved and ordered filed.....	2,914
Corrected certificates of births, marriages and deaths approved and ordered filed.....	1,334
Certificates of registration issued to master plumbers.....	793

ORDERS ISSUED BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Orders of the Board for the abatement of nuisances are issued under the supervision of the Assistant Sanitary Superintendents in the various boroughs upon the facts and evidence contained in the written reports of the Sanitary Inspectors, the result of personal inspection of premises complained of. These orders call the attention of owners, lessees and agents to the violations of the Sanitary Code and Health Laws in each case and require the necessary alteration, repairs, cleaning and improvement of the premises named within three days from the receipt of the order. If, upon reinspection, it is found that the requirements of the order have not been complied with, a suit for penalty is commenced against the delinquents under sections 1172 and 1222, chapter 466, Laws of 1901.

Summary of clerical work performed in the various boroughs in connection with the issuance of Board Orders, negative reports filed, and fees paid and certificates issued, the result of searching for sanitary violations against premises; also written references forwarded to other city departments, as follows:

Borough.	Board Orders Issued.	Negative Reports Filled.	References to other Departments.	Searches Made and Certificates Issued.	Communications Received and Answered.	Fees Received.
Manhattan	14,411	7,427	2,218	2,799	2,468	\$1,426 10
Brooklyn	5,340	8,246	2,416	246	70	123 00
The Bronx.....	2,454	1,824	478	460	266	230 00
Queens	1,560	543	257	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.....	1,043	252	202	1	.....	50
Total.....	24,808	18,310	5,571	3,506	2,804	\$1,779 60

SEARCHES AND TRANSCRIPTS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Certified copies of the records of Vital Statistics as may be found to be on file in the Bureau of Records are furnished to applicants authorized to receive same, namely, interested parties, next of kin, legal representatives, etc., upon payment of the fee in such cases prescribed by the Board of Health. Written orders are signed by the Assistant Chief Clerk in the various boroughs and issued to the Assistant Registrar of Records, authorizing the search and issuance of a transcript of the record, which, in accordance with the regulations of the Board, is authenticated by affixing the seal of the Department of Health, and attested by the signature of the Assistant Chief Clerk of the borough. When search is made and the record is not found to be on file an official certificate is issued to that effect.

Summary of applications for searches made to the Assistant Chief Clerks of the various boroughs, showing fees received and work performed in connection with searches and transcripts of the records of births, marriages and deaths on file in the Bureau of Records in the Department:

Boroughs.	Applica- tions for Searches.	Transcripts Signed and Authenticated.			Not Found Certificates Issued.	Communi- cations Received and Answered.	Fees Received.
		Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.			
Manhattan....	23,832	2,230	2,367	18,020	2,727	5,960	\$11,849 30
Brooklyn	11,435	516	1,144	9,921	1,109	771	5,889 30
The Bronx....	2,379	52	107	2,734	115	163	1,190 60
Queens.....	995	38	56	1,127	76	220	535 00
Richmond	340	31	14	329	35	295	181 70
Total	38,981	2,867	3,688	32,131	4,062	7,409	\$19,645 90

WRITTEN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.

All mail matter addressed to the Department of Health is carefully scrutinized, and those in which complaints are made relative to matters within the jurisdiction of the Department, and giving the names and addresses of the authors, are promptly acknowledged. Those requiring the attention of other city departments are acknowledged and immediately forwarded for such action as may be found necessary.

Statement of the number of written complaints received and answered in the various boroughs:

Manhattan	5,437
Brooklyn	2,492
The Bronx.....	540
Queens	1,106
Richmond	684
	<hr/>
	10,259

MONEY DISBURSED.

Statement of the disbursements of moneys in the various boroughs by the Assistant Chief Clerks showing the total and the amounts in detail, also the purposes for which the disbursements were made, as follows:

Borough.	Department Pay Rolls.	Hospital Pay Rolls.	Postage Stamps and Incidental Expenses.
Manhattan	\$677,997 96	\$101,211 07	\$24,000 00
Brooklyn	199,736 97	93,175 99	4,550 00
The Bronx	67,496 58	92,757 58	1,250 00
Queens.....	47,459 76	.....	750 00
Richmond.....	42,141 36	.....	300 00
Totals....	\$1,034,832 63	\$287,144 64	\$30,850 00

ASSISTANT CHIEF CLERK, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Report of the work performed in the office of the Assistant Chief Clerk during the year ending December 31, 1906.

The following table will show the amount of vaccine virus, anti-toxin, mallein and tetanus serum which has been sold and given away free to inspectors, physicians and institutions for the year ending December 31, 1906:

	Antitoxin.	Virus.	Mallein.	Tetanus.	Tuberculin.
Cash sales.....	\$116 25	\$118 84	\$102 55	\$16 00	.....
Free	23,077 75	3,244 50	4 20	332 00	.....
Stock on hand.....	892 00	143 25	7 70	16 00	.....
Total	\$24,086 00	\$3,507 09	\$114 45	\$364 00	.....

The money received from all cash sales of vaccine virus, anti-toxin, etc., also for searches of births, marriages, deaths and violations, is forwarded to the Manhattan office weekly. The following shows the exact amount forwarded from January 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906:

	1905.	1906.
Account of searches and transcripts.....	\$5,522 40	\$5,889 30
Account of violations.....	75 00	141 50
Account of antitoxin.....	93 34	116 25
Account of virus.....	116 08	118 94
Account of mallein.....	59 15	103 60
Account of tetanus.....	11 00	16 00
Account of tuberculin.....	2 50	.....
Total	<u>\$5,879 47</u>	<u>\$6,385 59</u>

	1905.	1906.
Number of orders issued for transcripts.....	10,690	11,437
Number of orders issued for searches for sanitary violations	150	283

ASSISTANT CHIEF CLERK, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

Report of the work performed in the Assistant Chief Clerk's Office, in the Borough of The Bronx, during the year ending December 31, 1906:

During the past year many structural improvements and alterations have been made in and about the buildings occupied by this Department in The Bronx at a considerable outlay of expense.

The interior of the building as now arranged is entirely different to-day than it was upon our first occupancy of it. The several offices and divisions are properly separated and partitioned off to meet the demands and requirements of the working force and general public, and to-day we have one of the most complete public offices in this City.

The entire front half of the cellar has been arranged into separate rooms for the storing of the records, one assigned to each office and division. In the rear half of the cellar has been fitted up a sterilizing room in connection with the Tuberculosis Clinic.

The rear part of the first floor has been arranged as a clinic for the free treatment of people suffering from tuberculosis.

This room has been subdivided into a complete series of rooms, properly supplied with running water and furnished throughout with the regulation hospital furniture.

During this year we have instituted a system by which the sale and free distribution of Laboratory products is carried on during the hours of 4 p. m. and 9 a. m. in conjunction with the day hours. Heretofore we experienced some inconvenience in not being able to supply the public and our inspectors with these products after the office hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. This innovation we find has proved very beneficial to practicing physicians and the general public at large.

Another new arrangement which I have instituted in this office is a general certification of telephone calls made in this building. A record is kept by our telephone switchboard operator of every call made and who makes the call. At the end of each month he forwards a list of the calls made during the month, and by a series of certifications we are able to account for all the telephone calls made. The result of this arrangement has been that quite a sum has been collected throughout the building for calls made for personal business. This will, of course, have a tendency to minimize the reckless use of the telephone for business other than official.

Herewith is shown in detail the amount of laboratory products sold and given away during the year 1906 as compared with the year 1905:

<i>Antitoxin.</i>		
	1906.	1905.
Amount sold for cash.....	\$33 17	\$21 45
Amount given away.....	5,759 75	3,845 50
<i>Virus.</i>		
	1906.	1905.
Amount sold for cash.....	\$28 09	\$19 77
Amount given away.....	421 85	360 15
<i>Tetanus.</i>		
	1906.	1905.
Amount sold for cash.....	\$10 00	.....
Amount given away.....	125 00	\$14 00
<i>Tuberculin.</i>		
	1906.	1905.
Amount sold for cash.....	\$1 00	.....
Amount given away.....	.....	\$0 50

Mallein.

	1906.	1905.
Amount sold for cash.....	\$1 75	.....
Amount given away.....	6 30	\$0 35

There has been a decided increase in the number of applications for and receipts for searching of the records of Vital Statistics and also for sanitary violations pending against real property. The following comparative table shows the amount received for these two items from time this information was available in this borough. Prior to the year 1902 searches of the records of births, marriages and deaths were conducted in the Manhattan office.

Receipts for Searches of Vital Statistics.

1902	\$293 20
1903	689 90
1904	1,000 20
1905	881 40
1906	<u>1,190 60</u>

Receipts for Searches of Sanitary Violations.

1904	\$171 00
1905	259 50
1906	<u>265 50</u>

The item for receipts for searches of Vital Statistics for the year 1904, \$1,000.20, and the decided decrease in the receipts of 1905 is accounted for by the reason of the destruction of the steamer General Slocum, off North Brother Island, on June 15 of that year, in which a great loss of life occurred, and from that one accident alone 918 certificates of death were filed in this office. From most all of these deaths at least one transcript of the certificate was issued.

ASSISTANT CHIEF CLERK, BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Report of work performed in the office of the Assistant Chief Clerk during the year 1906:

Complaints.

Citizens' complaints received.....	1,760
Citizens' complaints acknowledged.....	1,044
Citizens' complaints anonymously or personally made.....	<u>716</u>

Orders and References.

Board's orders issued.....	1,600
Negative reports filed.....	497
Communications in relation to orders received and acknowledged....	196
References to other Departments.....	269

Searches for Violations.

Searches made and certificates issued.....
Communications received and answered.....	.....
Fees received .....	.....

Searches and Transcripts.

Applications for searches.....	996
Transcripts signed and authenticated.....	1,100
Not found certificates issued.....	81
Communications received and answered.....	275
Fees received	\$509 20

Requisitions and Bills.

Number of requisitions forwarded to Chief Clerk.....	147
Number of bills checked, certified and forwarded.....	476

ASSISTANT CHIEF CLERK, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Report of the work performed in the office of the Assistant Chief Clerk during the year 1906:

The report must necessarily be brief by reason of the fact that the Board of Health, at a meeting held on March 1, 1906, passed resolutions relieving the office of the Assistant Chief Clerk of many of its responsibilities and duties.

No doubt the items heretofore contained in the reports of the Assistant Chief Clerk have been embodied in the annual report forwarded by the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent.

During the year three hundred and seventy-four (374) transcripts have been authenticated, subdivided as follows:

Deaths	329
Marriages	14
Births	31

Collected in fees.....	\$181 70
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Affidavits of four hundred parents of applicants for employment certificates have been taken, the payrolls for the year amounting to \$38,393.88, have been certified and bills forwarded to the Chief Clerk, amounting to \$4,077.18, have been authenticated.

During the year just closed the care and disposition of laboratory products was placed in charge of one of the clerks in the Sanitary Bureau.

In addition to his regular duties the Assistant Chief Clerk has been frequently called upon to issue burial permits and grant removals of bodies from hospitals, both at the office and after office hours, and at night and Sundays and holidays at his residence.

There is at present no office force.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CORPORATION COUNSEL FOR THE
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, BROOKLYN, THE BRONX, QUEENS
AND RICHMOND, YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1906.

Borough of Manhattan.

Orders received from the Board of Health for issuance of notice of intention to commence action.....	6,845
Notices of intention to commence action issued and served.....	6,845
Other notices issued.....	825
Orders complied with after issuance and service of notice.....	5,845
Orders complied with after suit.....	443
Orders received for suit.....	464
Civil actions commenced to recover penalties on orders, and for violation of Sanitary Code.....	464
Additional actions commenced on orders after failure to make personal service of summons on defendants.....	8
Other civil actions commenced.....	30
Civil actions pending December 31, 1905.....	73
Judgments recovered in civil actions in favor of the Department of Health	97
Judgments vacated and set aside by order of the Court.....	72
Civil actions discontinued upon request of the Board of Health.....	508
Civil actions now pending (December 31, 1906).....	21
Judgments docketed	34
Executions issued	59

Amount of costs, penalties and judgments collected in civil actions and paid to Secretary of Board.....	\$329
Amount of claims collected before and after suit for antitoxin and virus furnished by the Department to various parties and paid to the Secretary of Board.....	\$35 66
Criminal actions pending last year in Court of Special Sessions.....	15
Criminal actions commenced.....	3,488
Defendants held for trial in Court of Special Sessions.....	959
Defendants discharged by Magistrates.....	329
Defendants convicted by Magistrates.....	2,200
Judgments of conviction in Court of Special Sessions.....	877

The above judgments of conviction include four of ten days each in the City Prison, one of which was afterward changed to a fine of \$100, and also six of a fine of \$100 each, and one of \$150.

Complaints dismissed in Court of Special Sessions.....	10
Judgments of acquittal in Court of Special Sessions.....	33
Criminal actions now pending in Court of Special Sessions (December 31, 1906).....	54
Fines imposed by Court of Special Sessions.....	\$11,333
Fines imposed by Magistrates.....	\$4,163 84
Appeals by defendants.....	3
Appeals withdrawn by the defendant.....	1
Appeals pending (December 31, 1906).....	2

Borough of Brooklyn.

Orders received from the Board of Health for issuance of notice of intention to commence action.....	3,478
Notices of intention to commence action issued and served.....	3,478
Orders complied with before and after suit.....	3,407
Orders received for suit.....	492
Civil actions commenced to recover penalties on orders, and for violation of Sanitary Code.....	492
Civil actions pending December 31, 1905.....	274
Judgments recovered in civil actions in favor of the Department of Health	136
Judgments vacated and set aside by order of the Court.....	45
Civil actions discontinued upon request of the Board of Health.....	567
Civil actions now pending (December 31, 1906).....	108
Judgments docketed	65
Executions issued	115

Amount of costs, penalties and judgments collected in civil actions and paid to Secretary of Board.....	\$180
Criminal actions pending last year in Court of Special Sessions.....	47
Criminal actions commenced.....	404
Defendants held for trial in Court of Special Sessions.....	404
Judgments of conviction in Court of Special Sessions.....	338
Complaints dismissed in Court of Special Sessions.....	34
Judgments of acquittal in Court of Special Sessions.....	26
Criminal actions now pending in Court of Special Sessions (December 31, 1906).....	53
Fines imposed by Court of Special Sessions.....	\$4,365
Appeals by defendant.....	2
Appeals now pending.....	2

Borough of The Bronx.

Orders received from the Board of Health for issuance of notice of intention to commence action.....	1,037
Notices of intention to commence action issued and served.....	1,037
Other notices issued.....	285
Orders complied with after issuance and service of notice.....	662
Orders complied with after suit.....	154
Orders received for suit.....	175
Civil actions commenced to recover penalties on orders and for violation of Sanitary Code.....	175
Civil actions pending (December 31, 1906).....	9
Judgments recovered in civil actions in favor of the Department of Health	21
Judgments vacated and set aside by order of the Court.....	13
Civil actions discontinued upon request of the Board of Health.....	163
Civil actions now pending (December 31, 1906).....	13
Judgments docketed	12
Executions issued	15
Amount of costs, penalties and judgments collected in civil actions and paid to Secretary of Board.....	\$54
Criminal actions pending December 31, 1905.....	.....
Criminal actions commenced.....	79
Defendants held for trial in Court of Special Sessions.....	54
Defendants discharged by Magistrates.....	8
Defendants convicted by Magistrates.....	17
Judgments of conviction in Court of Special Sessions.....	50
Complaints dismissed in Court of Special Sessions.....	2

Judgments of acquittal in Court of Special Sessions.....	1
Criminal actions now pending in Court of Special Sessions (December 31, 1906).....	1
Fines imposed by Court of Special Sessions.....	\$805
Fines imposed by Magistrates.....	\$22

Borough of Queens.

Orders received from the Board of Health for issuance of notice of intention to commence action.....	264
Notices of intention to commence action issued and served.....	264
Orders complied with after issuance and service of notice.....	193
Orders complied with after suit.....	86
Orders received for suit.....	88
Civil action commenced to recover penalties on orders, and for violation of Sanitary Code.....	88
Civil actions pending December 31, 1905.....	21
Judgments recovered in civil actions in favor of the Department of Health	16
Judgments vacated and set aside by order of the Court.....	2
Civil actions discontinued upon request of the Board of Health.....	66
Civil actions now pending (December 31, 1906).....	29
Judgments docketed	2
Executions issued	5
Criminal actions pending last year in Court of Special Sessions.....	3
Criminal actions commenced.....	58
Defendants held for trial in Court of Special Sessions.....	58
Judgments of conviction in Court of Special Sessions.....	19
Complaints dismissed in Court of Special Sessions.....	33
Judgments of acquittal in Court of Special Sessions.....	4
Criminal actions now pending in Court of Special Sessions (December 31, 1906).....	5
Fines imposed by Court of Special Sessions.....	\$510

Borough of Richmond.

Orders received from the Board of Health for issuance of notice of intention to commence action.....	265
Notices of intention to commence action issued and served.....	265
Orders complied with after issuance and service of notice.....	165
Orders complied with after suit.....	104
Orders received for suit.....	114

Civil actions commenced to recover penalties on orders and for violation of Sanitary Code.....	114
Civil actions pending December 31, 1905.....	41
Judgments recovered in civil actions in favor of the Department of Health	25
Judgments vacated and set aside by order of the Court.....	17
Civil actions discontinued upon request of the Board of Health.....	119
Civil actions now pending (December 31, 1906).....	28
Judgments docketed	33
Executions issued	25
Amount of costs, penalties and judgments collected in civil actions and paid to Secretary of Board.....	\$67
Criminal actions pending last quarter in Court of Special Sessions.....	.....
Criminal actions commenced.....	16
Defendants held for trial in Court of Special Sessions.....	14
Defendants discharged by Magistrates.....	2
Judgments of conviction in Court of Special Sessions.....	11
Complaints dismissed in Court of Special Sessions.....	2
Judgments of acquittal in Court of Special Sessions.....	1
Criminal actions now pending in Court of Special Sessions (December 31, 1906).....	.....
Fines imposed by Court of Special Sessions.....	\$165

SANITARY BUREAU.

The Sanitary Bureau of the Department of Health is under the charge of the Sanitary Superintendent, assisted by five Assistant Sanitary Superintendents, one in charge of each borough.

The following is a summary of the operations of the Sanitary Bureau, which is charged with the duty of inspecting and reporting, in proper form, all nuisances or causes of danger to the public health; with the execution of the orders of the Board; with the care of contagious and communicable diseases; with the inspection of foods and offensive trades; with the inspection of mercantile establishments and issuance of employment certificates with the pathological, bacteriological and chemical research and investigations, and with the inspection of scholars attending the public, parochial and private schools.

The number of inspections and reinspections made was 2,074,314, classified as follows:

By the Division of Inspection.....	1,472,204
By the Division of Contagious Diseases.....	516,916
By the Division of Communicable Diseases.....	82,744
By the Division of Laboratories.....	2,450
	<hr/>
Total	2,074,314
	<hr/> <hr/>

The number of complaints forwarded for Board's orders was 27,779, classified as follows:

By the Division of Inspection.....	26,092
By the Division of Contagious Diseases.....	142
By the Division of Communicable Diseases.....	1,545
	<hr/>
Total	27,779
	<hr/> <hr/>

The number of complaints received from citizens was 45,911, all of which were referred to the Inspectors and Sanitary Police for investigation and report.

The Sanitary Superintendent during the same period, under instructions and authority of the Board, granted 4,160 permits to discharge cargoes, under proper vouchers from the Health Officer of the Port, and 12,783 miscellaneous permits under the Sanitary Code.

The following tabulated statement and summary shows the date, location, cause of action and the result of vacation of premises by the Board of Health, in compliance with the requirements of sections 1176 and 1299 of chapter 466, Laws of 1901 :

Borough of Manhattan.

No.	Date.	Premises.	Cause.	Result.
				1906.
1	Apr. 4	No. 238 East Fifty-first street.....	Defective plumbing and defective drainage.....	Complied May 4.
2	" 4	No. 357 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street.....	Defective plumbing and defective drainage.....	" " 11.
3	May 9	No. 310 West Thirty-fifth street.....	Defective plumbing.....	" Aug. 29.
4	" 9	No. 106 East Eleventh street..	"	" May 18.
5	" 23	No. 201 West Twenty-third street.....	"	" Aug. 29.
6	" 23	No. 203 West Twenty-third street.....	"	" " 29.
7	" 23	No. 515½ East One Hundred and Eighteenth street....	"	" June 26.
8	" 23	No. 649 West Fifty-second street.....	"	" Sept. 14.
9	" 23	No. 651 West Fifty-second street.....	"	" " 14.
10	June 6	Southwest corner One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue..	Public nuisance	" Nov. 23.
11	" 6	No. 143 West street.....	Nuisance.....	" July 9.
12	" 13	No. 49 Willett street.....	Public nuisance	" " 5.
13	" 13	No. 75 Goerck street.....	"	" " 5.
14	" 13	No. 102 East One Hundred and Fourth street.....	Defective plumbing.....	" " 18.
15	" 13	No. 104 East One Hundred and Fourth street.....	"	" " 18.
16	" 13	No. 106 East One Hundred and Fourth street.....	"	" " 18.
17	" 13	No. 108 East One Hundred and Fourth street.....	"	" " 18.
18	" 27	Nos. 616-36 West Fortieth street.....	Public nuisance.....	Work progressing.
19	July 11	No. 105 Bowery.....	Defective drainage.....	Complied July 16.
20	" 11	No. 175 East Houston street..	Public nuisance	" " 23.
21	" 18	Nos. 828-30 Seventh avenue...	"	" Aug. 16.
22	Aug. 1	No. 159 Third avenue.....	Defective plumbing and defective drainage.....	" Oct. 18.
23	" 1	No. 502 Canal street.....	Defective plumbing and defective drainage.....	" " 10.
24	" 1	No. 82 Park Row.....	Defective plumbing and defective drainage.....	Work progressing.
25	" 1	No. 144 West street.....	Public nuisance.....	Complied Oct. 2.
26	" 22	No. 342 East Fiftieth street...	Defective plumbing	" " 10.
27	" 22	No. 465 Lexington avenue....	"	" " 12.
28	Sept. 5	Northwest corner Broadway and Hawthorne street....	"	Work progressing.
29	" 5	Nos. 102-104 West Forty-seventh street.....	Nuisance	Complied Oct. 4.
30	" 5	No. 15 West Forty-second street.....	"	" Sept. 27.
31	" 5	No. 206 Forsyth street.....	Defective plumbing	Work progressing.

No.	Date.	Premises.	Cause.	Result.
1906.				
32	Sept. 5	No. 213 East Fifteenth street.	Defective plumbing	Compiled Sept. 22.
33	" 5	No. 142 Monroe street	Nuisance.....	" Oct. 8.
34	" 5	No. 802 East Fifth street	Public nuisance.....	" " 8.
35	" 12	Nos. 320-322 West Thirty-fourth street.....	Defective plumbing.....	" Nov. 9.
36	" 12	No. 51 East Ninth street.....	Public nuisance.....	" Dec. 1.
37	" 12	No. 239 West Sixtieth street..	"	" Sept.19.
38	" 12	No. 79 White street.....	Nuisance.....	" Oct. 11.
39	" 12	Nos. 310-320 East Seventy-fifth street.....	Defective plumbing and defective drainage.....	" " 2.
40	" 12	Nos. 418-422 Broadway and No. 277 Canal street.....	Nuisance.....	" " 24.
41	" 19	No. 57 West Tenth street.....	Defective plumbing.....	" Sept.26.
42	" 19	No. 476 Ninth avenue (front)..	Defective drainage	" Oct. 31.
43	" 19	No. 747 East Eleventh street.	Public nuisance.....	" " 6.
44	Oct. 3	Nos. 570-576 West Broadway..	Defective plumbing.....	" " 16.
45	" 3	No. 55 West Third street.....	"	" " 23.
46	" 3	No. 359 West Fifty-fifth street.....	"	" Nov. 9.
47	" 3	No. 9 Rutgers street.....	"	" Oct. 10.
48	" 3	Nos. 51-55 West Ninety-third street.....	Public nuisance.....	Work progressing.
49	" 24	No. 35 East Broadway (rear).	Lack of water supply.....	Complied Oct. 30.
50	" 24	No. 227 West Sixty-second street.....	Public nuisance.....	" Dec. 1.
51	" 24	No. 84 Bowery.....	Defective plumbing.....	" Nov.26.
52	Nov. 7	No. 143 West Thirty-second street.....	"	" Dec. 7.
53	" 7	No. 167 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh st.....	"	" Nov.28.
54	" 7	No. 32 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street.....	Public nuisance.....	Work progressing.
55	" 7	No. 169 West End avenue....	"	Complied Dec. 1.
56	" 21	South of Reade street, north of Duane street, west of West street and east of Washington street.....	Defective plumbing.....	Work progressing.
57	" 28	No. 211 West Eighty-seventh street.....	Public nuisance.....	" "
58	" 28	No. 504 East Thirteenth street.....	"	Complied Dec. 14.
59	" 28	No. 196 Avenue C	"	" " 21.
60	" 28	No. 517 East Thirteenth street.....	"	" " 7.
61	" 28	No. 129 Canal street.....	Defective plumbing.....	" " 28.
62	" 28	No. 243 Division street.....	"	" " 31.
63	" 28	No. 620 East Thirteenth street.....	Public nuisance.....	" " 28.
64	" 28	No. 207 West Sixty-fourth street.....	"	" " 24.
65	Dec. 5	No. 204 Avenue C.....	"	Work progressing.
66	" 5	No. 438 East Thirteenth street.....	"	" "
67	" 12	No. 27 Cooper square.....	"	Complied Dec. 24.

No.	Date.	Premises.	Cause.	Result.
				1906.
68	Dec. 12	No. 442 East Thirteenth street.....	Public nuisance.....	Work progressing.
69	" 12	No. 155 First avenue.....	"	Complied Dec. 24.
70	" 12	No. 216 First avenue.....	"	Work progressing.
71	" 12	No. 357 East Seventy-sixth street.....	"	Complied Dec. 21.
72	" 12	No. 712 Eleventh avenue (front).....	Defective drainage.....	Work progressing.
73	" 12	No. 712 Eleventh avenue (rear).....	Public nuisance.....	" "
74	" 19	No. 413 East Twelfth street (rear).....	"	" "
75	" 19	No. 362 Seventh avenue	Defective plumbing.....	" "

Borough of Brooklyn.

No.	Date.	Premises.	Cause.	Result.
				1906.
1	Feb. 21	Northwest corner Kingston avenue and Rutland road	Public nuisance	Complied Nov. 20.
2	Mar. 7	Three houses west of Third avenue on Cedar lane.....	Defective drainage.....	" May 31.
3	Apr. 11	No. 274 Twentieth street....	Nuisance	" Apr. 19.
4	" 25	North side Bay Ridge avenue, two houses west of Ninth avenue.....	Defective drainage.....	" June 27.
5	" 25	No. 17 McKibben street.....	Public nuisance	Work progressing.
6	May 9	No. 2421 Eighty-third street..	"	Complied Dec. 31.
7	" 23	No. 520 Eighth street.....	"	" " 1.
8	" 23	No. 522 Eighth street	"	" " 1.
9	" 23	No. 524 Eighth street.....	"	" " 1.
10	June 6	North side Thirteenth street between Wythe avenue and Berry street, Kings County Iron Foundry....	"	Extension of time granted by Board.
11	July 11	North Eighth, Ninth and Roebling streets and No. 235 North Eighth street..	"	Work progressing.
12	Aug. 29	No. 2345 Eighty-third street..	"	Vacated Aug. 31.
13	Sept. 26	No. 57 Bay Thirty-fifth street	Defective drainage	Work progressing.
14	Oct. 3	No. 12 Grattan street.....	Public nuisance....	Vacated Dec. 26.
15	" 10	No. 599 Manhattan avenue...	Defective drainage.....	Vacated Nov. 10.
16	" 10	No. 327 Blake avenue.....	"	Work progressing.
17	" 10	No. 92 Meserole avenue.....	"	Vacated Oct. 19.
18	" 10	East Eighteenth street between Avenues Y and Z..	"	Work progressing.
19	" 31	No. 60 Moore street, second floor.....	Defective plumbing	" "
20	" 31	No. 60 Moore street, first floor	Public nuisance	Vacated Nov. 24.
21	Nov. 7	No. 31 Humboldt street.....	Defective drainage.....	Work progressing.
22	" 21	Nos. 1549-1551 Bushwick avenue.....	Public nuisance	Complied Dec. 31.
				Vacated Dec. 13.

No.	Date.	Premises.	Cause.	Result.
				1906.
23	Nov. 21	No. 552 Fourth avenue.....	Defective plumbing	Complied Dec. 3.
24	" 21	No. 260 Flushing avenue....	Public nuisance.....	Vacated Nov. 28.
25	" 21	No. 262 Flushing avenue, ...	"	" "
26	" 21	No. 264 Flushing avenue....	"	" "
27	" 21	No. 266 Flushing avenue....	"	" "
28	" 21	No. 268 Flushing avenue....	"	" "
29	Dec. 5	No. 18 Fleet place.....	Defective plumbing and defective } drainage.....	" Dec. 27.
30	" 19	No. 62 Congress street.....	Defective plumbing	Work progressing.

Borough of The Bronx.

No.	Date	Premises.	Cause.	Result.
				1906.
1	Jan. 24	No. 3083 Third avenue.....	Defective drainage.....	Complied Mar. 14.
2	Feb. 14	No. 2075 Arthur avenue.....	Public nuisance.....	" July 18.
3	" 14	Avenue St. John and South- } ern Boulevard.....	"	Work progressing.
4	" 28	North side Jackson street } near Railroad avenue....	"	Complied July 12.
5	Mar. 21	East side Second street, be- } tween Avenues B and C, } Unionport.....	"	Work progressing.
6	Apr. 4	East One Hundred and } Seventieth street from } Ogden to Plimpton ave- } nues.....	"	Vacated July 5 Work progressing.
7	" 11	No. 1242 Fulton avenue.....	Defective drainage.....	Complied, Oct. 5.
8	" 11	West side Bronx Terrace, 3d } house east of Two Hun- } dred and Twenty-sixth } street.....	Public nuisance.....	" July 21.
9	" 11	West side Elliott avenue, 1 } stable north of Two Hun- } dred and Fifth street....	"	" May 2.
10	" 11	Two Hundred and Twenty- } eighth street and Sixth } avenue, Williamsbridge..	"	" Nov. 26.
11	" 18	South east corner One Hun- } dred and Seventy-sixth } street and Crotona avenue	Defective drainage.....	" July 14.
12	May 2	Tiffany street and Spofford } avenue, Springhurst.....	Public nuisance	" " 18.
13	" 2	Van Courtland street, one } quarter mile east of East- } chester road.....	"	Vacated July 24. Work progressing
14	" 2	East side Ninth street, 1st } stable north of Avenue D, } Unionport.....	"	Vacated July 7.
15	" 2	Longwood avenue and Mo- } hawk street.....	"	Work progressing
16	" 2	Barretto Point.....	"	Cows ordered to Public Pound.
17	" 16	No. 2010 Quarry road.....	Defective drainage.....	Complied July 10.
18	June 6	Ferris Lane, Throggs Neck...	Public nuisance.....	" Nov. 28.
19	" 6	Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, } opposite Seton Hospital.	"	Work progressing.

No.	Date.	Premises.	Cause.	Result.
20	June 13	Findlay avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth street.....	Public nuisance	1906. Complied Dec. 11.
21	" 13	Avenue E and Thirtieth street, Unionport.....	"	" Sept. 10.
22	July 11	South side One Hundred and Sixty-second street, 1st stable west of Grant avenue.....	"	" July 11
23	" 11	South west corner Waterloo place and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth street.....	Defective plumbing and defective drainage.....	" " 18.
24	Aug. 1	Albany Post road, 4th house north of Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth street.....	Public nuisance	" Dec. 31.
25	" 1	South side Clarke place, 2d house east of Jerome avenue.....	"	Vacated Sept. 21. Work progressing.
26	" 1	West side Albany Post road, 4th house south of Two Hundred and Thirty-six street.....	"	Work progressing.
27	" 1	East side of Eastchester road, 400 feet north of Pelham Parkway.....	"	Complied Nov. 28.
28	" 22	Jessup place and Claremont avenue.....	"	" Oct. 2.
29	" 22	West side Concourse, 1st house east of One Hundred and Eighty-third street.....	"	Work in abeyance pending construction of street sewer.
30	" 22	Sacred Heart Academy, Clason Point.....	"	Complied Nov. 30.
31	Sept. 12	Reeds Mill Lane, Eastchester	"	Work progressing.
32	" 10	North side Lafayette avenue, 1st house south of Westchester avenue.....	"	" "
33	" 19	South side Ferry lane, 1st house east of Eastern Boulevard.....	"	Complied Nov. 26.
34	" 19	North side Two Hundred and Tenth street, 2d house west of Elliot avenue.....	Defective drainage	" Dec. 1.
35	" 19	North side Two Hundred and Tenth street, 3d house west of Elliot avenue.....	"	" " 1.
36	" 19	North side Two Hundred and Tenth street, 4th house west of Elliot avenue.....	"	" " 1.
37	Oct. 31	East side, Blondale avenue, 3d house south of Eastchester road.....	Public nuisance.....	" Nov. 28.
38	Nov. 21	East side Boston Post road, north of Fifth avenue, Eastchester.....	"	Work progressing.
39	" 21	Prospect Park Hill, Pelham Bay Park.....	"	" "
40	Dec. 12	South side Rock street and Albany Post road.....	"	" "
41	" 19	South side One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, 1st house west of Wales avenue.....	Defective plumbing	" "

Borough of Queens.

No.	Date.	Premises.	Cause.	Result.
				1906.
1	Jan. 10	No. 6 Central avenue, Corona.	Public nuisance.....	Complied Mar. 14.
2	" 10	No. 141 Smith street, Corona.	"	" Oct. 6.
3	" 10	No. 147 Buena Vista street, Corona.....	"	" " 16.
4	" 10	No. 91 Twelfth street, College Point.....	"	" " 1.
5	Feb. 7	East side Old Flushing road, 200 feet south of Grand street.....	"	" Apr. 26.
6	" 7	No. 7 Emma street, Metropolitan.....	"	" Aug. 4.
7	Mar. 14	No. 22 Jacob place, Jamaica.	Defective drainage.....	" May 31.
8	Apr. 11	No. 61 West Amity street, Flushing.....	Public nuisance	" " 10.
9	" 11	Corner Seventh street and Howland avenue.....	"	" " 17.
10	" 11	North side Eleventh street, 200 feet east of Ninth avenue, Whitestone.....	"	" Oct. 15.
11	" 11	No. 73 West Grove street, Flushing.....	"	" June 22.
12	" 11	North side Fulton street, 500 feet west of Maiden Lane	"	Work progressing.
13	" 11	Twentieth street, near Fifth avenue, College Point...	"	Complied June 6.
14	" 18	North side Flushing avenue, 150 feet west of Old Flushing road, Maspeth.....	"	" May 29.
15	" 25	East side Astoria road 500 feet north of Maurice avenue, Maspeth.....	"	" July 2.
16	" 25	East side old Town Landing, 200 feet north of Betts avenue, Maspeth...	"	" Dec. 5.
17	" 25	East side old Town Landing, 250 feet north of Betts avenue, Maspeth.....	"	" May 29.
18	" 25	East side old Town Landing, 350 feet north of Betts avenue, Maspeth...	"	" " 29.
19	May 2	No. 5 Cedar place, L. I. City.....	Defective drainage.....	" Dec. 13.
20	" 2	South side Metropolitan avenue, between Newtown Creek Bridge and Woodward avenue, 400 feet west of Bridge.....	Public nuisance	" May 21.
21	" 9	No. 418 Greene street, Evergreen.....	"	" July 5.
22	" 9	No. 320 Fairmount street, Evergreen.....	"	" June 1.
23	" 9	South side Cooper avenue, adjoining Liberty Park, Evergreen.....	"	" Dec. 12.
24	" 16	North east corner Harmon street and Covert avenue, Evergreen.....	"	" June 21.
25	" 16	East side Ocean View avenue, adjoining Forest Park, Glendale Park.....	"	" " 13.
26	" 16	North side Rose street, 100 feet east of Jamaica avenue, Flushing.....	"	" Oct. 1.
27	" 16	East side Whitestone avenue, 300 feet west of Bayside avenue, Flushing	"	" June 29.
28	" 16	West side Astoria road, 400 feet North of Maurice avenue, Maspeth.....	"	" July 3.

No.	Date.	Premises.	Cause.	Result.
29	May 16	East side Webster avenue, 650 feet North of Cooper avenue, Glendale.....	Public nuisance	1906. Complied Sept. 27.
30	" 23	West side Fifteenth street, 100 feet North of Fifth avenue, College Point...	"	" June 29.
31	" 23	Seventeenth and High street, College Point	"	" " 29.
32	" 23	No. 76 West Amity street, Flushing	Defective drainage.....	" Aug. 3.
33	June 6	Between Walling and Walnut streets, 1,000 feet east of Woodhaven avenue, Glendale Park.....	Public nuisance.....	Work progressing.
34	" 6	Between Walling and Walnut streets, 1,000 feet east of Woodhaven avenue, Glendale Park.....	"	" "
35	" 6	Between Walling and Walnut streets, 1,000 feet east of Woodhaven avenue, Glendale Park.....	"	" "
36	" 6	No. 106 South street, Jamaica	"	Complied Oct. 8.
37	" 6	Bayview avenue near Willets Point road, Little Bayside.....	"	" " 29.
38	" 6	Alley road near Broadway, Little Neck.....	"	" July 19.
39	" 6	Corner Eighth street and Fourth avenue, White-stone	"	" Oct. 5.
40	" 6	Eighth street and Fourteenth avenue, White-stone	"	" Dec. 18.
41	" 6	West side Chestnut street, 150 feet north of Chichester avenue, Richmond Hill.....	"	" Nov. 3.
42	" 6	West side Elm street, first house south of Chichester avenue, Richmond Hill..	"	" Oct. 25.
43	" 6	West side Greenwood avenue, 200 feet north of Liberty avenue, Richmond Hill.....	"	" " 12.
44	" 6	Corner Dry Harbor and Juniper Swamp roads, Middle Village.....	"	Work progressing.
45	" 6	East side Ward street, 300 feet north of Liberty avenue, Richmond Hill. ...	"	Complied July 13.
46	" 6	North side Union Turnpike road, one-quarter mile west of railroad, Richmond Hill	"	" Sept. 7.
47	" 13	No. 74 Cherry street, Brooklyn Hills.	"	" Oct. 1.
48	" 13	West side Drew avenue, 200 feet south of Rockaway road, Union Course.....	"	Work progressing.
49	" 13	East side Fosdick avenue, 300 feet south of Central avenue, Glendale.....	"	Complied Dec. 27.
50	" 13	Metropolitan avenue opposite Helen street, East Williamsburg	"	Work progressing.
51	" 13	Centre street near rock road, Union Course	"	Complied July 3.
52	" 13	North west corner Maurice and Elmenier avenues, Maspeth	"	" Nov. 5.
53	" 13	East side Martin avenue, first house south of Myrtle avenue, Glendale Park	"	Oct. 25.
54	" 13	No. 3 Railroad avenue, Rockaway Beach.....	Defective drainage	" Aug. 13.

No.	Date.	Premises.	Cause.	Result.
				1906.
55	June 13	No. 5 Railroad avenue, Rockaway Beach.....	Defective drainage	Compiled Aug. 22.
56	" 13	No. 7 Railroad avenue, Rockaway Beach.....	"	" " 22.
57	" 27	Corner Jackson avenue and Rawson street, Long Island City.....	Public nuisance	" Dec. 3.
58	" 27	West side Columbia avenue, north of railroad crossing, Maspeth	"	" Aug. 7.
59	" 27	North side Jackson avenue, 500 feet west of Newtown road, Long Island City..	"	" Oct. 24.
60	" 27	West side Bowery Bay road, 125 feet north of Vandewater avenue, Long Island City.....	"	" Dec. 10.
61	July 11	No. 71 Newtown avenue, Long Island City.....	Defective drainage	" " 3.
62	" 11	Rear of No. 249 William street, Long Island City.	Public nuisance	Work progressing.
63	" 11	No. 69 Frankfort street, Long Island City.....	"	Complied Dec. 17.
64	" 11	No. 217 Elm street, Long Island City.....	"	" Nov. 19.
65	" 11	No. 41 Purvies street, Long Island City.....	"	" Sept. 17.
66	" 11	Opposite No. 69 Frankfort street, Long Island City.	"	" Oct. 10.
67	" 11	No. 44 Dutch Kills street, Long Island City.....	"	" Sept. 17.
68	" 11	No. 207 Newtown road, Long Island City.....	"	" Nov. 12.
69	" 11	No. 26 School street near Skillman avenue, Long Island City.....	"	" Sept. 18.
70	" 11	No. 85 Sherman street, Long Island City.....	"	" " 18.
71	" 11	No. 86 Marion street, Long Island City.....	"	" " 18.
72	" 11	No. 133 Newtown road, Long Island City.....	"	" " 17.
73	" 11	No. 217 Park place, Long Island City.....	"	Work progressing.
74	" 11	Potter avenue and Crescent street, Long Island City.	"	Complied Oct. 11.
75	Aug. 22	West side Hall street, 400 feet north of Flushing road, Corona.....	"	" Dec. 5.
76	" 22	No. 433 Honeywell street....	"	" Nov. 1.
77	" 22	Corner Seventeenth street and Eighth avenue, College Point.....	"	Work progressing.
78	" 22	Southwest corner New York avenue and Fulton street, Jamaica.....	"	Complied Sept. 6.
79	" 22	No. 26 Fifth street north of Woodside.....	"	" Dec. 10.
80	" 22	No. 80 Henry street, Winfield.	"	" Sept. 25.
81	" 22	No. 49 Junction ave., Corona.	"	" Nov. 28.
82	" 22	No. 13 Grove street, Flushing.	"	" " 14.
83	" 22	No. 103 Lake street, Corona..	"	" " 12.
84	" 22	No. 103 Grove street, Corona.	"	" " 12.
85	" 22	Stone street and Middleburg avenue, Woodside.....	"	" " 12.
86	Sept. 19	South side Elm avenue opposite Forest avenue, Evergreen.....	"	" Dec. 12.

No.	Date.	Premises.	Cause.	Result.
				1906.
87	Sept. 19	No. 1740 Greene avenue, Ridgewood.....	Public nuisance.....	Complied Dec. 20.
88	" 19	South side Elm street opposite Forest avenue, Evergreen.....	"	" Sept. 25.
89	" 19	East side Woodhaven avenue, 1000 feet south of pipe line.....	"	" Oct. 10.
90	" 19	No. 1484 Metropolitan avenue, opposite Helen street, Metropolitan....	"	Work progressing.
91	" 19	Court street opposite Toledo avenue, Newtown.....	"	Complied Dec. 29.
92	" 19	Metropolitan avenue opposite Helen street, Metropolitan	"	" Oct. 23.
93	" 19	South side Court street, 200 feet west of Toledo avenue, Newtown.....	"	" Dec. 29.
94	" 19	Calamus road, 700 feet east of Jefferson avenue, Newtown.....	"	Work progressing.
95	" 19	West side Betts avenue, 1200 feet north of Maspeth avenue, Maspeth...	"	Complied Nov. 21.
96	" 19	No. 24 Butler street, Metropolitan	"	" Dec. 12.
97	Oct. 3	Woodside near Kelly avenue, Woodside	"	Work progressing.
98	" 3	Southwest corner Old Brook School road and Debevoise avenue, Laurel Hill	"	" "
99	" 3	Court street, opposite Prospect street, Newtown....	"	" "
100	" 3	Old Brook School road, near Debevoise avenue, Laurel Hill	"	Complied Dec. 10.
101	" 10	Twenty-seventh street north of Third avenue, College Point	"	Work progressing.
102	" 10	Ireland Mill road, south of Flushing avenue, Flushing.....	"	Complied Nov. 14.
103	" 10	No. 220 Colden avenue, Flushing.....	"	" Oct. 29.
104	" 17	No. 346 Second street, Woodside.....	Defective drainage.....	" " 27.
105	" 17	West side Blackstump road, one-half mile north of Hillside avenue, Jamaica.	Public nuisance.....	" " 24.
106	" 24	No. 606 Seventh avenue, College Point.....	"	Work progressing.
107	Nov. 21	East side Blackstump road, about one-quarter mile north of Hillside avenue, Jamaica	"	Complied Dec. 3
108	Dec. 5	No. 168 Sixteenth avenue, Long Island City.....	"	Work progressing.
109	" 5	No. 1065 Fourth avenue, Long Island City.....	"	" "
110	" 5	Corner Carroll avenue and Hempstead Turnpike, Hollis	"	" "
111	" 5	Anderson avenue, near Second street, Woodside.	"	" "
112	" 19	North side Old South road, about 200 feet West of Centreville avenue, Aqueduct	"	" "
113	" 26	Fulton street, near Palatina avenue, Hollis.....	"	" "

Borough of Richmond.

No.	Date.	Premises.	Cause.	Result.
				1906.
1	Jan. 17	North side Richmond road near Vanderbilt avenue..	Public nuisance	Work progressing.
2	" 17	Neckar avenue, Fourth Ward.	"	Complied Nov. 15.
3	" 17	West side Manor road, between Richmond Turnpike and New York avenues.....	"	Work progressing.
4	" 17	First Place, Second Ward....	"	Complied Mar. 30.
5	" 17	South side Richmond avenue, Second Ward.....	"	" " 30.
6	" 17	Virginia and St. Mary's avenues, Rosebank.....	"	" Dec. 1.
7	" 17	East side Richmond street, West New Brighton.....	"	" May 14.
8	" 24	Watchogue road, near Willowbrook road, Third Ward.....	"	" Aug. 9.
9	" 24	Barker street, near Castleton avenue, First Ward..	"	Work progressing.
10	" 24	East side of Carey avenue, Chelsea, Third Ward....	"	Complied Dec. 15.
11	" 24	West side Manor road, near Todt Hill road, First Ward.....	"	" Apr. 4.
12	" 24	Richmond Turnpike, east of Bulls Head.....	"	" Dec. 5.
13	" 24	Richmond Turnpike, between Willowbrook road and Jewett avenue.....	"	" May 29.
14	" 24	West side of Manor road, First Ward.....	"	" Apr. 2.
15	" 24	South side Watchogue road, near Westerleigh, First Ward.....	"	" Dec. 5.
16	" 24	Corner Carey avenue and Richmond turnpike.....	"	" Apr. 9.
17	Feb. 7	East side of Richmond avenue, Springfield.....	"	Work progressing.
18	" 7	South side Washington avenue, Third Ward.....	"	Complied Nov. 30.
19	" 7	Amboy road near Annadale road, Fifth Ward.....	"	" Feb. 23.
20	" 7	South side Washington avenue, Third Ward.....	"	" Nov. 13.
21	" 7	Sprague avenue, Fifth Ward..	"	Work progressing.
22	" 7	South side Washington avenue, Third Ward.....	"	Complied Apr. 17.
23	" 7	Kreischer street, Kreischer-ville.....	"	" Feb. 23.
24	" 7	Sharrots lane, Fifth Ward....	"	" " 23.
25	" 7	Corner Manor and Todt Hill roads, Second Ward..	"	" " 23.
26	" 7	South side Virginia avenue, Fourth Ward.....	"	" May 15.
27	" 28	Twelfth street, First Ward...	"	" " 14.
28	" 28	Sea View avenue, Garretson..	"	Work progressing.
29	" 28	Lyman avenue, Fourth Ward.	"	Complied Mar. 30.
30	" 28	Richmond avenue, Fourth Ward.....	"	" May 15.
31	" 28	Corner Fingerboard and Richmond roads.....	"	" July 3.
32	" 28	Richmond avenue near Egbertville, Fourth Ward..	"	" May 15.
33	" 28	Amboy road near New Dorp, Fourth Ward.....	"	" Nov. 7.
34	" 28	Corner St. John's avenue and Third street, Fourth Ward.....	"	" " 20.

No.	Date.	Premises.	Cause.	Result.
				1906.
35	Feb. 28	Riverside avenue, Kreischerville.....	Public nuisance	Complied Oct. 3.
36	Apr. 11	Richmond road near Fresh Kill road.....	"	" May 31.
37	" 25	Sharrotts road, Fifth Ward..	"	Work progressing.
38	" 25	West Side Richmond Turnpike, Third Ward.....	"	Complied Nov. 7.
39	" 25	No. 4 Sherman street, Third Ward.....	Defective drainage.....	" May 7.
40	May 2	Clark avenue near Amboy road, Oakwood.....	Public nuisance	Work progressing.
41	" 2	No. 342 Bay street. Second Ward.....	Defective drainage.....	Complied July 5.
42	" 16	West Side Davis avenue near Richmond Terrace, First Ward.....	Public nuisance	" Nov. 8.
43	June 13	No. 250 Jersey street. First Ward.....	"	Work progressing.
44	" 13	No. 256 Jersey street, First Ward.....	"	" "
45	July 11	Britton avenue, Fourth Ward.	"	Complied Nov. 27.
46	" 18	No. 25 Tyson street, First Ward.....	Defective drainage.....	" Aug. 1.
47	" 18	No. 15 Brighton avenue, First Ward.....	"	" Oct. 16.
48	" 18	No. 31 Franklin street First Ward.....	"	" " 3.
49	" 18	North side Fresh Kill road, Fourth Ward.....	Public nuisance.....	" Nov. 17.
50	" 19	Foot of Seguins lane, Fifth Ward.....	"	Work progressing.
51	Aug. 1	West side Carey avenue, Chelsea, Third Ward....	"	Complied Dec. 15.
52	" 1	6 Pine street, First Ward.....	Defective drainage	" Nov. 22.
53	" 1	28 Canal street, Second Ward	"	Work progressing.
54	" 1	235 Bay street, Second Ward.	"	" "
55	" 1	8 Pine street, First Ward.....	"	Complied Nov. 22.
56	" 8	Foot of Androvetta avenue, Fifth Ward.....	Public nuisance.....	Work progressing.
57	" 8	194 Broadway, First Ward....	Defective drainage.....	Vacated Oct. 18.
58	Sept. 12	Foley's Grove, Fourth Ward..	Public nuisance.....	Work progressing.
59	" 19	Danube avenue, Fourth Ward	"	" "
60	" 19	Belmont place and Vine street, First Ward.....	Defective drainage.....	Complied Oct. 2.
61	Oct. 24	Richmond avenue, near Butcherville road, Third Ward.....	Public nuisance.....	" Nov. 22.
62	" 24	North side Manor road, First Ward.....	"	" Dec. 18.
63	" 24	Signs road, Third Ward.....	"	" " 8.
64	" 31	South side Richmond Turnpike, near Castleton corners.....	"	" Nov. 22.
65	" 31	Catherine street, near Richmond avenue, Third Ward.....	"	" " 8.
66	" 31	Pleasant Valley avenue, Second Ward.....	"	Work progressing.
67	" 31	Elm street, near Castleton avenue, First Ward.....	"	" "
68	" 31	West side Holland avenue, Third Ward.....	Defective drainage	" "
69	" 31	No. 2 Holland avenue, Third Ward.....	"	" "
70	" 31	No. 3 Holland avenue, Third Ward.....	"	" "

No.	Date.	Premises.	Cause.	Result.
				1906.
71	Oct. 31	No. 4 Holland avenue, Third Ward.....	Defective drainage	Work progressing.
72	" 31	No. 5 Holland avenue, Third Ward.....	"	" "
73	" 31	No. 6 Holland avenue, Third Ward.....	"	" "
74	" 31	North side Washington avenue, Third Ward.....	Public nuisance	" "
75	" 31	West side Holland avenue, Third Ward.....	Defective drainage	" "
76	Nov. 7	West side Holland avenue, south of Richmond terrace, Third Ward.....	"	" "
77	" 7	West side Holland avenue, 178 feet south of Richmond terrace, Third Ward.....	"	" "
78	" 7	West side Holland avenue, 550 feet south of Richmond terrace, Third Ward.....	"	" "
79	" 7	West side Holland avenue, 650 feet south of Richmond terrace, Third Ward.....	"	" "
80	" 7	West side Holland avenue, 675 feet south of Richmond terrace, Third Ward.....	"	" "
81	" 7	West side Holland avenue, 700 feet south of Richmond Terrace, Third Ward.....	"	" "
82	" 7	West side Davis avenue, First Ward.....	Public nuisance	Complied Nov. 21.
83	" 7	North side Washington avenue, Third Ward.....	"	" Nov. 30.
84	" 7	Gordon street near Pine street, Second Ward.....	"	Work progressing.
85	" 7	North side Washington avenue, Third Ward.....	"	Complied Dec. 19.
86	Dec. 26	No. 192 Vanderbilt avenue, Second Ward.....	Defective drainage.....	Work progressing.
87	" 26	No. 194 Vanderbilt avenue, Second Ward.....	"	" "

Summary of Premises Ordered Vacated During the Year 1906.

Number of premises ordered vacated after giving notice.....	346
Number of premises—work complied with.....	234
Number of premises—work not complied with.....	112

Of those not complied with—

Work in progress.....	100
Time for compliance extended by Board.....	1

Work not in progress—

Premises vacant	9
Work in abeyance pending construction of sewer.....	1
Cows ordered to public pound.....	1

WORK PERFORMED BY THE DIVISION OF INSPECTION.

WORK PERFORMED BY THE INSPECTORS.

Number of inspections.....	1,090,262
Number of reinspections.....	59,396
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Total number of inspections and reinspections.....	1,149,658
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Classified as to Character of Premises.

Number of tenement houses.....	13,347
Number of shore inspections.....	3,029
Number of lodging houses.....	1,302
Number of private dwellings.....	27,435
Number of mercantile establishments.....	32,865
Number of manufactories and workshops.....	13,729
Number of stables.....	13,077
Number of sunken and vacant lots.....	4,075
Number of miscellaneous (including milk and food inspections).....	1,040,799
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Total	1,149,658
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Number of complaints forwarded for Board's orders.....	16,610
Number of negative reports forwarded.....	13,499
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Number of specimens of milk examined.....	138,729
Number of specimens of milk collected for analysis.....	9,540
Number of quarts of adulterated milk destroyed.....	41,395
Number of permits issued.....	14,961
Number of arrests made.....	987
Number of persons held on bail.....	963
Number of persons discharged.....	17
Number of pounds of milk, fruit, meat and fish condemned and destroyed	18,276,385
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Mercantile Establishments.

Number of children interviewed applying for certificates.....	44,777
Number of employment certificates granted.....	21,220
Number of duplicate certificates issued.....	702
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Number refused by reason of insufficient education.....	479
Number refused by reason of insufficient tuition.....	1,637
Number refused by reason of insufficient evidence as to date of birth..	1,113
Number refused by reason of physical incapacity.....	5
Number of applicants under age.....	864
Number of applicants over age.....	699

Total number refused.....	4,797
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Number of complaints received.....	148
Number of complaints returned for orders.....	1,032

The number of dead animals and the quantity of offal, garbage, etc., removed from the shore front by the Shore Inspectors was:

Dogs	769
Cats	370
Rats	295
Goats	33
Sheep	80
Hogs	18
Calves	4
Horses	14
Fowls	450

Total number of animals.....	2,033
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Fish, number of.....	274
Offal, pieces of.....	267
Meats, pieces of.....	1,081
Bedding, pieces of.....	335
Clothing, pieces of.....	428
Mattresses, number of.....	447
Human bodies, number of.....	3

Work Performed by the Sanitary Police.

Number of inspections.....	285,201
Number of reinspections.....	37,345

Total number of inspections and reinspections.....	322,546
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Classified as to Character of Premises.

Number of tenement houses.....	61,290
Number of lodging houses.....	2,061
Number of private dwellings.....	40,925
Number of mercantile establishments.....	3,725
Number of manufactories and workshops.....	12,561
Number of stables.....	23,719
Number of manure dumps.....	8,731
Number of sunken and vacant lots.....	11,096
Number of miscellaneous.....	158,438

Total	322,546
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Number of complaints forwarded for Board's orders.....	9,482
Number of complaints made and referred to Inspectors.....	984
Number of negative reports forwarded.....	11,505
Number of nuisances abated by personal effort.....	31,141
Number of visits to stop work, close stores and premises under observa- tion on account of contagious diseases.....	4,089
Number of ash receptacles removed from outside stoop-line.....	17,466

Number of arrests made.....	3,442
Number of persons held on bail.....	845
Number of persons discharged.....	580

WORK PERFORMED BY THE DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Number of visits to cases of contagious diseases.....	198,173
Number of cases visited for special diagnosis.....	8,553
Number of complaints forwarded for Board's orders.....	142

Number of visits to tenement houses.....	261,451
Number of visits to hotels.....	636
Number of visits to schools.....	116,126
Number of visits to private houses.....	44,793
Number of visits, miscellaneous.....	28,663

Total number of visits.....	451,669
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Number of primary vaccinations.....	36,455
Number of revaccinations.....	88,448
Number of vaccinations in schools.....	27,517

Total number of vaccinations.....	152,420
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Number of certificates of vaccination issued.....	37,541
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Number of inspections of stables by Veterinarians.....	7,631
Number of animals examined.....	46,343
Number of post-mortem on animals.....	135
Number of glandered horses condemned and destroyed.....	1,128
Number of persons removed to Contagious Disease Hospital.....	6,220
Number of dead bodies removed to Morgue.....	260
Number of houses visited for disinfection.....	57,616
Number of infected rooms disinfected.....	86,174
Number of times ambulances and vehicles, etc., disinfected.....	3,820
Number of pieces infected goods disinfected.....	101,718
Number of pieces infected goods destroyed.....	31,194
Total number of visits.....	516,916

Number of Diseases Reported, Year Ending Dec. 31, 1906.

Boroughs.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Parotiditis.	Chicken-pox.	Whooping Cough.	Small-pox.	German Measles.	Glanders.	Total.
Manhattan.....	7,444	4,068	18,265	1,181	2,398	894	48	360	6	34,664
Brooklyn.....	5,211	2,760	13,827	649	1,483	747	52	18	..	24,747
The Bronx.....	1,251	566	3,005	90	396	128	..	26	..	5,462
Queens.....	627	342	1,766	11	171	63	..	3	..	2,983
Richmond.....	224	145	1,790	11	219	345	..	14	..	2,748
City of New York.....	14,757	7,881	38,653	1,942	4,667	2,177	100	421	6	70,604
Quarantine.....	20	124	1,093	...	61	...	11	....	..	1,309

Work Performed by the Medical School Inspectors.

Schools.	Number of Visits to Schools.	Number of Children Examined.	Number of Children Excluded.
Public Schools	65,979	4,389,543	11,662
Parochial Schools.....	13,006	544,415	906
Industrial Schools, American Female Guardian Society.....	1,436	16,471	74
Industrial Schools, Children's Aid Society.....	2,775	31,702	154
Private Schools	269	5,039	14
Kindergarten Schools.....	5,348	29,074	85
Total.....	88,813	5,007,244	12,895

Table Showing Diseases for Which Children Were Excluded.

Schools.	Measles.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Contagious Eye Diseases.	Pediculosis.	Chicken-pox.	Skin Diseases.	Miscellaneous.	Total Excluded.
Public Schools	*307 343	*60 74	*27 40	.... 205	.... 1,221	.... 5,150	.... 1,963	*583 626	.... 1,475	.... 475	.... 11,662
Parochial Schools.....	*3 3	*2 2	*2 2	.... 6	.... 24	.... 584	.... 168	*11 11	.... 96	.... 10	.... 906
Industrial Schools, American Female Guardian Society.	*10 10	.... 1	.... ....	.... 3	.... 9	.... 21	.... 10	*8 8	.... 11	.... 1	.... 74
Industrial Schools, Children's Aid Society.....	*9 9	.... ....	.... ....	.... 11	.... 22	.... 67	.... 8	*6 6	.... 22	.... 9	.... 154
Private Schools.....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... ....	.... 3	.... 3	.... ....	*1 1	.... ....	.... 7	.... 14
Kindergarten Schools.....	*12 12	.... ....	*1 1	.... 4	.... 7	.... 20	.... 6	*17 17	.... 12	.... 6	.... 85
Total.....	*341 377	*62 77	*30 43	.... 319	.... 1,286	.... 5,845	.... 2,155	*626 669	.... 1,616	.... 508	.... 12,895

Cases of true measles, diphtheria, scarlet fever and chicken-pox marked thus ().

Work Performed by the School Nurses.

Number of visits to tenement houses.....	41,504
Number of visits to schools.....	27,097
Number of miscellaneous visits.....	1,597
Total number of visits.....	<u>70,198</u>

Number of Cases of Diseases Cared For.

Pediculosis	706,600
Trachoma	180,401
Contagious eyes diseases.....	185,474
Scabies	5,757
Ringworm	18,235
Impetigo	32,595
Favus	2,342
Measles	2,578
Diphtheria	610
Scarlet Fever.....	1,525
Miscellaneous	61,624
Total number of cases treated.....	<u>1,197,741</u>

Number of new children treated.....	88,902
Number of examinations of children.....	3,119,815
Number of exclusions of children.....	117

Work Performed by the Summer Corps.

Number of visits to tenements.....	49,532
Number of miscellaneous visits.....	9,469
Number of families visited.....	350,618
Number of children examined at pier for St. John's Guild.....	39,181
Number of sick treated.....	3,331
Number of revisits.....	1,655
Number of primary vaccinations.....	2,463
Number of revaccinations.....	7,096
Number of certificates of vaccination issued.....	1,193
Number of circulars and hangers distributed.....	156,449
Number of ice tickets distributed.....	1,021
Number of milk tickets distributed.....	2,627
Number of St. John's Guild tickets distributed.....	9,476
Number of sunstroke circulars distributed.....	24,363
Number of miscellaneous circulars distributed.....	10,747

Number of visits to cases of:

Scarlet fever.....	93
Diphtheria	63
Measles	90

Manner of feeding 56,697 children, under two years, visited:

Breast-fed	40,610
Condensed milk	1,266
Loose milk	1,720
Modified milk	5,338
Patent food	430
Other feeding	7,333

WORK PERFORMED BY THE DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Number of new cases treated with diphtheria antitoxin.....	4,716
Number of curative injections given.....	5,195
Number of cases immunized with diphtheria antitoxin.....	9,784
Number of cases of diphtheria intubated	288
Number of diphtheria inspections.....	12,014
Number of living cases of tuberculosis investigated.....	10,335
Number of dead cases of tuberculosis investigated.....	7,322
Number of typhoid fever inspections.....	4,382
Number of cerebro-spinal meningitis inspections.....	3,135
Number of miscellaneous inspections.....	45,556
Total number of inspections.....	82,744
Number of original complaints forwarded for Board's orders.....	1,545
Number of fumigations performed.....	9,302

Number of Communicable Diseases Reported Year Ending Dec. 31, 1906.

Boroughs.	Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Pneumonia.	Malarial Fever.	Cerebro- Spinal Meningitis.	Puerperal Septicaemia.	Abortion.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Manhattan	12,693	1,713	1,456	221	679	25	56	626	17,469
Brooklyn	5,324	1,215	3,761	76	241	28	6	85	10,736
The Bronx.....	1,198	301	747	26	72	21	5	22	2,392
Queens	603	166	534	23	21	24	1	20	1,392
Richmond.....	267	72	286	78	19	18	..	35	775
City of New York...	20,085	3,467	6,784	424	1,032	116	68	788	32,764

Tuberculosis Nurses.

Number of visits to new living cases of tuberculosis.....	11,605
Number of visits to dead cases of tuberculosis.....	137
Number of reinspections made.....	18,611
Number of visits to old cases of tuberculosis.....	6,105
Number of inspections of culture stations.....	1,866
Total inspections made.....	38,324
Number of bacteriological diagnosis of suspected diphtheria.....	25,416
Number of cases found to be true diphtheria.....	9,303
Number of cases found not to be true diphtheria.....	14,637
Number of bacteriological diagnosis indecisive.....	1,476
Number of bacteriological examinations of healthy throats in infected families	476
Number of later bacteriological examinations of diphtheria (convalescent)	24,143
Number of cultures taken by Medical School Inspectors.....	410
Number of bacteriological examinations of sputum from cases of suspected tuberculosis	21,779
Number of tubercle bacilli found.....	6,782
Number of tubercle bacilli not found.....	14,997
Number of specimens of blood examined for typhoid fever reaction (Widal test)	6,160
Number of specimens showing positive reaction.....	1,493
Number of specimens showing negative reaction.....	4,082
Number of specimens showing doubtful reaction.....	585
Number of specimens of urine examined for typhoid fever reaction (Diazo)	1,220
Number of specimens showing positive reaction.....	401
Number of specimens showing negative reaction.....	762
Number of specimens showing doubtful reaction.....	57
Number of specimens of blood examined for malarial organisms.....	1,198
Number of malarial organisms found.....	122
Number of malarial organisms not found.....	1,076
Number of specimens of cerebro-spinal fluid examined.....	6
Number of positive	2
Number of {negative	4
Number of visits to collect diphtheria culture tubes, samples of sputum, etc.	31,451
Number of laboratory preparations made.....	80,750
Number of culture tubes prepared.....	97,848
Number of swabs made	99,009

Number of sputum jars prepared.....	18,665
Number of Widal outfits prepared.....	5,597
Number of Diazo outfits prepared.....	1,370
Number of malaria outfits prepared.....	2,230
Number of cerebro-spinal meningitis outfits prepared.....	250
Number of new cases treated at Tuberculosis Clinics.....	4,187
Number of old cases treated at Tuberculosis Clinics.....	17,353
Number of prescriptions filled	36,829
Number of cases receiving extra diet.....	1,081
Number of new extra diet orders.....	56
Number of renewals	1,025
Number of patients under observation at home.....	1,503

WORK PERFORMED BY THE DIVISION OF LABORATORIES.

Work Performed at the Vaccine Laboratory.

Number of visits to tenement houses.....	2,061
Number of miscellaneous visits	389
Total number of visits.....	2,450

Total primary vaccinations.....	1,831
Number of vaccination certificates issued.....	1,730
Number of specimens of vaccine virus tested bacteriologically.....	892
Number of animals vaccinated	77
Number of animals collected from.....	77
Number of grammes of vaccine virus collected.....	2,087.23
Number of cubic centimeters of liquid vaccine virus prepared.....	10,771
Number of spades charged with humanized virus.....	4,660
Number of capillary tubes of vaccine virus prepared.....	94,660
Number of small vials of vaccine virus prepared.....	2,437
Number of large vials of vaccine virus prepared.....	7,030
Number of mailing blocks prepared.....	124,761
Number of autopsies on animals.....	77
Number of guinea pigs injected with vaccine virus.....	187
Number of other animals experimented upon.....	10

Work Performed at the Research Laboratory.

Number of bacteriological examinations of old culture of diphtheria bacilli	431
Number of inoculations of animals with toxins for development of anti-toxic substances	461
Number of animals bled for antitoxic serum.....	178

Number of cubic centimeters of diphtheria antitoxic serum produced..	1,090,385
Number of cubic centimeters of diphtheria antitoxic serum bottled for distribution.	260,775
Number of cubic centimeters of tetanus antitoxic serum produced.....	4,490
Number of cubic centimeters of tetanus antitoxic serum bottled for distribution	11,710
Number of cubic centimeters of mallein produced.....	7,400
Number of cubic centimeters of mallein bottled for distribution.....	2,603
Number of cubic centimeters of tuberculin produced.....	200
Number of cubic centimeters of tuberculin bottled for distribution.....	336
Number of samples of toxins tested.....	484
Number of samples of antitoxic serums tested.....	1,212
Number of disinfection tests.....	8,337

Pasteur Treatment.

Number of cases receiving Pasteur treatment.....	323
Number of injections made in patients.....	6,290
Number of inoculations of fixed virus.....	359
Number of cases sent to Rhode Island Hospital for Pasteur treatment.	10

Diagnosis of Hydrophobia.

Number of animals inoculated for diagnosis.....	92
Number of animals received for diagnosis.....	92

Diagnosis of Glanders.

Number of serums tested.....	274
Number of animals inoculated	88
Number of specimens examined	56

Number of bacteriological examinations of water.....	87
Number of bacteriological examinations of milk	3,830
Number of bacteriological examinations of feces	2
Number of bacteriological examinations of urine	1
Number of miscellaneous examinations—pneumonia 98, hydrophobia 260, rabies 26, diphtheria cultures for virulence 14, carcraum oris 1, dust (school room), 1, variola 6, varicella 5, bactericidal test 1, otitis 27, meningitis 3, scarlet fever tests 24, measles 11, vaginal smears 190, pleurisy 1, scurvy 1, bottles of antitoxin serum tested 3, carcinoma 6, bread 1, abscesses 3, malaria 3, tuberculin 1, typhoid fever 1, agglutinations 17, hydrophobias tested for virulence 4, anthrax cultures 87, sera tests 39, experimental rabies 4, tuberculosis sera 34, normal sera 14.....	

WORK PERFORMED AT THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

Number of reports forwarded and filed.....	13,521
Total number of analyses.....	13,022

Classified as to Character of Analysis.

Number of acacia (gran.).....	1
Number of acetanilid powder.....	1
Number of aconite (tr.).....	4
Number of aconite (fl. ext.).....	3
Number of aconite root.....	4
Number of apple butter.....	1
Number of alcohol (absolute).....	1
Number of alcoholic liquors.....	17
Number of aloes.....	7
Number of ammonol tablets.....	1
Number of atropine tablets.....	1
Number of avisol.....	1
Number of bacon.....	1
Number of baking powder.....	4
Number of bauern wurst.....	1
Number of barley (patent).....	1
Number of beading oil.....	1
Number of beef (spiced).....	3
Number of beef pickles	5
Number of beer	10
Number of belladonna (powder).....	16
Number of belladonna root.....	1
Number of beans	2
Number of beets (canned).....	1
Number of blood pudding.....	37
Number of blood wurst	13
Number of blood colors	6
Number of bologna	302
Number of blue ointment.....	1
Number of bismuth subnitrate.....	1
Number of borax	10
Number of boric acid	1
Number of bovine	1
Number of bread	2
Number of brandy cognac	1
Number of breast fat	1

Number of buchu leaves	5
Number of buchu (fluid extract).....	2
Number of buchu tincture	5
Number of butter	8
Number of bull. meat flour.....	1
Number of calcium chloride	1
Number of calcium hypophosphite	1
Number of calomel	2
Number of candy	341
Number of candy coloring	15
Number of candy flavor	1
Number of cannabis indica (powd. extract).....	6
Number of cannabis indica (fluid extract).....	1
Number of camphor liniment	1
Number of carbolic acid (crude).....	1
Number of carbolic wash	4
Number of cascara quinine bro. tablets.....	1
Number of cascara sagrada (fluid extract).....	1
Number of cascara sagrada (tincture).....	5
Number of catsup	10
Number of celery	1
Number of cerium oxalate	4
Number of cervelat wurst	2
Number of cherries, preserved	1
Number of chicken, potted	1
Number of chloral hydrate	5
Number of chewing gum	1
Number of chicken feed	1
Number of chloroform	3
Number of chocolate	3
Number of chocolate syrup	1
Number of chow-chow	2
Number of cider	6
Number of cigars	2
Number of cinnamon	2
Number of citrate of magnesia	3
Number of coal	53
Number of coat (for oil of vitriol).....	1
Number of cocoaine	3
Number of cocoa	1
Number of coca leaves	2
Number of codeine	5

Number of cod-liver oil.....	2
Number of coffee	2
Number of coffee, liquid	1
Number of congo, brown.....	1
Number of corn, canned	10
Number of colchicum seeds (powd.).....	7
Number of colchicum seeds (tincture).....	3
Number of colchicum seeds (fluid extract).....	6
Number of conium (powd.)	1
Number of conium maculatum	1
Number of coloring matter	3
Number of coumarin	3
Number of corned beef	5
Number of corn starch	1
Number of creme de menthe (ess.).....	1
Number of cream (evaporated)	16
Number of creams	163
Number of cream thickener	1
Number of cremolin paste	3
Number of cylinder oils	4
Number of dagger (presence of blood).....	1
Number of deposit from grave urn.....	1
Number of digitalis (tincture)	4
Number of digitalis (fluid extract).....	3
Number of digitalis (pulverized)	3
Number of digitalis (infusion)	3
Number of drawer containing a dry residue.....	1
Number of egg (korno)	1
Number of egg substitute (korno)	1
Number of engine oil	2
Number of ergot (powdered extract).....	2
Number of ergot (crushed)	1
Number of ergot (fluid extract)	9
Number of ergot, secale cornatum	2
Number of essence of peppermint.....	1
Number of ether	2
Number of Eureka paste	1
Number of experimental analyses.....	118
Number of extract pure almond	1
Number of extract bitter almond	5
Number of extract clove	1
Number of extract cinnamon	1

Number of extract coffee	1
Number of extract Jamaica ginger	5
Number of extract lemon peel	2
Number of extract lemon	34
Number of extract orange	8
Number of extract pineapple	7
Number of extract pistache	6
Number of extract maraschino	1
Number of extract strawberry	13
Number of extract peach	2
Number of extract raspberry	11
Number of extract rose	5
Number of extract sarsaparilla	4
Number of extract vanilla	28
Number of extract tutti frutti	1
Number of fat	1
Number of fertilizer (fresh)	1
Number of fertilizer (screened)	1
Number of filler	1
Number of fish (dried)	5
Number of formaldehyde	4
Number of fox glove (crushed).....	1
Number of frankfurters	244
Number of Freeze 'Em pickle	1
Number of fruit, whole, cherry	1
Number of fruit, crushed	4
Number of fruit, stock	4
Number of gelsemium (fluid extract).....	8
Number of gelsemium (tincture).....	3
Number of gherkins (pickled)	3
Number of gelatin	3
Number of gallic acid	2
Number of glycerin	3
Number of ginger ale	3
Number of ginger ale, fruit essence.....	1
Number of ginger fruit syrup.....	1
Number of ginger, tincture	2
Number of glucose, new process.....	1
Number of grape juice	2
Number of gum kino.....	4
Number of ham (pressed)	3
Number of ham (potted)	1

Number of head cheese.....	71
Number of health extract.....	1
Number of hemlock (ground).....	2
Number of henbane leaves (ground).....	4
Number of henbane fluid extract.....	1
Number of henbane powder extract	2
Number of honey	3
Number of hyoscyamus herb	1
Number of hyoscyamus tincture	4
Number of hyoscyamus fluid extract.....	4
Number of hyoscyamus powdered extract.....	5
Number of hyoscyamus leaves	2
Number of hydrastic root	1
Number of horse ball	3
Number of horse radish	1
Number of hydrogen peroxide	2
Number of ice	1
Number of ice cream	1
Number of iodine tincture	6
Number of iodide of iron pills.....	4
Number of ipecac (powdered)	11
Number of ipecac root (ground).....	5
Number of jalap	4
Number of Jamaica rum	1
Number of jam	9
Number of jelly	8
Number of knack wurst	14
Number of konserviring saltze	2
Number of kummell	1
Number of landyaeger	1
Number of lard and tallow purifier.....	1
Number of lemon paste	1
Number of lemon syrup	2
Number of lemon juice	2
Number of lime juice.....	4
Number of lima beans (canned).....	1
Number of liquid from wash basin.....	1
Number of liquids	20
Number of liquids used on meat.....	2
Number of liquors (alcoholic)	8
Number of liniment saponis	1
Number of liverwurst	111

Number of liver pudding	4
Number of liver	1
Number of lobelia (fluid extract).....	8
Number of lobelia tincture	5
Number of lobelia (ground)	3
Number of lozenges	2
Number of malted milk	1
Number of maple syrup	15
Number of meat	24
Number of meat (specked)	1
Number of metal polish	1
Number of medicine	1
Number of magnesium citrate	5
Number of magnesium aperient	1
Number of milks (adulterated)	2,984
Number of milks (unadulterated)	6,455
Number of milks (condensed)	141
Number of milks (human)	5
Number of milks (special)	44
Number of milks (korno).....	1
Number of milks (powder)	7
Number of milks (sugar)	4
Number of milks (white cross).....	1
Number of molasses (canned)	3
Number of morphine	5
Number of mustard	2
Number of mustard oil	1
Number of nitroglycerin tablets	13
Number of nux vomica (fluid extract).....	3
Number of nux vomica (tincture)	1
Number of nux vomica (ground).....	6
Number of oil (vegetable korno).....	1
Number of oils (for machinery).....	14
Number of oils (olive)	4
Number of oil of anise	2
Number of oil of gaultheria.....	2
Number of oil of pineapple	1
Number of oil of orange	2
Number of oil of lemon	3
Number of oil of raspberry	1
Number of oil of strawberry	1
Number of oil of wintergreen	1

Number of opium	29
Number of opium (pulverized)	2
Number of orange paste	1
Number of orange color	2
Number of organs, human (in jar).....	1
Number of oxalic acid	1
Number of oxo wash powder	1
Number of paint	1
Number of paprika fat	1
Number of paprika	1
Number of paraform	2
Number of paraffin	1
Number of pastrama	3
Number of pepsin (powdered).....	10
Number of peas (canned).....	12
Number of peaches (canned).....	3
Number of pessaries	1
Number of pepper	6
Number of phenalgen	1
Number of pile oil	1
Number of pills	4
Number of pickles	5
Number of plum pudding	1
Number of potato flour (korno).....	1
Number of peach fruit essence	1
Number of pineapple essence	1
Number of plaster from wall (for blood.).....	1
Number of powder (white)	3
Number of preservatives	10
Number of preservaline	3
Number of pork trimmings	1
Number of potassium bitartrate	2
Number of potassium iodide	3
Number of potassium nitrate.....	1
Number of potassium hypophosphite	1
Number of poultry wash	3
Number of rhubarb (fluid extract).....	5
Number of rhubarb (powdered)	2
Number of rhubarb (tincture)	1
Number of rhubarb (canned)	2
Number of Rochelle salts	8
Number of red fruit color	5

Number of raspberry fruit essence.....	1
Number of raspberry vinegar	1
Number of salt	2
Number of saltpetre.....	2
Number of salt solution	3
Number of sandwich	1
Number of salami	11
Number of salad oil	1
Number of salmon (canned)	9
Number of sardines.....	7
Number of senna (tincture).....	6
Number of senna (fluid extract).....	7
Number of sausages	72
Number of sausage filler	1
Number of scraping from finger nails	1
Number of semen colchici	1
Number of shortening compound (korno).....	1
Number of silver nitrate	1
Number of soap	13
Number of soda	6
Number of sheeting (hospital)	1
Number of soys	6
Number of sarsaparilla, fruit essence	1
Number of sewage	5
Number of shellac	2
Number of spirits of camphor	7
Number of snuff	1
Number of steak	1
Number of strawberry, fruit essence	1
Number of strawberries, canned	2
Number of sugar (granulated).....	1
Number of sugar color	1
Number of sugar glucose mixture.....	1
Number of soap liniment	3
Number of smoked beef	2
Number of soup.....	1
Number of soda water	1
Number of sodium salicylate	3
Number of sodium sulphate	1
Number of stomach contents	3
Number of stone (bladder).....	1
Number of stramonium leaves (fluid extract).....	6

Number of stramonium tincture	2
Number of stramonium, sem. tincture.....	1
Number of stramonium, powdered.....	5
Number of sodium phosphate	1
Number of sodium hypophosphite	3
Number of sol. glonoin.....	1
Number of string beans	1
Number of strychnine capsules	3
Number of spinach (canned)	1
Number of squash (canned)	1
Number of tablets	2
Number of tablets (Chases)	1
Number of tablets (hypodermic)	1
Number of tannic acid	1
Number of tea (herb)	1
Number of tomatoes (canned)	63
Number of tonic	1
Number of tongue (potted).....	2
Number of tin pan said to contain blood.....	1
Number of tripe	5
Number of turpentine	1
Number of urine	5
Number of vanilla bean	1
Number of vanilla tincture	1
Number of vinegar	5
Number of valerian tincture	10
Number of valerian (fluid extract).....	6
Number of van lodeur	1
Number of vomit	1
Number of waters (colored)	1
Number of waters (sanitary anal.).....	566
Number of waters (cellar)	34
Number of whisky	18
Number of wine	6
Number of white lead	1
Number of Worcestershire sauce	1
Number of yellow (coal tar derivative).....	1
Number of zanzarine.....	1
Number of zinc oxide	1

Total number of analyses	13,022
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Number of lactometers tested.....	217
Number of thermometers tested	140
Number of Babcock flasks tested.....	142

WORK PERFORMED BY THE PATHOLOGIST.

Number of autopsies (human).....	8
Number of autopsies (animal).....	2
Number of bleedings for antitoxic serum.....	319
Number of cubic centimeters of serum prepared.....	1,704,975
Number of injections of animals.....	662

The number of dead animals removed from the streets and the quantity of offal, etc., removed from the markets and slaughter-houses by the Contractors was as follows:

Horses	21,640
Mules	42
Donkeys	5
Colts	64
Ponies	24
Bulls	1
Cows	324
Calves	970
Sheep	315
Goats	102
Hogs	126
Pigs	2
Asses	1
Bears	1
Deers	1
Cats and dogs from the streets.....	101,329
Cats and dogs from public pounds.....	98,064
<hr/>	
Total number of animals.....	223,011

Offal, barrels of.....	19,157
Fish, barrels of.....	10,740
Poultry, barrels of.....	1,896
Beef, quarters of.....	311
Veal, quarters of.....	1,371
Squab pigeons, boxes of.....	200

Meats, boxes of.....	133
Game, boxes of.....	75
Pork, boxes of.....	1
Meats, assorted, boxes of.....	186

REPORT OF PATIENTS TREATED AT RECEPTION HOSPITAL.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

General Statement.

1906.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Accompanying.
Remaining in Hospital, December 31, 1905.....	6	6	12	12	....	12	1
Admitted.....	1,023	919	1,942	1,338	604	1,942	51
Total.....	1,029	925	1,954	1,350	604	1,954	52
Discharged.....	141	116	257	153	104	257	28
Transferred.....	796	735	1,531	1,088	443	1,531	23
Died.....	81	68	150	106	44	150	....
Total.....	1,019	919	1,938	1,347	591	1,938	51
Remaining in Hospital, December 31, 1906.....	10	6	16	3	13	16	1

Remaining in Hospital December 31, 1905.

	Age.			Native.			Foreign.			Total.
	Under 5 Years.	5 to 16 Years.	Over 16 Years.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Diphtheria.....	3	1	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	4
Scarlet fever.....	2	3	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	5
Measles.....	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2
Total.....	7	4	..	6	5	11	..	..	..	11
For observation.....	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Accompanying.....	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1

Admitted.

	Age.			Native.			Foreign.			Total.
	Under 5 Years.	5 to 16 Years.	Over 16 Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Diphtheria.....	235	61	62	150	131	281	37	40	77	358
Scarlet fever.....	143	237	109	159	173	332	42	85	157	489
Measles.....	331	97	179	199	212	411	114	82	196	607
Small-pox.....	5	2	37	20	10	30	8	6	14	44
Mumps.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Varicella.....	12	3	6	5	8	13	4	4	8	21
Pertussis.....	10	1	1	2	8	10	2	..	2	12
German measles.....	1	..	3	..	2	2	1	1	2	4
Diphtheria and scarlet fever.....	13	4	3	8	9	17	1	2	3	20
Diphtheria and measles.....	75	12	..	48	30	78	6	3	9	87
Diphtheria and varicella.....	3	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	3
Diphtheria and pertussis.....	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Scarlet fever and measles.....	2	1	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	3
Scarlet fever and varicella.....	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	2
Measles and pertussis.....	6	2	1	3	4	7	2	..	2	9
Measles and varicella.....	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
Diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles.....	3	2	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	5
Diphtheria, scarlet fever and pertussis.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Glanders.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Hydrophobia.....	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	1	3	12	..	1	1	14	1	15	16
Tuberculosis.....	..	2	104	41	15	56	31	19	50	106
Total.....	846	428	519	643	610	1,253	294	246	540	1793
For observation.....	48	34	67	47	38	85	39	25	64	149
Accompanying.....	9	2	40	3	14	17	4	30	34	51

Discharged.

Diphtheria.....	24	7	13	16	14	30	7	7	14	44
Scarlet fever.....	16	27	20	21	18	39	15	9	24	63
Measles.....	7	1	4	2	5	7	..	5	5	12
Small-pox.....	2	2	..	1	2	3	1	..	1	4
Varicella.....	11	2	2	4	4	8	3	4	7	15
Pertussis.....	6	1	1	1	5	6	2	..	2	8
German measles.....	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	1	2	3
Diphtheria and scarlet fever.....	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1

	Age.			Native.			Foreign.			Total.
	Under 5 Years.	5 to 16 Years.	Over 16 Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Diphtheria and measles.....	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
Scarlet fever and measles.....	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
Measles and pertussis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Measles and varicella.....	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria, scarlet fever and pertussis.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	1	1	5	..	1	1	6	..	6	7
Total.....	75	42	47	50	51	101	37	26	63	164
For observation.....	28	23	42	29	23	52	25	16	41	93
Accompanying	6	..	22	2	5	7	3	18	21	28

Transferred.

Diphtheria.....	188	45	47	114	108	222	28	30	58	280
Scarlet fever.....	102	204	80	130	145	275	45	66	111	386
Measles.....	302	95	174	191	195	386	110	75	185	571
Small-pox	3	..	37	19	8	27	7	6	13	40
Mumps.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Varicella	1	1	4	1	4	5	1	..	1	6
Pertussis	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria and scarlet fever.....	6	3	3	3	7	10	1	1	2	12
Diphtheria and measles.....	59	7	..	38	24	62	2	2	4	66
Diphtheria and varicella.....	3	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	3
Diphtheria and pertussis.....	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Scarlet fever and measles.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Scarlet fever and varicella.....	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	2
Measles and pertussis	4	2	1	2	4	6	1	..	1	7
Measles and varicella	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles.....	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
Tuberculosis.....	..	2	103	41	15	56	31	18	49	105
Total.....	674	361	450	545	513	1,058	226	201	427	1485
For observation.....	14	10	22	16	14	30	9	7	16	46
Accompanying.....	3	2	18	1	10	11	1	11	12	23

Died.

	Age.			Native.			Foreign.			Total.
	Under 5 Years.	5 to 16 Years.	Over 16 Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Diphtheria	25	9	2	21	11	32	2	2	4	36
Scarlet fever	24	9	4	11	12	23	7	7	14	37
Measles	24	1	1	7	13	20	4	2	6	26
Pertussis	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	3
Diphtheria and scarlet fever.....	6	1	..	5	1	6	..	1	1	7
Diphtheria and measles.....	13	5	..	8	5	13	4	1	5	18
Measles and pertussis	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles.....	2	1	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	3
Glanders.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Hydrophobia.....	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis .....	..	1	7	..	..	..	7	1	8	8
Tuberculosis.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Total.....	99	27	16	53	49	102	25	15	40	142
For observation.....	6	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	8

Remaining in Hospital December 31, 1906.

Diphtheria	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	2
Scarlet fever.....	3	..	5	..	..	..	5	3	8	8
German measles.....	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria and measles.....	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Total.....	5	2	6	1	2	3	6	4	10	13
For observation.....	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3	3
Accompanying .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1

Recapitulation.

	Remaining December 31, 1905.		Admitted.		Discharged.		Trans- ferred.		Died.		Remain- ing December 31, 1906.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Diphtheria	2	2	187	171	23	21	142	138	23	13	1	1
Scarlet fever.....	3	2	231	258	36	27	175	211	18	19	5	3
Measles	1	1	313	294	2	10	301	270	11	15	..	..
Small-pox	28	16	2	2	26	14	..	..	..	..
Mumps.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Varicella	9	12	7	8	2	4	..	..	..	..
Pertussis	4	8	3	5	1	..	..	3	..	..
German measles.....	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria and scarlet fever...	9	11	..	1	4	8	5	2	..	..
Diphtheria and measles.....	54	33	2	..	40	26	12	6	..	1
Diphtheria and varicella.....	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and pertussis.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever and measles	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever and varicella	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Measles and pertussis.....	5	4	1	..	3	4	1	..	..	..
Measles and varicella	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria, scarlet fever and } measles.....	2	3	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..
Diphtheria, scarlet fever and } pertussis.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glanders	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hydrophobia.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Tuberculosis	72	34	..	..	72	33	..	1	..	..
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	14	2	6	1	..	..	7	1	1	..
Total.....	6	5	937	856	87	77	771	714	78	64	7	6
For observation.....	..	1	86	63	54	39	25	21	4	4	3	..
Accompanying	1	7	44	5	23	2	21	..	..	..	1

REPORT OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE WILLARD PARKER HOSPITAL.*

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

General Statement.

1906.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Accompanying.
Admitted.....	490	498	988	790	198	988	6
Discharged	289	329	618	468	150	618	6
Transferred.....	9	10	19	17	2	19	..
Died	143	92	235	211	24	235	..
Total.....	441	431	872	696	176	872	6
Remaining in Hospital Decem- ber 31, 1906.....	49	67	116	94	22	116	..

* Hospital closed from June 17, 1905, to March 14, 1906.

Admitted.

	Age.			Native.			Foreign.			Total.
	Under 5 Years.	5 to 16 Years.	Over 16 Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Diphtheria	573	210	152	378	372	750	86	99	185	935
Scarlet fever.....	18	29	6	23	17	40	3	10	13	53
Total.....	591	239	158	401	389	790	89	109	198	988
Accompanying	2	..	4	..	3	3	..	3	3	6

Discharged.

Diphtheria	311	169	138	221	247	468	68	82	150	618
Accompanying	2	..	4	..	3	3	..	3	3	6

Transferred.

	Age.			Native.			Foreign.			Total.
	Under 5 Years.	5 to 16 Years.	Over 16 Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Diphtheria	15	3	1	7	10	17	2	..	2	19

Died.

Diphtheria	207	20	6	130	79	209	11	13	24	233
Scarlet Fever.....	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
Total	209	20	6	132	79	211	11	13	24	235

Remaining in Hospital, Dec. 31, 1906.

Diphtheria	40	18	7	20	36	56	5	4	9	65
Scarlet Fever.....	16	29	6	21	17	38	3	10	13	51
Total	56	47	13	41	53	94	8	14	22	11

Recapitulation.

	Remaining December 31, 1905.		Admitted.		Discharged.		Trans- ferred.		Died.		Remain- ing December 31, 1906.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Diphtheria.....	464	471	289	329	9	10	141	92	25	40
Scarlet Fever.....	26	27	..	..	..	..	2	..	24	27
Total.....	490	498	289	329	9	10	143	92	49	67
Accompanying.....	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..

REPORT OF THE PATIENTS TREATED AT RIVERSIDE HOSPITAL.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

General Statement.

1906.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Accompanying.
Remaining in Hospital, Dec. 31, 1905.....	139	68	207	118	89	207	4
Admitted.....	1,068	956	2,024	1,455	569	2,024	34
Total.....	1,207	1,024	2,231	1,573	658	2,231	38
Discharged.....	825	750	1,575	1,125	450	1,575	31
Died.....	259	198	457	379	78	457	2
Total.....	1,084	948	2,032	1,504	528	2,032	33
Remaining in Hospital, Dec. 31, 1906.....	113	76	199	69	130	199	5

Remaining in Hospital December 31, 1905.

	Age.			Native.			Foreign.			Total.
	Under 5 Years.	5 to 16 Years.	Over 16 Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Diphtheria.....	49	11	6	31	19	50	10	6	16	66
Scarlet fever.....	6	20	4	9	8	17	11	2	13	30
Measles.....	10	6	14	10	11	21	7	2	9	30
Diphtheria and scarlet fever.....	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria and measles.....	3	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	1	3
Tuberculosis.....	..	1	76	27	..	27	33	17	50	77
Total.....	69	38	100	78	40	118	61	28	89	207
Accompanying.....	1	3	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	4

Admitted.

	Age.			Native.			Foreign.			Total.
	Under 5 Years.	5 to 16 Years.	Over 16 Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Diphtheria	228	85	61	155	146	301	32	41	73	374
Scarlet fever.....	114	230	77	164	172	336	34	51	85	421
Measles.....	431	175	219	272	284	556	158	111	269	825
Diphtheria and scarlet fever.....	12	6	2	3	13	16	2	2	4	20
Diphtheria and measles.....	106	17	..	63	48	111	8	4	12	123
Scarlet fever and measles.....	11	3	1	7	5	12	..	3	3	15
Measles and varicella.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Tuberculosis.....	..	9	236	86	37	123	83	39	122	245
Total.....	902	526	596	750	705	1,455	318	251	569	2024
Accompanying.....	2	5	27	2	12	14	..	20	20	34

Discharged.

Diphtheria	175	84	59	125	121	246	30	42	72	318
Scarlet fever.....	110	227	68	159	165	324	31	50	81	405
Measles.....	268	167	207	211	207	418	132	92	224	642
Diphtheria and scarlet fever.....	5	4	2	1	8	9	..	2	2	11
Diphtheria and measles.....	37	11	..	23	19	42	3	3	6	48
Scarlet fever and measles.....	6	3	1	3	5	8	..	2	2	10
Measles and varicella.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Tuberculosis.....	..	7	133	65	13	78	41	21	62	140
Total.....	601	504	470	587	538	1,125	238	212	450	1575
Accompanying.....	3	6	22	3	11	14	..	17	17	3

Died.

Diphtheria	102	7	3	60	40	100	9	3	12	112
Scarlet fever.....	6	11	3	10	7	17	1	2	3	20
Measles	150	7	9	68	77	145	11	10	21	166
Diphtheria and scarlet fever	8	2	..	2	6	8	2	..	2	10
Diphtheria and measles.....	65	3	..	36	25	61	5	2	7	68
Scarlet fever and measles.....	4	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	4
Tuberculosis.....	..	1	76	31	13	44	20	13	33	77
Total.....	335	31	91	211	168	379	48	30	78	457
Accompanying.....	..	2	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2

Remaining in Hospital December 31, 1906.

	Age.			Native.			Foreign.			Total.
	Under 5 Years.	5 to 16 Years.	Over 16 Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Diphtheria .....	..	5	5	1	4	5	3	2	5	10
Scarlet fever	4	12	10	4	8	12	13	1	14	26
Measles	23	7	17	3	11	14	22	11	33	47
Diphtheria and measles	7	3	..	5	5	10	..	..	..	10
Scarlet fever and measles	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Tuberculosis .....	..	2	103	17	11	28	55	22	77	105
Total	35	29	135	30	39	69	93	37	130	199
Accompanying .....	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5	5	5

Recapitulation.

	Remaining December 31, 1905.		Admitted.		Discharged.		Trans- ferred.		Died.		Remain- ing December 31, 1906.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Diphtheria	41	25	187	187	155	163	...	...	69	43	4	6
Scarlet fever	20	10	198	223	190	215	...	...	11	9	17	9
Measles	17	13	430	395	343	299	...	...	79	87	25	22
Diphtheria and scarlet fever...	..	1	5	15	1	10	...	...	4	6	...	..
Diphtheria and measles	1	2	71	52	26	22	...	...	41	27	5	5
Scarlet fever and measles .....	...	...	7	8	3	7	...	...	4	...	...	1
Measles and varicella .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Tuberculosis	60	17	169	76	106	34	...	...	51	26	72	33
Total	139	68	1,068	956	825	750	...	...	259	198	123	76
Accompanying	2	2	2	32	3	28	...	...	1	1	..	5

REPORT OF PATIENTS TREATED AT KINGSTON AVENUE HOSPITAL.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

General Statement.

1906.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Accompanying.
Remaining in Hospital Decem- ber 31, 1905.....	75	90	165	77	88	165	12
Admitted.....	1,495	1,418	2,913	1,121	1,792	2,913	360
Total.....	1,570	1,508	3,078	1,198	1,880	3,078	372
Discharged.....	1,128	990	2,118	853	1,265	2,118	341
Transferred.....	127	173	300	81	219	300	9
Died.....	219	248	467	190	277	467	1
Total.....	1,474	1,411	2,885	1,124	1,761	2,885	351
Remaining in Hospital Decem- ber 31, 1906.....	96	97	193	74	119	193	21

Remaining in Hospital December 31, 1905.

	Age.			Native.			Foreign.			Total.
	Under 5 Years.	5 to 16 Years.	Over 16 Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Diphtheria	6	6	..	7	4	11	1	..	1	12
Scarlet fever.....	20	25	11	23	19	42	5	9	14	56
Measles.....	35	20	7	3	4	7	22	33	55	62
Varicella	6	5	..	5	3	8	1	2	3	11
Pertussis	5	1	..	1	5	6	..	..	..	6
Scarlet fever and measles.....	9	3	..	..	1	1	5	6	11	12
Measles and pertussis.....	2	2	..	1	1	2	..	2	2	4
Measles and varicella.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2
Total	85	62	18	40	37	77	35	53	88	165
Accompanying	1	..	11	..	1	1	..	11	11	12

Admitted.

	Age.			Native.			Foreign.			T total.
	Under 5 Years.	5 to 16 Years.	Over 16 Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Female.	Total.	
Diphtheria	216	132	51	170	155	325	25	49	74	399
Scarlet fever	183	315	111	190	194	384	99	126	225	609
Measles	899	337	108	103	85	188	619	537	1,156	1,344
Small-pox	9	6	93	55	22	77	19	12	31	108
Varicella	53	14	11	8	5	13	32	33	65	78
Pertussis	8	3	..	5	4	9	2	..	2	11
German measles .....	..	2	1	2	..	2	..	1	1	3
Diphtheria and scarlet fever	29	16	5	23	19	42	2	6	8	50
Diphtheria and measles	54	12	3	9	5	14	31	24	55	69
Diphtheria and varicella	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria and pertussis	6	..	..	2	4	6	..	..	..	6
Scarlet fever and measles	95	30	4	4	8	12	55	62	117	129
Scarlet fever and varicella	8	3	..	5	2	7	1	3	4	11
Scarlet fever and pertussis	7	1	..	1	4	5	2	1	3	8
Measles and pertussis	21	9	..	7	8	15	6	9	15	30
Measles and varicella	22	5	..	3	8	11	6	10	16	27
Varicella and pertussis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Mumps and measles	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
Measles, scarlet fever and varicella	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Measles, scarlet fever and pertussis	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	5
Measles, varicella and pertussis	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2
Scarlet fever, pertussis and diphtheria	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Typhoid fever .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Mumps .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	2
Total	1,623	886	390	589	526	1,115	901	883	1,784	2,899
For observation	6	3	5	3	3	6	2	6	8	14
Accompanying	13	10	337	1	12	13	9	338	347	360

Discharged.

	Age.			Native.			Foreign.			Total.
	Under 5 Years.	5 to 16 Years.	Over 16 Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Diphtheria	94	107	45	106	92	198	15	33	48	246
Scarlet fever.....	109	280	102	176	167	343	65	83	148	491
Measles	587	296	105	92	63	155	451	382	833	988
Small-pox	7	6	78	47	18	65	16	10	26	91
Varicella	50	16	11	13	7	20	31	26	57	77
Pertussis	12	4	..	5	9	14	2	..	2	16
German measles.....	..	2	1	2	..	2	..	1	1	3
Diphtheria and scarlet fever.....	10	7	4	12	7	19	1	1	2	21
Diphtheria and measles.....	24	7	1	6	2	8	20	4	24	32
Diphtheria and varicella.....	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Scarlet fever and measles.....	67	21	4	3	6	9	43	40	83	92
Scarlet fever and varicella.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Scarlet fever and pertussis.....	4	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	3	4
Measles and pertussis	12	7	..	4	3	7	2	10	12	19
Measles and varicella.....	18	4	..	3	5	8	6	8	14	22
Varicella and pertussis.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Scarlet fever, diphtheria and pertussis....	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Scarlet fever, measles and pertussis.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3
Measles, scarlet fever and varicella.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Mumps.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	2
Total.....	1,001	758	353	470	381	851	656	605	1,261	2,112
For observation	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	6
Accompanying	7	9	325	1	12	13	5	323	328	341

Transferred.

	Age.			Native.			Foreign			Total.
	Under 5 Years.	5 to 16 Years.	Over 16 Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Diphtheria	13	6	..	9	6	15	2	2	4	19
Scarlet fever.....	26	10	2	5	11	16	6	16	22	38
Measles	129	34	6	6	10	16	76	77	153	169
Varicella	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6
Diphtheria and scarlet fever.....	5	5	..	2	5	7	..	3	3	10
Diphtheria and measles.....	4	2	2	..	2	2	4	2	6	8
Diphtheria and pertussis....	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Scarlet fever and measles.....	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	9
Scarlet fever and pertussis.....	2	1	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	3
Scarlet and varicella.....	8	2	..	5	2	7	..	3	3	10
Measles and varicella.....	5	1	..	..	3	3	1	2	3	6
Measles and pertussis.....	7	2	..	2	3	5	3	1	4	9
Mumps and measles.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Measles, scarlet and diphtheria.....	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2
Scarlet fever, measles and pertussis.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Total.....	214	68	10	32	45	77	92	123	215	292
For observation.....	4	1	3	2	2	4	1	3	4	8
Accompanying	6	1	2	..	1	1	3	5	8	9

Died.

	Age.			Native.			Foreign.			Total.
	Under 5 Years.	5 to 16 Years.	Over 16 Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Diphtheria	107	19	3	55	52	107	8	14	22	129
Scarlet fever.....	51	18	12	15	17	32	23	26	49	81
Measles.....	168	8	2	6	16	22	81	75	156	178
Small-pox	2	..	4	1	1	2	3	1	4	6
Varicella	5	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	4	5
Pertussis	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Typhoid fever.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Diphtheria and scarlet fever.....	8	3	..	3	7	10	..	1	1	11
Diphtheria and measles.....	15	..	..	3	1	4	3	8	11	15
Diphtheria and pertussis.....	4	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	4
Scarlet fever and measles.....	19	9	..	..	1	1	12	15	27	28
Measles and pertussis.....	4	2	..	2	3	5	1	..	1	6
Measles and varicella.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Measles, varicella and pertussis	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Total.....	386	59	22	87	103	190	132	145	277	467
Accompanying.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1

Remaining in Hospital December 31, 1906.

Diphtheria	8	6	3	7	9	16	1	..	1	17
Scarlet fever.....	17	32	6	17	18	35	10	10	20	55
Measles.....	50	19	2	2	..	2	33	36	69	71
Small-pox .....	..	..	11	7	3	10	..	1	1	11
Varicella	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Diphtheria and scarlet fever.....	6	1	1	6	..	6	1	1	2	8
Diphtheria and measles	11	3	..	..	..	..	4	10	14	14
Diphtheria and pertussis.....	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Scarlet fever and measles.....	10	2	..	1	2	3	5	4	9	12
Scarlet fever and pertussis.....	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
Scarlet fever, Measles and pertussis.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2
Total.....	107	63	23	40	34	74	56	63	119	193
Accompanying .....	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	21	21	21

Recapitulation.

	Remaining December 31, 1905.		Admitted.		Discharged.		Trans- ferred.		Died.		Remain- ing December 31, 1906.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Diphtheria.....	8	4	195	204	121	125	11	8	63	66	8	9
Scarlet fever.....	28	28	289	320	241	250	11	27	38	43	27	28
Measles.....	25	37	722	622	543	445	82	87	87	91	35	36
Small-pox.....	..	..	74	34	63	28	..	..	4	2	7	4
Varicella.....	6	5	40	38	44	33	..	6	1	4	1	..
Pertussis.....	1	5	7	4	7	9	..	..	1	..	..	..
Typhoid fever.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
German measles.....	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mumps.....	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and scarlet fever....	..	..	25	25	13	8	2	8	3	8	7	1
Diphtheria and measles.....	..	..	40	29	26	6	4	4	6	9	4	10
Diphtheria and varicella.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and pertussis.....	..	..	2	4	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	1
Scarlet fever and measles.....	5	7	59	70	46	46	..	9	12	16	6	6
Scarlet fever and varicella.....	..	..	6	5	1	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever and pertussis.....	..	..	3	5	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	1
Measles and pertussis.....	1	3	13	17	6	13	5	4	3	3	..	..
Measles and varicella.....	1	1	9	18	9	13	1	5	..	1	..	..
Varicella and pertussis.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mumps and measles.....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever, diphtheria and } pertussis.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever, measles and } pertussis.....	..	..	1	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1
Measles, scarlet fever and } diphtheria.....	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Measles, scarlet fever and } varicella.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles, varicella and per- } tussis.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total.....	75	90	1,490	1,409	1,126	986	124	168	219	248	96	97
For observation.....	..	..	5	9	2	4	3	5	..	..	..	..
Accompanying.....	..	12	10	350	6	335	3	6	1	..	..	21

DIVISION OF INSPECTIONS.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

There are two classes of employees in the Division of Inspections—the clerical force and those who perform the work in the field. This corps is composed of Sanitary Inspectors, the Patrolmen forming the Health Squad, and Inspectors of Foods assigned to milk, meat, fruits and fish. Their duties and their relation, one to another, are shown in the accompanying table. The clerical force is subdivided, as shown in the table, and assigned to duty in keeping the divisional records and performing the necessary clerical duties, as indicated.

The Sanitary Inspectors have cognizance of and are responsible for the enforcement of all health laws and regulations in the districts to which they have been assigned, in all premises or places other than those, jurisdiction over which is given by law to the Tenement House Department.

The duties of the Health Squad are, to a certain extent, the same, except that they do not make investigations which require a technical knowledge.

The Inspectors of Foods perform the duties appropriate to their titles.

For convenience in administration, the City is divided into districts of reasonable size. Each class of Inspectors has a district to which he is assigned, but it naturally results from the varied character of the work that the district boundaries are not the same for men in different classes.

Sanitary Inspection.

The complaints which are assigned to the Sanitary Inspectors for investigation are of the widest range; they include such matters as defective drainage and ventilation, lack of water supply, overcrowding in lodging houses and workshops, nuisances of all kinds arising from the operation of factories and machinery, the ringing of church bells, various noises caused by the operation of public conveyances, complaints of violations of such portions of the Labor Law as the Department of Health is enjoined to enforce, and the many other causes of complaint which must necessarily exist in a large city.

It is the inspector's duty to immediately investigate all complaints which are referred to him from the office of the Chief Sanitary Inspector and to submit a report of the conditions found, with his recommendation for the necessary notice or order to be issued, compliance with which would render the premises complained of sanitary, or would cause the existing conditions to comply with the law. After the elapse of the requisite number of days the office copies of the orders and notices which have been issued as a result of these recommendations are referred to the Inspector for reinspection, to ascertain whether they have been complied with or no. In addition to this work the Inspectors are required to make original inspections throughout their districts during their unoccupied time, reporting any improper conditions which they may observe, and submitting recommendations for their improvement. The Inspectors are required to so cover and examine their districts as to keep them in as good condition as could reasonably be required. The District Inspectors also investigate and report upon all applications for permits which are issued by the Board of Health, other than permits for the sale of milk, and submit reports either recommending that the permits asked for be denied or granted. Applications for modification of an order or notice or relief from complying with said order or notice are referred to an inspector other than he who made the original recommendation to examine into the conditions existing and report as to the propriety of granting the application.

In those instances where the conditions are dangerous to life or detrimental to the health of either the occupants of the premises, or of neighboring ones, unless work to comply with the orders or notices issued by the Department of Health is begun within a reasonable time, the premises are examined by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, who, upon verification of the reported conditions, reports the facts to the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, who, in turn, certifies to the Board of Health that the conditions are dangerous to life or detrimental to health, and recommends that the premises be ordered vacated or that the conditions existing be declared to be a public nuisance. During the past year this action was taken in the following instances, with the results indicated:

Premises Ordered Vacated.

Date of Issuance of Order.	Premises.	Date Complied With.
April 4, 1906	{ No. 357 East One Hundred and Twenty- fourth street	May 14, 1906.
" 4, "	No. 238 East Fifty-first street.....	" 9, "
May 9, "	No. 106 East Eleventh street.....	" 14, "
" 9, "	No. 310 West Thirty-fifth street.....	Aug. 30, "
" 23, "	Nos. 201-203 West Twenty-third street....	Sept. 1, "
" 23, "	Nos. 649-651 West Forty-second street....	" 18, "
" 23, "	{ No. 515½ East One Hundred and Eighteenth street.....	June 26, "
June 6, "	No. 143 West street.....	July 9, "
" 13, "	{ No. 102 East One Hundred and Fourth street	" 23, "
" 13, "	{ No. 104 East One Hundred and Fourth street	" 23, "
" 13, "	{ No. 106 East One Hundred and Fourth street.....	" 23, "
" 13, "	{ No. 108 East One Hundred and Fourth street	" 23, "
July 11, "	No. 105 Bowery.....	" 16, "
Aug. 1, "	No. 502 Canal street.....	Oct. 12, "
" 1, "	No. 82 Park row	Jan. 8, 1907.
" 1, "	No. 159 Third avenue.....	Oct. 19, 1906.
" 22, "	No. 465 Lexington avenue.....	" 19, "
" 22, "	No. 342 East Fiftieth street.....	" 12, "
Sept. 5, "	{ Northwest corner of Broadway and Hawthorne street.....	Not complied with. (Vacant
" 5, "	No. 206 Forsyth street.....	Dec. 29, 1906.
" 5, "	No. 142 Monroe street.....	Oct. 12, "
" 5, "	No. 213 East Fifteenth street.	Sept. 26, "
" 5, "	No. 15 West 42d street.....	Oct. 5, "
" 5, "	Nos. 102-104 West Forty-seventh street....	" 5, "
" 5, "	No. 802 East Fifth street.....	" 9, "
" 12, "	{ Nos. 418-422 Broadway and No. 277 Canal Street.....	" 29, "
" 12, "	No. 79 White street.....	" 12, "
" 12, "	Nos. 320-322 West Thirty-fourth street....	Order rescinded Oct. 12, 1906.
" 12, "	No. 310-320 East Seventy-fifth street.....	Oct. 3, 1906.
" 12, "	No. 51 East Ninth street.....	Dec. 3, "
" 19, "	No. 476 Ninth avenue.....	Nov. 1, "
" 19, "	No. 57 West Tenth street.....	Oct. 5, "
Oct. 3, "	Nos. 570-76 West Broadway.....	" 19, "
" 3, "	No. 9 Rutgers street.....	" 12, "
" 3, "	No. 55 West Third street.....	" 27, "
" 3, "	No. 359 West Fifty-fifth street.....	Nov. 12, "

Date of Issuance of Order.	Premises.	Date Complied With.
Oct. 24, 1906	No. 35 East Broadway (rear).....	Oct. 31, 1906.
" 24, "	No. 84 Bowery.....	Nov. 27, "
Nov. 7, "	No. 143 West Thirty-second street.....	Dec. 12, "
" 7, "	{ No. 167 East One Hundred and Twenty- seventh street..... }	" 12, "
" 21, "	{ South by Reade street, north by Duane street, west by West street and east by Washington street..... }	Not complied with. Work in progress.
" 28, "	No. 243 Division street.....	Dec. 31, 1906.
" 28, "	No. 129 Canal street.....	" 31, "
Dec. 12, "	No. 712 Eleventh avenue (front).....	Jan. 14, 1907.
" 19, "	No. 362 Seventh avenue.....	Not complied with (vacant).

Number complied with	44
Number not complied with	1
Total	45

Premises Declared to be a Public Nuisance.

Date of Issuance of Order.	Premises.	Date Complied With.
June 6, 1906	{ Southwest corner of One Hundred and } { Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue. }	Dec. 1, 1906.
" 13, "	No. 75 Goerck street.....	July 25, "
" 13, "	No. 49 Willett street.....	" 25, "
" 27, "	Nos. 616-36 West Fortieth street	Dec. 31, "
July 11, "	No. 175 East Houston street.....	July 21, "
" 18, "	Nos. 828-30 Seventh avenue.....	Aug. 17, "
Aug. 1, "	No. 144 West street.....	Oct. 4, "
Sept. 12, "	No. 239 West Sixtieth street.....	Sept. 25, "
" 19, "	No. 747 East Eleventh street.....	Oct. 8, "
Oct. 3, "	Nos. 51-55 West Ninety-third street.....	" 12, "
" 24, "	No. 227 West Sixty-second street.....	Dec. 3, "
Nov. 7, "	No. 169 West End avenue.....	" 3, "
" 7, "	{ No. 32 West One Hundred and Thirty- eighth street..... }	Not complied with.
" 28, "	No. 196 Avenue C.....	Dec. 24, 1906.
" 28, "	No. 504 East Thirteenth street.....	" 15, "
" 28, "	No. 517 East Thirteenth street.....	" 11, "
" 28, "	No. 620 East Thirteenth street.....	Not complied with.

Date of Issuance of Order.	Premises.	Date Complied With.
Nov. 28, 1906	No. 211 West Eighty-seventh street.....	Not complied with. Work in progress.
Dec. 5, "	No. 204 Avenue C.....	Jan. 14, 1907.
" 5, "	No. 438 E. Thirteenth street.....	Not complied with.
" 5, "	No. 207 West Sixty-fourth street.....	Dec. 27, 1906.
" 12, "	No. 29 Cooper Square.....	" 27, "
" 12, "	No. 712 Eleventh avenue (rear).....	Jan. 14, 1907.
" 12, "	No. 155 First avenue.....	Dec. 27, 1906.
" 12, "	No. 216 First avenue.....	Jan. 11, 1907.
" 12, "	No. 442 East Thirteenth street.....	" 2, "
" 12, "	No. 357 East Seventy-sixth street.....	Dec. 24, 1906.
" 19, "	No. 473 East Twelfth street.....	Not complied with.
Number complied with		23
Number not complied with		5
Total		28

At one time it was customary to have two or three inspectors especially detailed to handle complaints and investigations relating to "offensive trades"; in the past few years, however, it has seemed more advisable to have this work done by the district inspectors, with the result that at present every member of the corps is now able to properly attend to these complaints, and they consequently receive quicker and, it is to be hoped, better attention. Included in this category are noises and odors from manufactories, nuisances from the operation of machinery, and fumes, cinders and smoke from the operation of furnaces.

The smoke nuisance is in about the same condition as reported in previous years. Many arrests have been made and convictions secured in the Court of Special Sessions, with the result that at present there are very few serious nuisances in existence, and in these cases proceedings are now pending in court looking to the abatement of these nuisances.

There are six large power-houses consuming an enormous quantity of coal every twenty-four hours, and producing a great amount

of electric power. This power is utilized in lighting hotels, theatres, public buildings, the public streets, and in operating the three great systems of transportation, the subway, the surface railways and the elevated roads. All of these plants have been conducted, through the coöperation of the managing officials, with very little, if any, discharge of smoke, with one exception. The problem presented by this plant has been very thoroughly inquired into by experts employed by the Board of Health, and by the owners of the plant in question, and drastic improvements have been recommended, which, when fully completed, will do away entirely with the nuisance existing in this plant. The discharge of smoke, coal gases and cinders from the locomotives entering the Borough of Manhattan is being materially reduced daily. The long expected installation of electric locomotives on the New York Central and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads is now partially accomplished. A number of trains are leaving the Grand Central Station each day propelled by electric power, and as the engineers and firemen are becoming properly instructed in this method of traction, more and more steam locomotives are being taken off the lines. The probability is that early in the coming year steam locomotives in the Borough of Manhattan will have become a thing of the past. The same system of controlling the smoke nuisance on these railroads by employees of the company has existed in 1906, as in former years. The main line of the New York Central, from Harlem River to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street to Forty-second street is kept under constant supervision by Inspectors employed by the Railroad Company, whose duty it is to note the number of locomotives detected in discharging smoke, together with the time of the occurrence. A similar state of affairs exists on the Hudson River Division, Thirtieth street and Ninth avenue to Spuyten Duyvil creek. The engineer and the fireman of the offending locomotive are immediately disciplined severely by the Railroad Company. Consequently, there is no smoke of any moment discharged from the locomotives of railroads in this borough.

On the 19th of December the Sanitary Code was altered by the Board of Health by removing from section 96 any provision which it

may have contained in relation to smoke, and introducing a new section, known as section 181, intended to entirely cover the smoke nuisance. This section is as follows:

“No person shall cause, suffer or allow dense smoke to be discharged from any building, vessel, stationary or locomotive engine, place or premises within the City of New York, or upon the waters adjacent thereto, within the jurisdiction of said City; all persons participating in any violation of this provision, either as proprietors, owners, tenants, managers, superintendents, captains, engineers, firemen or otherwise shall be severally liable therefor.”

It has been in force such a comparatively short length of time that it is impossible at the time of this report to make any definite statement as to whether it is more or less effective than the old section of the Code.

Arrests for Smoke Nuisance, 1906.

Number held on bail in Police Court.....	211
Number discharged	10
Total	221
Number fined in Special Sessions Court.....	5
Number discharged in Special Sessions Court.....	29
Number sentences suspended in Special Sessions Court.....	160
Number cases pending in Special Sessions Court.....	17
Total	211
Amount of fines	\$240 00

Gasoline Explosions.

Early in the month of April a number of serious explosions took place in cellars and in the sewers of the streets on the west side of this borough in that section of the City bounded by West Forty-ninth, West Fifty-sixth streets, Broadway and the North river. This matter was first called to the attention of the Department of Health in the last week of April. Explosions became so frequent and the conditions were apparently so grave that two Inspectors of the Division were assigned

to make a thorough and careful investigation of the causes of the explosions and of the circumstances surrounding the causes of the explosions. They reported that the explosions were the result of an admixture of the proper proportions of gasoline vapors and air in the public sewers. This mixture of vapors found its way into the cellars and basements of numerous buildings, by means of defects in the plumbing and drainage system of said premises. It was found that all of these explosions took place along the sewerage system, the trunk of which extended from Fifty-sixth street west to Eighth avenue, south of Eighth avenue to Fifty-fifth street, thence west to Ninth avenue, thence south to Fifty-first street, and thence west to the North river. Upon ascertaining this fact the garages situated in the district drained by this system were all carefully examined. The following is an extract from the inspectors' report of their findings:

"We found that in some of these garages no gasoline was stored on the premises and that in others various systems of storage tanks were installed.

"In the premises No. 235 West Fifty-sixth street, occupied by the Hol-Tan Company, and in the premises Nos. 237-41 West Fifty-sixth street, occupied by Smith & Mabley, the storage system is that installed by the Snell Hydraulic Oil Storage Company. This system operates on the principle that a column of water 12 inches high will counterbalance a column of gasoline 17 inches high. This system consists of a series of tanks connected together and to which are attached suitable pipes for conveying the gasoline, and others for supplying the water pressure necessary to force the gasoline from the tanks. This system has been imperfectly installed. Consequently the persons who were charged with filling the tanks were not able to or, at any rate, did not ascertain whether any gasoline found its way into the water leg of the system and thence into the public sewer or not. As a matter of fact, we found that on most occasions when the tanks of these two concerns were being filled that the odors of gasoline in the adjacent sewer became very strong, in some cases almost unbearable, showing that at times a very large amount of gasoline was carelessly allowed to find

its way into the public sewer. An apparatus is now being placed on the feed pipes of the storage tanks in these two garages which, it is claimed, will absolutely prevent the improper discharge of gasoline. In addition to this obvious source of the entrance of gasoline into the public sewer we examined the drainage system separately of each garage and found strong odors of gasoline arising from the house trap of the main iron house drain near the front wall. Samples were taken from the public sewer in the street and from each of the house traps of the following five garages:

“Ford Motor Company, 1723 Broadway.

“DeCauville Motor Company, 235-41 West Fifty-fifth street.

“Pope Manufacturing Company, 1733-7 Broadway.

“Rainier Auto Company, 1627-9 Broadway.

“Majestic Motor Company, 1713-15 Broadway.

“All of these samples contained gasoline in varying quantities, showing that these five places, in addition to the two first mentioned, discharge gasoline into the public sewer in sufficient quantities to produce an explosive mixture of gasoline and air, which, if brought in contact with a flame or spark under the proper conditions, might produce most serious results. Separate reports covering the conditions in each one of the above mentioned premises were forwarded with the recommendation that an order be issued requiring the discontinuance of the nuisance caused by the discharge of gasoline into the public sewer.”

It may thus be seen that there were two means by which gasoline might find its way into a public sewer from a garage. First, defects in the storage system, and, second, carelessness in the use of gasoline around the premises either in filling automobile tanks or in using excessive quantities of gasoline for cleansing and washing purposes. As indicated in the report quoted above, orders were issued on all of the premises in question. The careless handling of gasoline in filling the tanks on the machines and for washing purposes was discontinued at once. The use of the storage tanks in the garage at No. 235 West Fifty-sixth street and Nos. 237-41 West Fifty-sixth street was discon-

tinued until such time as a safety device could be placed on these tanks, which would prevent the escape of gasoline through the water leg of the system into the public sewer. This work was completed in the middle of May and the restriction upon the use of the tanks was removed. Since that time there has been no evidences of the escape of gasoline into public sewers and the Department has received no complaint to that effect.

Lodging Houses.

There are probably no buildings occupied for living purposes which are in more need of constant supervision by Sanitary Inspectors than those occupied as lodging houses and so-called "furnished room" houses. These houses are tenanted by persons who are of a more or less roving disposition, who have no particular personal ties with the premises and are therefore extremely careless in their usage of the property. The Sanitary Code prescribes that for all lodging houses containing rooms in which there are more than three beds for the use of lodgers, or in which more than six persons are allowed to sleep, a permit from the Board of Health shall be required.

Table of Occupancy.

Number of lodging houses for men, 95; total number of lodgings....	17,129
Number of lodging houses for women, 3; total number of lodgings...	319
Number of lodging houses for children, 4; total number of lodgings..	530
Total	17,978

As in former years, one Sanitary Inspector has been assigned to duty in the supervision of lodging houses. The Charter of The City of New York provides that the Department of Health shall make an inspection of each lodging house in The City of New York at least once in six months. Experience has taught that inspections of this sort are not adequate and are not satisfactory, and therefore it has been deemed better to have one Inspector on duty in connection with the lodging houses at all times in order that lapses on the part of lodging house proprietors shall be corrected almost immediately, with the result that the lodging houses are kept in as good condition as places of this character might be reasonably expected. There have been 2,764

inspections of lodging houses made during the year, an average of 27 apiece, instead of two apiece, as required by the law.

Enforcement of the Child Labor Law.

The inspections which this Department is required to make in the enforcement of the Child Labor Law are, in the majority of cases, made by the district sanitary inspectors. They are required to make a minimum of 20 inspections a week in this particular line of work, but the majority make many more than this, so that the average number of inspections a week is something more than 500. In addition to the inspections made by the district inspectors there is an inspector assigned especially to watch the large department stores, the telegraph and messenger service and such complaints of violation of the Child Labor Law as may be referred to him. During the month preceding the Christmas holidays there were temporarily assigned to assist him in this work five other inspectors. During the past year there were 25,725 inspections of mercantile establishments. As an indication of the apparently universal compliance with the law, so far as the Department of Health is required to take cognizance, it would be proper to state that during the year 1906 there were but 145 complaints received of violations. Of these 85 were verified on inspection and 60 were found to be groundless. In addition to this there were 875 recommendations for notices made by the inspectors as a result of their original investigations, making a total of 960 notices which were issued for violation of the Mercantile Law. In other words, out of the 25,725 inspections made, there were but 3½ per cent. of the cases in which the Inspectors found violations of that part of the Mercantile Law the enforcement of which this Department is charged with.

Criminal prosecutions were made in a few instances of flagrant violations of the Mercantile Law. In the table will be found the number of cases and their disposition.

Section 161 of the Mercantile Law was amended at the last session of the Legislature and went into effect on October 1, 1906. The essential feature of this amendment is the following sentence:

“But in cities of the first class no child under the age of 16 years shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in or in

connection with any such establishment after seven o'clock in the evening of any day."

This amendment was very generally complied with by the employers of children, except during the few weeks preceding the Christmas holidays, and after the assignment of the additional inspectors to the special mercantile work and the arrest of a comparatively few employers, the provision of this amendment in regard to the employment of children was very generally respected throughout the borough. While it is undoubtedly true that there are many isolated cases of violations of the Mercantile Law, it would seem that the provisions of the law are very generally lived up to, and it does not seem possible to more thoroughly enforce these provisions unless an additional corps of inspectors were employed who could be assigned to this duty and none other, and even then it would be a question whether the conditions would show sufficient improvement to warrant the expenditure of the additional sum of money.

The work which the Department of Health is required to perform in compliance with the Mercantile Law is of two kinds, inspection or field work and the issuance of mercantile certificates to children between the ages of 14 and 16 years who may desire to work in a mercantile establishment or a factory. The requirements of the law which must be complied with before a Mercantile Certificate can be issued are most specific. The parent or guardian of the child must furnish a passport or duly attested transcript of the certificate of birth or baptism, or other religious record, showing the date and place of birth of such child, and a school record properly filled out and signed, as provided by law. This school record must show that the child has received at least 130 days' tuition since its thirteenth birthday and that during that time it has been instructed in reading, spelling, writing, English grammar and geography and is familiar with the fundamental operations of arithmetic up to and including fractions. In addition to stating that this documentary evidence has been placed on file the officer of the Department issuing the Mercantile Certificate must certify that the child is able to read and write simple sentences in the English language, and that it has reached the normal development of

a child of its age, is sound in health and is physically able to do the work which it is to perform.

Unfortunately there are many children who are unable to furnish evidence of age such as is admissary under the provisions of this law. A comparatively small number who have received certificates of graduation are enabled to present these in lieu of other evidence of age, but even this concession does not reach all of the children who are physically and mentally capable of doing work.

In 1904 the Legislature amended the law so as to permit the Board of Health at a regular meeting to accept other documentary evidences than the ones above mentioned provided, in its opinion, such evidences were bona-fide proofs of age and that the child in fact was over the age of 14 years. The issuing of certificates under this law has been conducted in 1906 as it was in 1905 and has undoubtedly resulted in allowing many children to secure employment who otherwise through the apparently harsh provisions of the law would have been prevented from obtaining Mercantile Certificates. Amongst the different evidences of age presented are certificates from the Commissioner of Immigration that a child entered the Port of New York at a given date, at which time it was known to be of a certain age. Family Bibles, vaccination certificates issued shortly after the birth of the child and certificates of the physicians who attended the child at a very early age. There have also been presented six or eight insurance policies, which were accepted as legal proof. During the year there were 739 certificates of this character issued by direction of the Board of Health.

The work performed by the Inspectors of this division in enforcing the Mercantile Law will be shown in this table:

Number of inspections of mercantile establishments.....	25,725
Number of complaints received	145
Number of complaints returned for orders.....	85
Number of complaints returned negative.....	60
Number of originals	875
Number of children interviewed	30,976
Number of certificates granted	11,387

Number of children refused, insufficient education.....	158
Number of children refused, insufficient tuition.....	1,215

Number of children refused, insufficient evidence of birth.....	880
Number of children refused, under age.....	259
Number of children refused, over age.....	348
Number of children refused, physical incapacity.....	5
	<hr/>
Total refused	2,865
	<hr/> <hr/>

Violations of the Mercantile Law.

Total number of arrests.....	14
Total number of fines.....	2
Total number discharged	4
Total number of cases pending.....	8
Amount of fines.....	\$40 00
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Health Squad.

The Commissioner of Police, by direction of the Charter, details officers and men to this Squad. It is at present commanded by a Sergeant of Police, and is composed of three roundsmen and 60 patrolmen. The Health Squad investigates complaints relating more especially to cleanliness, and the removal of refuse, including the removal of manure from horse stables throughout the City, shaking of carpets and rugs, filthy garbage and refuse cans, dirty lots, yards and cellars, and noisy dogs and other animals. They are also used in the enforcement of the provisions of the Sanitary Code, more especially those relating to the improper exposure of food stuffs, the keeping and killing of live poultry in tenement houses, making arrests for violation of the smoke ordinance and provisions of the Sanitary Code against allowing dust and dirt to escape from premises, more or less caused by the beating and shaking of carpets, and the dust arising from the destruction of buildings by house wreckers, the transportation of manure and other refuse without permits, and finally the enforcement of section 178 in relation to spitting in cars, ferry boats, in or on stations and platforms, and other public places. The Sanitary Police are likewise used to carry out the directions of the Board in relation to the vacating of houses which are in uninhabitable conditions, and in relations to buildings or other places which have been declared public nuisances. The members of the Squad are frequently of much assistance to the Inspectors of the Division in gaining ad-

mission to premises, and in the inspection of milk at the ferries and other terminals. They perform a very considerable amount of duty in connection with the work of the Division of Contagious Diseases, which will be treated of in connection with the report of that Division.

The following table is a statement of the arrests other than those for the sale of adulterated milk, made by the Sanitary Squad during the year 1906, together with the disposition of each case, either in the Police Magistrate's Court, or in the Court of Special Sessions.

Section Violated.	Number Fined.	Number Discharged.	Number Sentence Suspended.	Number Pending.	Amount of Fines.
10.....	....	2	1	....	.....
12.....	....	1	....	....	.....
41.....	1	....	....	....	\$10 00
42.....	9	1	....	....	20 00
45.....	291	14	....	....	726 00
46.....	690	44	....	....	1,572 78
56.....	3	5	2	....	30 00
59.....	2	1	....	....	15 00
73.....	6	....	....	2	75 00
74.....	....	....	1	....	.....
79.....	76	23	11	5	497 00
81.....	4	....	1	1	20 00
82.....	1	....	....	....	5 00
87.....	1	....	1	....	10 00
88.....	2	....	....	....	20 00
96 (Manhattan).....	4	33	133	20	190 00
97.....	5	1	2	....	25 00
109.....	28	3	....	....	64 00
116.....	2	3	....	1	50 00
118.....	76	5	2	1	1,053 00
119.....	72	3	7	....	341 00
133.....	....	....	1	....	.....
162 (Merc. Law).....	1	3	1	3	20 00
178.....	1,156	199	....	....	1,651 08
385 (Penal Code).....	1	....	....	....	1 00
1262 (Greater New York Charter).....	....	....	1	....	.....
1265.....	1	....	....	....	10 00
96 (Queens).....	....	....	31	....	.....
Violation of Corporation Ordinance.....	2	....	....	* 3	15 00

* City Prison.

Total fined	2,434
Total discharged	341
Total sentence suspended	195
Total pending	33
Total city prison	3
Total	3,006
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Total amount of fines imposed.....	\$6,420 86
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Refuse Removal.

In a city of the size of New York there is naturally an enormous amount of refuse which must be promptly and properly removed. The Department of Street Cleaning removes and disposes of all household waste (ashes, garbage and paper waste). Everything else must be removed by the persons who are responsible for its creation.

In the Sanitary Code are sections which prohibit the transportation of such material without a permit. By resolution of the Board of Health, such permits are issued by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, under the direction of the Sanitary Superintendent and his assistants; these permits expire with the year. On the face of the permit appears the name and address of the holder and a statement of the character of material he is authorized to transport, and a designation of the place at which it must be deposited. These places are kept under observation by Inspectors of the Department to insure that the various materials will be disposed of expeditiously and without offense.

Besides these precautions, patrolmen furnished with bicycles are more or less constantly patrolling the streets to enforce the conditions of the different classes of permits.

Permits Issued During 1906.

(Transportation.)

To transport manure.....	958
To transport fat and bones (butchers' refuse).....	202
To transport swill (refuse from hotels, restaurants and clubs).....	49
To transport garbage (private cartmen)	33
Scavenger permits	9

Number of arrests for illegal transportation.....	272
Number discharged	21
Number fined	251
Amount of fines.....	\$845 00

The work performed by the sanitary part of the Division is here-with summarized:

Number of primary inspections.....	269,133
Number of reinspections.....	54,480
Total	323,613

Tenements	58,473
Lodging houses	2,764
Private dwellings	22,228
Mercantile establishments	25,725
Manufacturing and workshops.....	21,779
Stables	18,944
Manure dumps	5,728
Sunken and vacant lots.....	5,934
Miscellaneous	162,038
	323,613

Number of complaints received	13,047
Number of complaints returned for orders.....	16,196
Number of complaints returned negative.....	13,186
Number of mercantile certificates issued.....	11,387
Number of mercantile certificates refused.....	2,865
Number of arrests	3,006
Number of trials	2,980
Amount of fines	\$6,420 86

Food Inspection.

An important subdivision of this Division is that of the Inspection of Foods. This includes fruit and vegetables, fish, meat and milk. The Chief Sanitary Inspector of the Borough of Manhattan is charged with the inspection of fruit and vegetables (wholesale markets) in all boroughs, fish and meat in the Borough over which he has charge in the Division of Inspections, and finally everything which relates to the

milk supply of the City, other than the issuing of permits to sell milk and to keep cows in the Borough of The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond. To assist him in this work there has been assigned an Inspector of Foods, with the office title of Supervising Inspector of Foods.

This Inspector has supervision over the inspection of fruits, vegetables and fish in the Borough of Manhattan and of imported fruit which is landed in the Borough of Brooklyn.

Fruits are divided into two classes—deciduous and citrus. Deciduous fruits embrace every kind, other than berries, that grow at certain seasons and but once a year. The second class comprises the orange, lemon and grape fruit family, which bear throughout the year. The leaves from such trees do not perceptibly fall and are always green. Fruits shipped to this market are grown as far south as the 10th degree north latitude. This parallel runs through Cartagina, United States of Colombia. The western boundary of the fruit producing area is the Pacific Coast, although the bulk is not obtained farther west than eighty-five degrees east of Greenwich. This meridian runs through the center of the State of Michigan. Fruit is also obtained from the Mediterranean ports of Sicily, Italy and Spain. Dried fruits are obtained very largely from Turkey and Persia, and at times apples have been shipped from New Zealand, so that fruit is shipped at times from nearly all parts of the civilized world. The introduction of irrigation in the western States has caused the fruit raising industry to grow with great rapidity, and especially in the Territory of Arizona. It may be interesting to note that the same merchants are identified with both the sale of dairy products and of fruit. This combined interest is the third largest industry in the world. Fruits and vegetables from nearby sources of supply are transported in very much the same manner as any other class of freight, that coming from great distances, either on steamers from the tropics or in cars from the far west, is more carefully handled and protected so as to reduce the loss to a minimum. The western fruit is transported in properly ventilated refrigerator cars and those vessels bringing fruits from the tropics are especially constructed and provided with a modern ventilating system. The only instance of the transportation of fruit in which speed is lacking is in the shipment

of pines in bulk from Key West and the Bahamas. This is done in schooners, the average length of passage being about twelve days. The principal points of arrival of fruit are as follows:

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, Pier 13, North river.

American Line, Pier 14, North river.

New York Central Railroad, Pier 16, North river.

Erie Railroad, Pier 20, North river.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Pier 22, North river.

Pennsylvania Railroad, Pier 29, North river.

Old Dominion Line, Pier 36, North river.

Clyde Line, Pier 45, North river.

Ward Line, Piers 16 and 17, East river.

The bulk of the Mediterranean fruit lands in Brooklyn, between Fulton and Forty-second streets. In addition to these principal points of arrival all of the steamship companies and all of the express companies and river boats transport a considerable amount of produce in small quantities throughout the year.

The Savannah, Pennsylvania and Old Dominion companies open their docks for business at 3 o'clock a. m. These places are our great markets, where 70 per cent. of the product is sold. From these points, as a rule, the entire community is supplied. All of this is done at private sale.

All jobbers and retail grocers go there to make their daily purchases. The heaviest days are Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The next important method of distribution is by public auction, the principal places being Pier 20, North river, and the Erie Railroad, known as the "California Dock." All far western fruit arrives there and is lined up from midnight to 8 o'clock a. m., when samples are opened and exposed to the buyers. (No retailing.) At 8 o'clock a. m. the fruit is sold upstairs in a large room especially constructed for the purpose. There are two auction companies, who alternate as to whom shall be the first in selling.

All Mediterranean fruits are sold by auction. The goods are lined up, as on the California Dock, at the Brooklyn and Jersey City wharves. The buyers examine the lines which they wish to purchase, mark their catalogs, then return to New York, where the goods are sold by Brown

& Seccomb and the Fruit Auction Company. The only other fruit sold by auction is about 80 per cent. of the " pines " and 20 per cent. of the bananas.

Railroad and express fruit, other than the above described, goes direct to the commission merchant's stores, and from there it is sold to the retailers and peddlers.

With few exceptions vegetables arrive at the same places as fruit, but are shipped from nearby points. The season begins about March 15 with Floridian products, and as the season advances the supply gradually works north, until October, at which time the northern part of this State ends the season with fresh shipments, potatoes, cabbages, turnips and carrots excepted, which are shipped all winter and until the beginning of the following season. Large quantities of cabbage are obtained from Germany, while from Ireland, Scotland, Belgium and Germany at times when the native crops are short and prices high, are imported potatoes. The duty of twenty-five cents per bushel on potatoes and onions is sufficient to be prohibitive, except at times of great scarcity in this country. Large quantities of onions are obtained from Spain, and at times many are imported from Egypt. Occasionally there is such an influx of vegetables from the South that the outgoing steamers of the Savannah and Old Dominion Lines carry much of the product which they had brought north to sea and dump it. As many as 12,000 crates have been known to be disposed of in this way in one day. The chief places for the distribution of vegetables in bulk, that is loose, in car lots, are the

New York Central Railroad, foot of West Thirty-third street.

Erie Yards, foot of West Twenty-seventh street.

Palmer's Dock, Williamsburg.

As in the other classes of inspection already described, the fruit and fish inspectors are assigned to districts in which they are expected to be familiar with the quality of the food stuffs offered for sale. They rotate periodically, so that each Inspector, in time, becomes familiar with the conditions existing throughout the borough. From the nature of the work it is also necessary to assign inspectors to a special kind of work, consequently there is one man who, eight months in the year, is kept at the wholesale market along the river front. This supervision

is maintained during the night time. There is another detailed to make frequent examinations of the food stuffs offered for sale in the large department stores and also to keep in touch with the sale of canned condensed milk, mineral waters, syrup extracts and kindred food products. There is still another, whose duty it is to keep in touch with the wholesale grocers, confectionery supply houses, canned goods brokers, and the importers of dry groceries, and, lastly, a man of long experience has been assigned to take charge of the railroad yards and the river front, thus forming a system of inspection as perfect as may be devised



UNLOADING BANANAS.

with the limited number of men employed. (Twelve, of which number one is lately deceased, and two have been ill for a long period of time, thus making a net working force of nine.)

The Borough of Brooklyn has but one Inspector, who looks after imported food stuffs and whose territory is limited to the shore front. His work is considered extremely important and delicate, for it deals largely with a foreign element and the United States Government. This branch of the Department work was inaugurated June 4, 1906, and to give an idea of its volume from that time to date the results are here appended:

Pineapples Seized and Destroyed.

Date.	Steamer and Location.	Number Crates.	Pounds.
1906.			
June 4..	Vigilancia, Pier 17, East river, Brooklyn.....	350	24,500
" 6..	Bayamo, Pier 18, East river, Brooklyn.....	585	40,950
" 8..	Morro Castle, Pier 19, East river, Brooklyn.....	747	52,290
" 12..	Monterey, Pier 17, East river, Brooklyn.....	749	52,430
" 14..	Matanza, Pier 18, East river, Brooklyn.....	870	60,900
" 19..	Segurancia, Pier 17, East river, Brooklyn.....	417	29,190
" 21..	Seneca, Pier 18, East river, Brooklyn.....	909	63,630
" 16..	Merida, Pier 19, East river, Brooklyn.....	584	40,880
" 25..	Morro Castle, Pier 19 East river, Brooklyn.....	832	58,240
" 27..	Esperanza, Pier 17, East river, Brooklyn.....	1,181	82,670
" 29..	Matanza, Pier 18, East river, Brooklyn.....	1,811	126,770
July 2..	Mexico, Pier 19, East river, Brooklyn.....	1,475	103,250
" 5..	Vigilancia, Pier 17, East river, Brooklyn.....	467	32,690
" 7..	Morro Castle, Pier 18, East river, Brooklyn.....	1,041	72,870
" 11	Monterey, Pier 17, East river, Brooklyn.....	248	17,360
" 13..	Mexico, Pier 18, East river, Brooklyn.....	577	40,390
" 13..	Philadelphia, Pier 11, East river, Brooklyn.....	145	10,150
" 17..	Caracas, Pier 11, East river, Brooklyn.....	35	2,450
" 17..	Merida, Pier 17, East river, Brooklyn.....	183	12,810
" 24..	Esperanza, Pier 18, East river, Brooklyn.....	124	8,680
" 26..	Mexico, Pier 17, East river, Brooklyn.....	143	10,010
Aug. 1..	Segurancia, Pier 18, East river, Brooklyn.....	215	15,050
" 3..	Morro Castle, Pier 17, East river, Brooklyn.....	290	20,300
" 6..	Monterey, Pier 17, East river, Brooklyn.....	27	1,890
" 9..	Mexico, Pier 17, East river, Brooklyn.....	228	15,960
" 16..	Morro Castle, Pier 18, East river, Brooklyn.....	17	1,190
" 21..	Esperanza, Pier 17, East river, Brooklyn.....	104	7,280
" 23..	Mexico, Pier 18, East river, Brooklyn.....	134	9,380
" 30..	Morro Castle, Pier 18, East river, Brooklyn.....	286	20,020
Sept. 7..	Mexico, Pier 18, East river, Brooklyn.....	202	14,140
" 12..	Morro Castle, Pier 18, East river, Brooklyn.....	300	21,000
" 15..	Esperanza, Pier 17, East river, Brooklyn.....	201	14,070
" 20..	Mexico, Pier 17, East river, Brooklyn.....	143	10,010
		15,620	1,093,400

Crates, 70 pounds each.

Mangoes.

Date.	Steamer and Location.	Number Crates.	Pounds.
1906. July 24...	Esperanza, Pier 18, East river, Brooklyn.....	47	1,645

Crates, 35 pounds each.

Preserved Cherries.

Date.	Steamer and Location.	Number Casks.	Pounds.
1906. July 13...	Indiana, Pier 6, Bush Docks, Brooklyn.....	2	700

Garlic (Storage Warehouse).

Date.	Location.	Number Hampers.	Pounds.
1906. July 19..	Union Stores, foot Sedgwick street, Brooklyn.....	614	18,420
Aug. 21..	Masters Stores, foot Brown street, Brooklyn.....	783	23,490
Sept. 6..	Union Stores, foot Sedgwick street, Brooklyn.....	738	22,140
		2,235	64,050

Hampers, 35 pounds each.

Record of Lemons Seized and Destroyed (Brooklyn).

Date.	Steamer and Location.	Number Boxes.	Pounds.
1906. June 11..	Principessa Latetia, Pier 5, Bush Docks.....	278	22,240
" 11..	Napolitan Prince, Pier 4, Bush Docks.....	164	13,120
" 16..	Irene, Pier 5, Bush Docks.....	307	24,560
" 18..	Francesca, Pier 5, Bush Docks.....	52	4,160
" 19..	Carpathia, Pier 52, N. R. Man.....	191	15,280
" 21..	Sicilia, Pier 5, Bush Docks.....	273	21,840
" 25..	Cera, Pier 4, Bush Docks.....	733	58,640
" 28..	Citta Di Messina, Pier 6, Bush Docks.....	1,432	114,560
July 2..	Sicilian Prince, Pier 4, Bush Docks.....	260	20,800

Date	Steamer and Location.	Number Boxes.	Pounds.
1906.			
July 2	Maria, Pier 5, Bush Docks.....	872	69,760
" 5	Sofia Hohenberg, Pier 5, Bush Docks.....	349	27,920
" 7	Cretic, Pier 29, North river, Manhattan.....	1,146	91,680
" 10	Italia, Pier 6, Bush Docks.....	102	8,160
" 12	Teresa, Pier 6, Bush Docks.....	464	37,120
" 16	Gerty, Pier 4, Bush Docks.....	692	55,360
" 17	Erny, Pier 5, Bush Docks.....	138	11,040
" 21	Indiana, Pier 6, Bush Docks.....	11	880
" 23	Guilia, Pier 5, Bush Docks.....	86	6,880
" 23	Slavonia, Pier 52, North river, Manhattan.....	121	9,680
" 24	Lucia, Pier 5, Bush Docks.....	1,230	98,400
" 23	Vincenzo Bonnano, Pier 6, Bush Docks.....	7,417	556,275
" 28	Emelia, Pier 5, Bush Docks.....	698	55,840
" 30	Napolitan Prince, Pier 4, Bush Docks.....	17	1,360
Aug. 2	Hermine, Pier 5, Bush Docks.....	144	11,520
" 3	Clara, Pier 5, Bush Docks.....	102	8,160
" 4	Francesca, Pier 5, Bush Docks.....	47	3,760
" 13	Luisiana, Pier 4, Bush Docks.....	23	1,840
" 15	Regina Elna, Pier 5, Bush Docks.....	403	32,240
" 16	Cretic, Pier 52, North river, Manhattan.....	20	1,600
		17,772	1,384,675

7,417 Boxes at 75 pounds each.
10,355 Boxes at 85 pounds each.

Prickly Pears.

Date.	Steamer and Location.	Cases.	Pounds.
1906.			
Sept. 24	Francesca, Pier 5, Bush Docks, Brooklyn.....	54	4,320
" 25	Cretic, Pier 49, North river, Manhattan.....	52	4,160
Nov. 12	Francesca, Pier 5, Bush Docks.....	14	1,120
		120	9,600

Cases 80 pounds each.

Record of Grapes Seized and Destroyed.

Date.	Steamer and Location.	Number Barrels.	Pounds.
1906.			
Aug. 4	Francesca, Pier 5, Bush Docks.....	81½	1,620
Sept. 25	Cretic, Pier 49, North river, Manhattan.....	9	495
Oct. 5	Germania, Pier 34, Atlantic Docks.....	32	1,760
" 8	Algeria, Pier 29, Union Stores.....	43	2,365
" 16	Gallia, Pier 37, Atlantic Docks.....	46	2,530
" 24	Madonna, Pier 38, Atlantic Docks..	18	990
" 25	Dora, Pier 5, Bush Docks.....	17	935
" 29	Carolina, Pier 3, Bush Docks.....	14	770
" 31	Italia, Pier 29, Union Stores.....	74	4,070
Nov. 3	Roma, Pier 34, Atlantic Docks.....	38	2,090
" 8	Virginia, Pier 6, Bush Docks.....	23	1,265
" 10	Guillia, Pier 5, Bush Docks.....	161	8,855
" 12	Athalie, Pier 7, Bush Docks.....	283	15,365
" 14	Francesca, Pier 5, Bush Dock.....	11	605
" 17	Neustria, Pier 38, Atlantic Docks.....	141	7,755
" 19	Perugia, Pier 29, Union Stores.....	98	5,350
" 24	Monviso, Pier 6, Bush Docks...	103	5,665
" 30	Massilia, Pier 38, Atlantic Docks.....	115	6,325
" 30	Emilia, Pier 4, Bush Docks.....	24	1,320
Dec. 1	Germania, Pier 38, Atlantic Docks.....	93	5,115
" 3	Sophia Hohenberg, Pier 5, Bush Docks.....	52	2,860
" 4	Erny, Pier 5, Bush Docks.....	163	8,965
" 5	Provincia, Pier 38, Atlantic Docks.....	1,470	80,850
" 5	Cretic, Pier 49, North River, Manhattan.....	47	2,585
" 7	Carpathia, Pier 52, North River, Manhattan.....	1,181	64,955
" 8	Ultonia, Pier 51, North River, Manhattan.....	767	42,185
" 8	Oceanic, Pier 48, North River, Manhattan.....	226	12,430
" 10	Minnetonka, Pier 39, North River, Manhattan.....	14	770
" 11	Madonna, Pier 34, Atlantic Docks.....	272	14,960
" 12	Gallia, Pier 38, Atlantic Docks.....	626	34,430
" 14	Celtic, Pier 48, North River, Manhattan.....	21	1,155
" 31	Dora, Pier 5, Bush Docks.....	1,163	63,965
Various Dates	} Auction Houses, No. 14 Jay street, No. 235 West street, Manhattan	286	15,730
		7,712	421,325

7,631 Bbls. at 55 pounds each	419,705
81½ Bbls at 20 pounds each.....	1,620
	421,325

Macaroni.

Date.	Steamer and Location.	Number Pkgs.	Pounds.
1906. Aug. 15	Sicilian Prince, Pier 4, Bush Docks.....	21	462
Sept. 5	Indiana, Pier 6, Bush Docks....	72	1,728
Dec. 26	Calabria, Pier 29, Union Stores.....	67	1,474
		160	3,664

Canned Tomatoes.

Date.	Location.	Number Cases.	Pounds.
1906. Dec. 10	From A. Musica, No. 25 Water street, Manhattan.....	143	6,864

Pomegranates.

Date.	Steamer and Location.	Number Cases.	Pounds.
1906. Aug. 15	Monviso, Bush Docks, Brooklyn.....	183	13,725

Italian Melons.

Date.	Steamer and Location.	Number Cases.	Pounds.
1906. Oct. 8	Algeria, Pier 29, Union Stores.....	11	880
Nov. 12	Athale, Pier 7, Bush Docks.....	25	2,000
		36	2,880

Oranges.

Date.	Steamer and Location.	Number Boxes.	Pounds.
1906.			
Nov. 2	Porto Rica, Pier 35, East River, Brooklyn.....	19	1,520
" 27	Ponce, Pier 35, East River, Brooklyn.....	56	4,480
Dec. 18	Caracus, Pier 11, East River, Brooklyn.....	37	2,960
" 26	Zulu, Pier 35, East River, Brooklyn.....	91	7,280
" 26	Philadelphia, Pier 11, East River, Brooklyn.....	60	4,800
		263	21,040

Vegetables.

Date.	Steamer and Location.	Number Cases.	Pounds.
1906.			
Dec. 14	Algeria, Pier 24, Union Stores.....	48	1,840

Recapitulation.

	Pounds.
Lemons	1,384,675
Grapes	421,325
Pineapples	1,093,400
Prickly pears.....	9,600
Mangoes	1,645
Preserved cherries	700
Garlic	64,050
Macaroni	3,664
Canned tomatoes	6,864
Pomegranates	13,725
Italian melons	2,880
Vegetables	1,840
Oranges	21,040
Total	3,025,408

During the past year all of the retail confectionery stores and cellars where candy is manufactured have been inspected. In many instances the utensils used and the conditions surrounding the manufacture of candy were far from sanitary. The utensils were old, rusty and dirty. In many cases the floors were found to be broken and saturated with offensive liquids, so that it was impossible for them to be kept clean.

People lived and slept in close proximity to their work. There were about 3,500 places of this character inspected, as a result of which nearly 400 notices or orders were issued. Most of these have been complied with. In one or two instances the manufacture of candy under such circumstances was declared to be a public nuisance by the Board of Health, and the places closed. In many other cases the business was discontinued by the proprietor, rather than go to the expense of making the improvements and alterations required. A similar inspection has been made of the bake shops, the Italian macaroni manufacturers, and the retail grocery stores; especially has the practice of drying macaroni on the sidewalks in front of the stores been discouraged.

The national agitation caused by the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Law, June 30, 1906, has not increased the activity of that part of the Department service dealing with foods, for at all times section 68 of the Sanitary Code, adopted many years ago, has been strictly enforced. It has, however, helped to bring into close relationship all of the food manufacturers with the Health authorities, thus making the Department one of vast importance in connection with all food producers. Close association with the various manufacturers of food has developed the unquestionable truth that fully 95 per cent. of the dealers desire to observe and not to evade the laws; usually infractions are caused by ignorance rather than intent.

During the year 1906, 1,365 samples of various foods and drugs have been obtained and delivered to the Chemical Laboratory for analysis. Included in this number are articles which are usually supposed to be adulterated, among which may be mentioned spices, flavoring extracts, fruit syrups, maple syrup, jams, jellies, confectionery, confectionery coloring, dried fish and dried fruit, canned foods, canned

condensed milk, gelatine, liquid eggs, teas, coffees, butter, catsups, sauces, baking powders, sausages, drugs and physician's prescriptions, to determine cases of substitution.

Inspectors, in conjunction with their routine work, obtain samples of the articles mentioned in the list above, and deliver them personally to the Chemist at the Laboratory, who is to be assigned to make the analysis, so that in the event of prosecution the chain of evidence from the vendor to the Chemist will not be broken.

During the agitation early in the year in relation to the meat packing industry, all places in this borough where sausages were sold and made were inspected, and samples obtained to ascertain whether they contained preservatives and coloring. Many were found to contain borates and coal tar dyes. In such cases the makers and vendors were summoned to the office of the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, and their attention called to the fact that the use of these materials in sausage was a violation of the provisions of the Sanitary Code, and they were warned that a second offense would lead to the case being brought before the Criminal Court.

Re-examinations were made of all these places subsequently, and samples were obtained for re-analysis. With but very few exceptions, upon reinspection, no preservatives or artificial coloring were found, and in those few cases arrests were made, and fines imposed by the Court of Special Sessions.

There have also been made a few arrests for other adulterations, and for false labeling and misbranding, in all of which cases the offenders were convicted, and fined in the Court of Special Sessions.

The territory known as "The East Side" comprises that part of Manhattan Island bounded by Houston street, Chatham square, and Bowery to East river; the population there is the heaviest, and is composed chiefly of foreigners, mostly Hebrews. They deal in every known kind of food, having their places of business on the sidewalk, on push carts, and, in fact, anywhere space is available. They do not understand English, nor do they care to when approached by the Department's inspectors, who are ever alert to see if their wares are fit to sell. One inspector is on duty constantly, assisted by two others

Tuesdays and Fridays (their great market days). He is furnished with a wagon by the Department of Health, in order that he may remove for destruction the food stuffs seized by him.

Nearly all foreign fruits pay duty to the Government, and when it arrives in poor condition great care must be exercised, in order that the two powers may work in harmony.

The Government do not object to condemnation proceedings, but wish to be assured that the fruit will reach the dump. Heretofore, the Government sold lemons at auction that were abandoned by the importers as not worth freight and duty; that was an evil to overcome, for nearly all of it was purchased by the East Side dealers. Finally, arrangements were made with the Federal authorities that all abandoned goods were to be sold the same as usual, but only sound deliveries made. Importations of food stuffs are increasing in such proportions that inspections and condemnations have assumed a magnitude that make it absolutely essential for additional assistance, in order that the present efficiency may be maintained.

Fish.

An evil, with which the Department has been contending for years, is the Fulton Fish Market, and streets adjacent thereto, by reason of the incessant complaints made by citizens having their wearing apparel ruined by coming in contact with fish and fish slime. There was some slight excuse for this, owing to the limited space and narrow streets.

By constant vigilance, care, threats and diplomacy, practically a normal condition now prevails, and not a complaint in seven months has been made. This state of tranquillity and efficiency has not at any time heretofore existed.

The retail markets for fish are fewer than in previous years, owing to the fact that the stringent Department rules require the dealers who occupy stalls and stands to live up to high sanitary conditions, which many had previously refused to do, as it involved the expenditure of too much money. All of the Ice Houses and Cold Storage buildings are regularly visited by an Inspector familiar with the fish

trade, and in the summer months he looks after the fish while being stored, to see that only the best goes to the freezer. During his subsequent visits to these places he carefully notes the temperature to see that it is not intermittent above 32 degrees Fahr. Fish, in many instances, before being offered for sale, is assorted into different sizes and kinds.

Most of the different wholesale fish dealers outside of New York, and also the owners of the retail fish markets, of this and neighbor-



UNLOADING MACKEREL.

ing cities, arrive at the market about 5 a. m. A certain few make it a practice to get to the market any time between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9 a. m.

Then there is what is commonly called the basket trade, which is principally composed of Sicilians. They arrive early with zinc lined baskets, which hold about 100 lbs. of fish. They purchase as much as they can conveniently carry, and dispose of same to the different families in the five Boroughs of Greater New York, also Jersey City and Hoboken, going even as far as Newark, N. J.

There is another class which only traffic in fish on Fridays and other days on which the eating of meat is prohibited by religious laws. These are the owners of meat markets in different parts of New York City and elsewhere.

Last, but not least, are the Jewish vendors and store-keepers who purchase about nine-tenths of all the fresh water fish received at this market. The most of this fish is consumed by the numerous Hebrew families living in the territory bounded by Houston street, East river,



UNLOADING BLUEFISH.

Catharine street and the Bowery. A large amount is consumed in the Borough of Brooklyn, in the section known as Brownsville; also in Newark, New Jersey. Very few vendors from pushcarts and other vehicles are at present in the fish business owing to the enforcement of section 45 of the Sanitary Code.

The ingenuity of the human mind in conceiving improper ways and means of making a livelihood has been exemplified by the discovery of a few people, of whom it is alleged that they paint by hand certain fish

in order to give a brilliant hue, which finds it a ready market, and, in addition, use coal tar to give a smoky taste; this kind of sea food is usually sold by delicatessen stores, and the subtlety covers a great deception, for it affords opportunity to sell a very low grade fish for a high-priced one. This traffic and abuse is now being carefully investigated, and when the chemical analysis will have been finished the offenders will be summarily dealt with.



UNLOADING MACKEREL.

A synopsis of the labor of the Inspectors working in this part of the division is given in the following table:

Total number of inspections	361,878
Total number of pounds of fruit and food condemned.....	5,282,383
Total number of fish condemned	330,916
Total number of orders resulting from citizens' and original complaints	282
Total number of citizens' complaints	308
Total number of complaints returned negative.....	234
Total number of of samples obtained and delivered to the Chemical Laboratory for analysis.....	1,635
Total number of arrests	11
Amount of fines	\$130 00

Meat.

There has been but little change in the methods of handling meat for the New York market commercially. There have been no new abattoirs erected and very few, if any, changes have been made in the abattoirs already in existence. As a result of the investigation of the food question, and more especially that of the preparation of meat for food by the United States Government early in the year, the number of men assigned to the inspection of meat was increased by five new inspectors, appointed on the 4th of June, 1906. This addition to the working force is enabling the Department to keep a closer watch upon the slaughter houses and upon the markets and retail stores in which meat is sold. In consequence of this increased force the Inspectors of this Department condemned 1,526,239 pounds of meat during the year 1906, against 342,269 pounds during the year 1905.

Slaughter-houses.

The districts in which slaughter-houses (other than poultry slaughter-houses) may be conducted are defined in section 84 of the Sanitary Code. In each district a sufficient number of Inspectors of Foods (meat) are assigned to control the slaughtering of animals and the quality of the meat produced. They are required to examine the stock on the hoof and after killing, and to seize and destroy all such as is unfit for human food. The meat which is condemned is immediately destroyed in the tanks which are used for the destruction of the offal from the slaughter-house. These inspectors are also required to see that the slaughter-houses and their appurtenances are at all times kept sanitary.

In addition, from time to time, a sanitary inspector makes a thorough examination of the slaughter-houses and disposal plants and submits written reports as to their condition. Early in the summer one of the oldest disposal plants on the west side was declared to be a public nuisance, as a result of which very extensive alterations and improvements have been made, and the plant is now in as good condition as such a plant may be placed.

It may seem strange that the most poignant reason for the existence of slaughter-houses in the heart of a large city is a religious one.

but such is the fact. The Jewish population of New York is greater than that of any city in the world, and as the Orthodox Jew is not allowed by his religion to eat food which is not "Kosher," the necessity is explained.

The rabbinical definitions of "Kosher" meat are such that animals cannot be slaughtered at any distance from the point at which the meat is to be consumed. In all of the local slaughter-houses are Jewish religious officials, who examine each carcass and mark it either "Kosher" or trefir.



CHICKEN SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

The disposal of the blood and offal from these slaughter houses is a most serious one and one over which the Department of Health keeps constant supervision in order that no offensive odors may arise or that no nuisance may be created. As a result of this control there have been few, if any, complaints received which, upon investigation, were found to be justifiable. The following tables will show the number of animals slaughtered for food in the Borough of Manhattan during the year 1906:

*Animals Slaughtered at East Side Abattoirs.**By-products.*

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Calves.	Total.
January	25,966	73,756	8,243	107,965
February	27,328	76,391	8,680	106,399
March	25,734	69,134	11,051	105,919
April.....	22,879	76,589	23,514	122,982
May.....	29,925	123,021	35,867	188,813
June.....	26,197	100,455	22,898	149,550
July.....	21,215	90,990	16,996	129,201
August.....	28,602	78,187	27,188	133,977
September	23,814	72,128	9,931	105,873
October	28,236	90,026	14,067	132,329
November.....	25,714	77,501	10,096	113,311
December.....	25,651	71,039	9,364	106,054
Total.....	311,261	993,217	197,895	1,502,373

Animals Slaughtered at West Side Abattoirs.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Calves.	Total.
January	11,053	45,415	100,555	3,554	160,577
February.....	11,372	45,580	116,220	4,423	177,595
March.....	9,855	38,885	74,486	5,855	129,081
April.....	10,231	46,045	99,015	8,064	163,355
May.....	10,054	41,568	74,561	13,019	139,202
June.....	5,687	89,779	59,706	13,528	168,700
July.....	10,090	60,387	61,026	11,196	142,699
August.....	11,115	51,659	54,080	9,671	126,525
September.....	9,442	52,626	64,730	7,054	133,852
October	11,762	58,017	88,480	8,878	167,145
November.....	10,337	48,626	81,615	7,103	147,681
December	10,281	41,581	79,659	4,681	136,202
Total.....	121,279	620,168	954,141	97,026	1,792,614

Summary.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Calves.
East Side.....	311,261	993,217	.....	197,895
West Side.....	121,279	620,168	954,141	97,026
Grand Total.....	432,540	1,613,385	954,141	294,921

From these animals there was obtained fat, blood and offal, which was treated and disposed of on the premises, without offense, to the amount shown in this table:

	EAST SIDE SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.		
	Offal.	Blood.	Fat Rendered.
January.....	563 tons.	95 tons.	5,648,450 lbs.
February.....	476 "	93 "	5,814,670 "
March.....	515 "	82 "	6,974,328 "
April.....	605 "	90 "	8,698,980 "
May.....	330 "	72 "	4,881,750 "
June.....	417 "	91 "	6,005,322 "
July.....	272 "	75 "	5,069,983 "
August.....	354 "	83 "	7,231,420 "
September.....	245 "	74 "	5,357,381 "
October.....	364 "	59 "	2,528,763 "
November.....	412 "	84 "	2,029,094 "
December.....	390 "	79 "	2,537,168 "
Total East Side.....	4,943 tons.	977 tons.	62,777,309 lbs.
	WEST SIDE SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.		
	Offal.	Blood.	Fat Rendered.
January.....	157 tons.	85 tons.	1,378,680 lbs.
February.....	159 "	87 "	2,458,055 "
March.....	138 "	69 "	3,882,190 "
April.....	137 "	76 "	2,302,380 "
May.....	138 "	70 "	2,867,150 "
June.....	210 "	119 "	3,409,982 "
July.....	230 "	97 "	2,852,000 "
August.....	176 "	64 "	2,520,350 "
September.....	260 "	79 "	2,750,295 "
October.....	257 "	67 "	3,444,246 "
November.....	232 "	61 "	3,215,481 "
December.....	244 "	53 "	2,897,751 "
Total West Side.....	2,338 tons.	927 tons.	34,068,560 lbs.
Total East Side.....	4,943 "	977 "	62,777,309 "
Grand Total.....	7,281 tons.	1,904 tons.	96,845,869 lbs.

Poultry Slaughter-houses.

The only excuse for the existence of slaughter-houses of this character in the built-up portion of a city is the reason given for the maintenance of slaughter-houses for cattle and small stock.

From the natural characteristics of poultry it is a question whether places of this sort can be conducted at all times without offense.

In order to meet these conditions Meat Inspectors have also had these establishments under constant supervision, and at times Sanitary Inspectors and Patrolmen have been instructed to visit them and enforce all necessary precautions. In addition, a copy of the following regulations adopted by the Board of Health are posted in one or more conspicuous places in each poultry slaughter-house.

Rules and Regulations to be Observed in Conducting Poultry Slaughter-Houses in the City of New York.

1. The floors of these premises must be swept, flushed and deodorized at the close of each day's business.

2. All parts of the walls and ceilings, which are not sheathed with metal, must be cleaned, painted or whitewashed as often as required by the Department of Health.

3. All parts of cages (other than the floor) and gutters must be cleaned and painted as frequently as may be required. The floors of all cages must be scraped and cleaned immediately after emptying.

4. No cage shall be used for the storage of fowl for a longer period than three days, without emptying and cleaning.

5. The sheathed sides of the killing room, the absorption-box, and the gutter beneath the same, must be thoroughly cleaned with a strong solution of soda, and flushed at the close of each day's work.

6. Sawdust which has been used, and all other refuse, of any kind whatsoever, must be deodorized and removed from the premises daily.

7. The storage of crates containing poultry is forbidden in or about the premises.

8. No empty crates may be stored on the premises except in such places as may be approved by the Department of Health.

9. The accumulation of disused barrels, boxes, or other offensive material will not be allowed upon the premises.

10. No poultry are to be allowed at liberty on the premises.

Any violation of these regulations will be deemed sufficient cause for the revocation of the permit to slaughter poultry.

By order of the Board of Health,

THOMAS DARLINGTON, M. D.,
Commissioner of Health.

EUGENE W. SCHEFFER, Secretary.

On the 31st of December, 1905, there were 30 permits for the maintenance of a poultry slaughter-house, and on December 31, 1906, there were 38, an increase of 8 in the total number.

Five million nine hundred and seventeen thousand three hundred and sixty-five head of poultry were slaughtered for food in the Borough of Manhattan in the year 1906.

The Milk Supply.

Milk, as known in commerce, is the secretion of the mammary glands of cows. The milk from other domestic animals, while wholesome, and, in some cases, more nearly like human milk, chemically, than cows' milk, is not met with, and is not to be considered as part of New York City's supply.

Normal cows' milk contains on the average as follows:

	Per Cent.
Water	84 to 87
Carbohydrates (lactose)	4 to 5
Proteids or albuminoids (casein, albumen, etc.)	4 to 5
Fats	3 to 4.50
Salts or ash.....	70

The composition of milk varies considerably in different breeds, and in quite an extent in different cows of the same breed. The Jersey, Alderney and Guernsey breeds produce the milk which is richest in fat, while the Ayrshire and Holstein milk is lowest in fats and solids. The solids other than fat do not vary in as great proportion as the fat.

Milk, as sold in the City, is, to a very great extent, vatted, that is, the product of the various dairies selling milk to one shipper is mixed so that the output from each creamery is of a nearly uniform quality.

Milk, in itself, is a complete food, and contains all of the elements necessary to sustain life. It is one of the most universal of foods, and especially is it a food for invalids, children and infants. It is of the utmost importance that it should be in a wholesome condition when it reaches the consumer, and that it should be delivered to the consumer as it is normally secreted by a healthy cow.



WET COW YARD.

The most common adulterations of milk are the removal of cream or the addition of water, both of which reduce its nutritive value, and the use of preservatives to prevent souring, thus extending the life of milk in the market. All these are injurious to the consumer, more especially to children whose food so largely consists of milk. Variation in the quality of milk is very apt to derange the digestive organ of a child and preservatives seriously interfere with digestion.

Bacteria are among the smallest and simplest of all living things. They can only be seen when magnified by the microscope many thou-

sand times. They much resemble the cells of which plants are composed, and, like plants, require moisture, warmth and food to grow. When these conditions are present they multiply very rapidly, so that from one germ 200 may be produced in three hours, 10,000 in six hours, 10,000,000 in nine hours, and 2,000,000,000 in eighteen hours.

As bacteria increase in numbers, they gather nourishment from the milk or other substances in which they develop and like other higher forms of life transform what they take into their bodies into

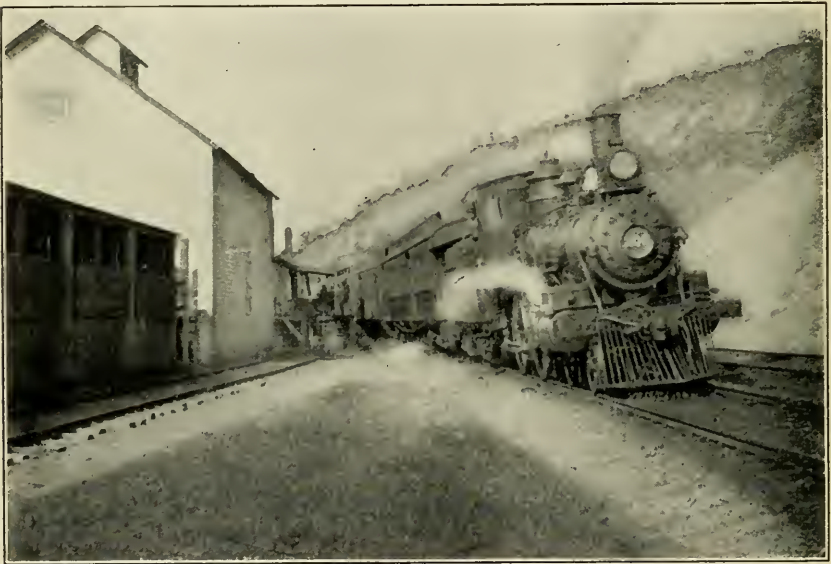


INSPECTOR TESTING MILK IN R. R. CAR.

useless or poisonous products. They thus both rob the food of its nutritious substances and add others to it which are more or less poisonous. When bacteria grow in living things, whether they be men, animals or plants, they excite changes in them which we know as disease. The bacteria which grow in dead things cause them to ferment, rot, or putrefy. Thus milk becomes sour through the change of its milk sugar into acid, produced by bacteria. But long before milk becomes sour to the taste, it may contain enormous numbers of

bacteria and has already become unwholesome, and perhaps dangerous, when employed for food, especially for young children.

The bacteria or germs which cause the various infectious diseases, such as typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, consumption, etc., readily live and multiply in milk, and outbreaks of these diseases have been frequently traced to contamination of milk by ignorant or careless milkmen who have infected the milk with disease germs from their hands, from polluted water or other sources, either while themselves sick or recovering from some one of these diseases, or while nursing



MILK TRAIN STOPPING AT CREAMERY.

others who were suffering from them. Many thousands of cases of illness and death have thus been produced. This is, of course, entirely unnecessary and can be prevented. It is most important, therefore, for all persons who handle milk to know from what portion of the body these minute germs are given off so that they may adopt the necessary precautions to prevent infection of the milk. The germs which cause scarlet fever are thrown off in the discharges from the nose and throat and in the scaling from the skin. Those which cause typhoid fever are voided in the urine or feces, and thus often reach the spring or well

water with drainage which has leaked into it. Those which cause consumption and diphtheria are contained in the expectoration. The germs from cows which are diseased, especially when affected with consumption or disease of the udder, may also infect the milk and produce sickness in those who drink it. The bacteria which cause milk to sour and ferment and so become unwholesome are derived from manure and dirt, which drop into the milk pail from the cow's belly or udder or tail, or from the dust in the air, or from the dirt off the milker's hands, or they are contained in the pails and cans which have not been thoroughly cleaned after having been previously used for milk.



LARGE R. R. ICE HOUSES, FURNISHING ICE FOR MILK CARS.

When milk is collected under cleanly conditions not more than one-twentieth as many bacteria fall into it as when the conditions are dirty. A very little sour milk contains millions of bacteria.

Milk affords one of the best foods for the growth of bacteria. When fresh, however, it contains substances which retard somewhat the development of bacteria for a few hours, if they are not too numerous, but we depend upon low temperatures to further limit changes in it. Just as large forms of plant life cannot grow in cold weather, so also these minute germ plants are prevented from multiplication by cold.

Bacteria found in milk generally multiply most rapidly at a temperature of 95 degrees Fahrenheit and cease to multiply at all at the freezing temperature. Any reduction of the temperature below 95 degrees Fahrenheit limits the rapidity of growth, but it is not until the temperature is 45 degrees Fahrenheit that the growth is nearly arrested. At 40 degrees Fahrenheit there is no increase for 24 hours in the number of bacteria present in milk, and at 32 degrees Fahrenheit milk remains unchanged for an indefinite period. In fresh milk, properly collected and quickly cooled to 45 degrees Fahrenheit and kept



STORE FRONT—4c. MILK.

at this temperature during the first 24 hours, there is no increase in this number of bacteria; after 24 hours the peculiar properties of fresh milk to resist the growth of bacteria become exhausted and the bacteria also become gradually accustomed to the cold, so that even at this temperature they may rapidly increase and in a few days cause the milk to become sour.

For example, a sample of milk taken under good conditions contained, immediately after milking, 300 bacteria in each drop. It was cooled to 45 degrees Fahrenheit and the temperature maintained at this point. After 24 hours it contained in each drop only 200 bacteria;



Department
of Health
111 W. 35th St.
Borough of

Division of Inspections. 1 New

To the
Chief Sanitary Inspector.
Sir:

I have the honor to submit
report of an inspection made by me on April
located at Chestnut Hill, Lincoln County, N
from New York City. This creamery is owned
the Union Milk and Cream Co. of 308 Blank
seventy cans of milk daily from seventeen f

The building is old, but
in fair condition. The walls and ceilings of
and main creamery room are filthy with dust.
The ceiling is not sheathed, allowing many a
lection of dust. The floor drains are of wood
rotten and defective. They are supposed to d
wooden drain pipes into a large iron hopper,
drainage is carried by an iron pipe into a b
of fact, these drains are very leaky, and a
drainage finds its way into the hopper. The
creamery is filthy,--saturated with water and
very sour and offensive. The water is obtai





Department of Health

City of New York
190 West 12th Street, New York
Borough of Manhattan

Division of Inspection, April 20, 1905

To the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection made by me on April 20th of a creamery located at Chatham Hill, Lincoln County, New York, 150 miles from New York City. This creamery is owned and operated by the Union Milk and Cream Co., of 300 Grand Street, who operate seventy cans of milk daily from seventeen farmers.

The building is old, but is structurally in fair condition. The walls and ceilings of the milk room and main creamery room are filthy with dust, dirt and cobwebs. The ceiling is not plastered, allowing many cracks for the infiltration of dust. The floor drains are of wood, and are very rotten and defective. They are supposed to discharge through a main drain pipe into a large iron hopper, from whence the drainage is carried by an iron pipe into a brook. As a matter of fact, these drains are very leaky, and a very little of the drainage finds its way into the brook. The cream towards the creamery is filthy, accompanied with water and milk, and is very sour and offensive. The water is obtained from a dug

To the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

April 20, 1905.

well, in fact deep, located immediately outside the creamery building to a space framed by an "A". It is not over five feet from the creamery building. The well is not cased, and the surface of the water was covered with offensive material of all kinds—wood, paper and a dead rat, giving indication of gross contamination. The space around the well was likewise covered with refuse and offensive material. The well is so situated that the drainage of the ground is toward it. There is no privy located at this creamery, the space in the "A" between the building and the well being used as a substitute, thus furnishing a ready means of contamination of the water. Light and ventilation of the creamery building are sufficient. The cooling tanks are of wood, old, rusted and offensive. The water in same is filthy, being changed but once in two weeks. The milk is received and stored in uncased cans and cans. There are at present no cans of skimmings on the premises. A pasteurizing and cooling pump, however, is about to be installed. The skimmings are washed with hot water only, no stand being used.

The general condition of the plant is such that it is not suitable for the handling of milk.

The accompanying photographs show the condition of the ground space beneath the creamery, and the location of the well.

I would respectfully recommend that the abandonment of milk from this creamery to the town city be prohibited.

To the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

April 20, 1905.

well shall then be proper department will require have been made so that the milk may be handled under conditions which will render it safe and wholesome.

In order to put the building in such a condition.

I would respectfully recommend

That the ceiling be plastered, and that the walls and ceilings be cleaned and painted, and all stone and water pipes within the creamery building be cleaned and painted.

That all wooden gutters in the floor, and all wooden drains from the floor in the spring of the creamery, be removed and the floor be made absolutely waterproof, constructing properly of cement, and so great that all drainage (therefrom) shall discharge through an iron structure at least 1" inches in diameter, placed at the lowest point in the floor, and directly over the spring in the life drain, and said drain be brought up to a level with the bottom of the floor, and where no drain is present that it be properly protected against freezing.

That the space beneath the creamery be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and all offensive material removed and retained by dry earth or stone below.

That a pure and abundant supply of water be obtained at once.

That either an earth closet or a privy—cauld having tight cement walls and bottom be provided for the employees of this creamery.

To the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

April 20, 1905.

That the old, saturated and offensive wooden cooling tanks be removed and replaced by new ones, constructed of some non-absorbent material, and that the water in said tanks be changed at least once in 24 hours.

That all milk while in receiving or storage tanks or while being handled be properly protected from dust and dirt.

That all utensils used in the handling and storage of milk be thoroughly cleaned and sterilized after each using.

That the creamery itself be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

Respectfully submitted,

Chas. H. Kellerman
Inspector of Food.



Space beneath the creamery. April 20, 1905



Space beneath the creamery showing new tile drain and improved condition. May 29, 1905.



View showing boiler and room for washing utensils. May 29, 1905



Showing the location of the well and condition of ground about it. April 20, 1905.



Showing wall and surroundings after improvements. May 29, 1905.



View showing milk room, covered mixing vat and milk cooler. May 29, 1905.



General view of creamery showing new privy and good surroundings. May 29, 1905.

Division of Health,
City of New York,
Borough of Manhattan,
New York, April 20, 1905

Chas. H. Kellerman,
Inspector of Food.

Report of Inspection of
creamery located at Chatham
Hill, Lincoln County, New York,
150 miles from New York City,
made and operated by the Union
Milk & Cream Co., of 300 Grand
Street

Division of Health,
City of New York,
Borough of Manhattan,
New York April 20, 1905.

Respectfully forwarded
with the recommendation that
the Union Milk & Cream Co.
be recommended to the
City of New York, with such
other recommendations as may
be made by the City of New York,
in connection with the
inspection of this creamery.

Chas. H. Kellerman
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Division of Health,
City of New York,
Borough of Manhattan,
New York April 20, 1905.

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with the recommendation that
the Union Milk & Cream Co.
be recommended to the
City of New York, with such
other recommendations as may
be made by the City of New York,
in connection with the
inspection of this creamery.

Chas. H. Kellerman
Inspector of Food.

Division of Health,
City of New York, May 29, 1905.

Respectfully forwarded

with the recommendation that
the Union Milk & Cream Co.
be recommended to the
City of New York, with such
other recommendations as may
be made by the City of New York,
in connection with the
inspection of this creamery.

Chas. H. Kellerman
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Division of Health,
City of New York,
Borough of Manhattan,
New York April 20, 1905.

Respectfully forwarded
with the recommendation that
the Union Milk & Cream Co.
be recommended to the
City of New York, with such
other recommendations as may
be made by the City of New York,
in connection with the
inspection of this creamery.

Chas. H. Kellerman
Inspector of Food.

from the public supply of
Chatham Hill, a new privy
has been installed. The
space about the creamery has
been cleared of all rubbish,
the building itself has been
cleaned and the floor is
now in satisfactory condition.

Chas. H. Kellerman
Inspector of Food.

after 48 hours, 900; and after 72 hours, 150,000. The milk curdled on the sixth day. Another specimen taken in a dirty barn, cooled and kept at 52 degrees Fahrenheit, contained at first 2,000 bacteria in each drop; in 24 hours, 6,000; in 48 hours, 345,000, and in 72 hours, 16,500,000. The milk curdled on the fourth day.

The following interesting table prepared from data obtained by the Research Laboratory of this Department sets forth these facts very appropriately:

Temperature.	Time which Elapsed Before Making Test.			
	24 hours.	48 hours.	96 hours.	168 hours.
32° F. (0° C.).....	2,400	2,100	1,850	1,400
	30,000	27,000	24,000	19,000
39° F. (4° C.).....	2,500	36,600	218,000	4,200,000
	38,000	56,000	4,300,000	33,000,000
42° F. (5.5° C.).....	2,600	3,600	500,000	
	43,000	210,000	5,760,000	
46° F. (6° C.).....	3,100	12,000	1,480,000	
	42,000	360,000	12,200,000	
50° F. (10° C.).....	11,600	540,000		
	89,000	1,940,000		
55° F. (13° C.).....	18,800	3,400,000		
	187,000	38,000,000		
60° F. (16° C.).....	180,000	28,000,000		
	900,000	168,000,000		
68° F. (20° C.).....	450,000	25,000,000,000		
	4,000,000	25,000,000,000		
86° F. (30° C.).....	1,400,000,000			
	14,000,000,000			
94° F. (35° C.).....	25,000,000,000			
	25,000,000,000			

It must be admitted that it is impossible to obtain cow's milk under the ordinary conditions without allowing some bacteria (which always abound in the dirt and dust of the barn and on the cattle) to drop into it, but the number may be limited, and it is wholly unnecessary and inexcusable to permit the germs of the diseases of human beings or cattle to enter. A moderate number of germs obtained from dirt render the milk distinctly unwholesome, even for young infants, but the fewer bacteria in it the more wholesome it is, and when the number becomes very large the milk becomes not only unwholesome but dangerous, and the use of such milk is the commonest cause of the diarrhœal diseases of children, particularly prevalent in summer. The importance of this may be appreciated when it is known that 6,000 deaths occurred from the diarrhœal diseases in New York City among chil-

dren under five during the year 1906. It must be remembered that under all conditions considerable time must elapse before milk reaches the consumer and before it is used, and that if it is not carefully handled the number of germs contained in it when used becomes very large and sometimes almost incredible; there may be at the end of the third day two or three thousand million germs in a teaspoonful of milk not properly collected and cooled. As the milk must often be kept in the house for twelve hours or more after it is delivered and before it is consumed, it naturally becomes still more unwholesome before being used,



BED IN GROCERY, WHERE MILK IS SOLD.

and it therefore becomes more important that milk should reach the consumer in good condition.

The number of bacteria in milk should be as low as is possible under the conditions under which practical dairy farming must at present be carried on. The cattle, stables and milkmen should be kept clean and the pails and cans should be always scrupulously clean. The milk should be immediately cooled after being collected and transported to the cars and to the city with the least possible delay. So far as it practicable each day's milk supply should reach the city on the following

morning, and the temperature of the milk should be continuously maintained at 45 degrees or less.

These facts being accepted, the Department of Health has determined to safeguard New York City's milk supply at all points. To attain this end it has organized the milk inspection corps along the broadest lines.

The complete and proper supervision of the milk supply of The City of New York is a subject to which the Department from year to year has devoted more and more attention.



PRIMITIVE AND DANGEROUS METHOD OF BOTTLING MILK.

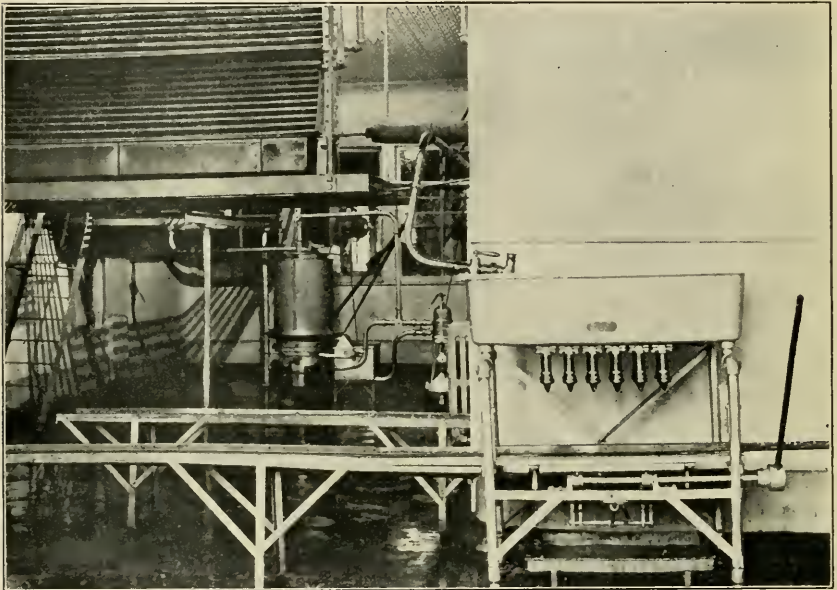
It has long been recognized that there are two conditions which influence and control very materially the keeping qualities of milk and which may cause it to become most unwholesome.

One of these conditions is absolute cleanliness from the moment the milk is drawn from the cow until such time as it is delivered into the hands of the consumer. The other is the temperature at which the milk is kept during this period.

For over ten years, under the provisions of section 56 of the Sanitary Code, the Department of Health has been issuing permits to va-

rious persons within The City of New York to receive, hold, keep and offer for sale fresh or condensed milk. During all this time the applications for these permits have been most carefully investigated as to the conditions with which it is expected to surround the milk while on sale.

It has been more and more realized within the past few years that this was but a small step towards the purification of the milk supply as a whole, and it was deemed necessary to reach out and attempt to control and correct the conditions, which, if allowed to exist, could not

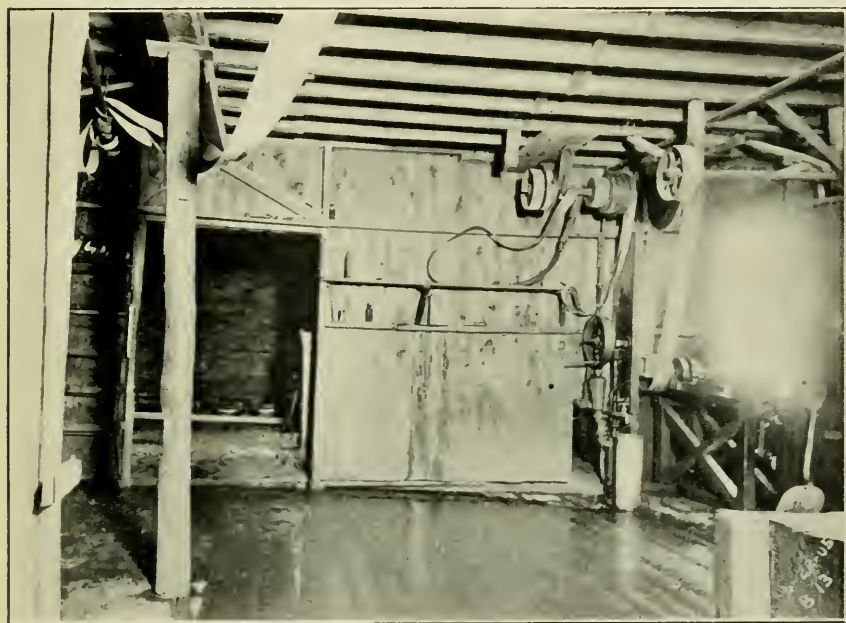


SANITARY MILK BOTTLING EQUIPMENT.

be overcome by the most careful sanitary supervision after the milk reached the dealers in the city.

On the theory that a person making an application for a permit to sell milk by the mere fact of his application consented to a thorough investigation of his supply from beginning to end, investigations into the transportation of milk, and the cooling of the same while on the railroads in transit, were begun in 1900. Numerous consultations were held during that and the ensuing year with the officials of the railroads directly concerned in this transportation; these gentlemen understand-

ing most fully that this work, while it might work a temporary hardship on the railroads in question in that they were not fully supplied with the proper cars and a sufficient quantity of ice, also realized that anything which might tend to increase the keeping qualities of milk prevented souring and prevented its becoming unwholesome, would ultimately redound very much to the advantage of the various railroads which they represented, and, consequently, they met the suggestions of the Department most cordially and did everything that was in their



UNSANITARY CREAMERY, SHOWING BROKEN WOODEN GUTTER.

power at that time to see that these suggestions were promptly and properly carried out. Since that time until the present writing a gradual improvement in the transportation of milk has resulted; larger and better cars of the refrigerator type are being constantly built and placed in service. All of the railroads are erecting or have erected additional ice houses of great capacity in order that they might supply their shippers with a sufficient quantity of ice to carry them through the warm and critical months of the year.

During the year 1902 an Inspector was first sent into the country to make examinations of the milk shed. He made investigations as a result of complaints, and when the results of the chemical or bacteriological examinations of milk in the City showed it to be unwholesome, either on account of an excessively high count of bacteria or because of adulteration by the addition of water or preservatives, or the removal of cream. During this year inspections were made at creameries and dairies at several points on each of the milk carrying roads, with the object of finding out conditions and the changes which needed to



CREAMERY WITHOUT PROPER LIGHT, VENTILATION OR EQUIPMENT.

be made, both in the production and transportation of milk. The same line of work was continued during the following year while in 1904 little was done until near the end of the year.

In the year 1905 the first completely systematic investigation of the creameries was inaugurated. Through the hearty co-operation of the railroads concerned the Chief Sanitary Inspector and two milk inspectors made tours over each one of the large milk carrying railroads and made a thorough examination of each creamery situated on the line of the road. In this way over 500 creameries were inspected, and

in almost every instance conditions were found which were not up to the standard required. In some few places the surroundings were so unsanitary that the handling of milk was discontinued. In almost every instance something was found to criticise and correct. Of course in a few cases, the corrections were of a minor nature, but the drainage was found almost universally defective, the milk improperly protected from contamination by dust and dirt, and in some instances the milk cans and other utensils used for the handling of milk not properly cleansed. During the year 1906 this inspection has been carried on even



WHERE THE FAMILY WASHING WAS DONE IN THE CREAMERY.

more systematically than it was in the previous year. The Chief Sanitary Inspector, accompanied by two milk inspectors, again made tours over the milk shipping railroads, and in many instances it was found that the creamery owners or managers had fully complied with the recommendations resulting from the previous inspections.

The average creamery was far better equipped in 1906 to handle milk properly than it had been in the previous year. This work will be continued until all the creameries have been placed in a satisfactory condition.

Early in 1906 it was realized that, having devoted much time and attention to the creameries, it would be necessary to reach out further into the country and to investigate the milk at its very sources. With this idea in view the two inspectors who were inspecting the creameries were instructed to examine a limited number of farms within their districts in order that the Department might have an idea of the conditions requiring correction at the farms. On many farms conditions were found which required immediate attention and which rendered the milk produced thereon extremely unwholesome.

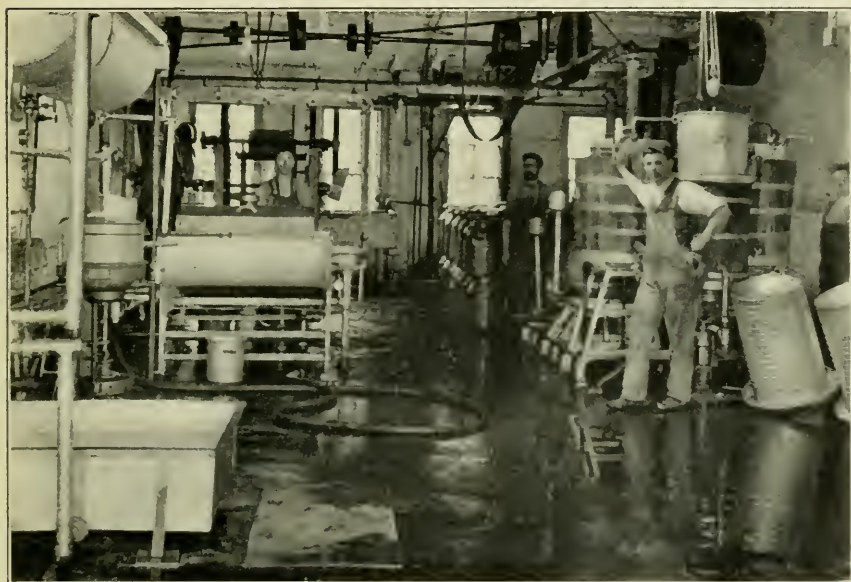


NARROW CENTER FLOOR GUTTER.

In the latter part of May additional inspectors were appointed for the very important work of investigating the milk supply at the point of its production, and beginning on June 4, 1906, the corps was augmented by the addition of fifteen inspectors. These men, as fast as they could be instructed in the details of their duties, were assigned to work in the inspection of farms. These men have been employed continuously since the commencement of this work and have made a large number of inspections. In but few instances have farms been found that could be passed without some criticism or some recommen-

dation for improvement, thus fully justifying the expenditure of additional money to carry on this work.

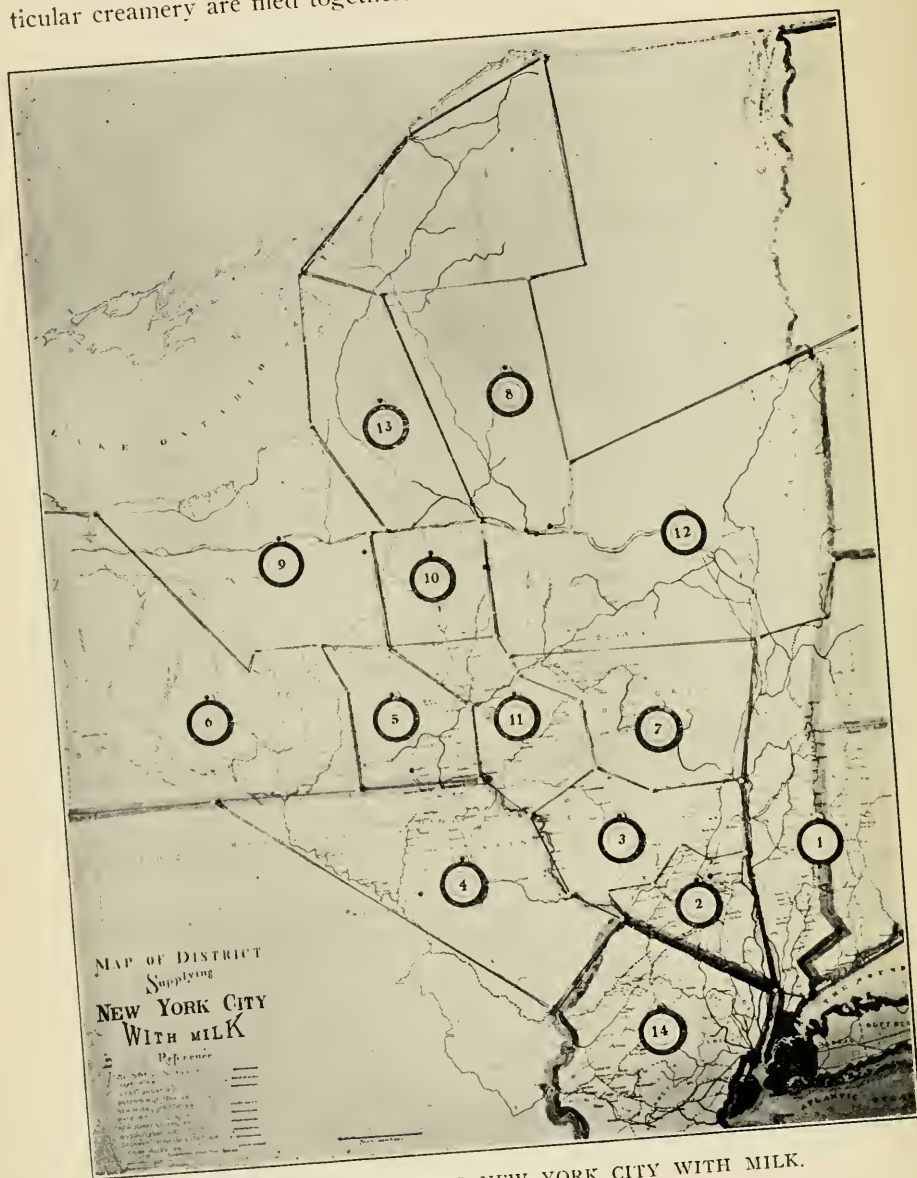
The men who are assigned to country work live in their districts and devote all of their time to the Department's work, except during the last two or three days of each month, when they report at the office of the Department of Health in New York City for the purpose of submitting their expense vouchers, drawing their salaries and receiving any instructions which it may be deemed necessary to issue.



PASTEURIZING ROOM IN CITY PLANT.

This country inspection is conducted in as systematic a manner as possible, the men going from creamery to creamery along the railroad and remaining at each creamery until all of the farms supplying that particular place have been investigated and reported upon. These reports are mailed to the Department, where letters to the operators of the farms are prepared, embracing all of the necessary recommendations to make the farms sanitary, and to safeguard the production of milk at that particular place. These letters of instruction are forwarded to the creamery operator for distribution among his dairymen. The

Inspector submits his report on a filing card which is illustrated below. From the nature of his report on the various numbered items the requisite letter of instruction is prepared. All reports relating to any particular creamery are filed together.



TERRITORY SUPPLYING NEW YORK CITY WITH MILK.

DAIRY BLANK.
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
CITY OF NEW YORK.

File No.	Date
Tenant, Owner	
Township	
P. O. Address	
County	State
Occupied farm since.....	
Time	A. P. M., Dist. Inspection No.
Milk delivered at	
On	R. R. Miles to N. Y.....
Operated by	
N. Y. Address.....	
Distance from creamery	
1. Dairy rules .....posted.....No. of cows.....	
2. Size of cow barn.....Width.....Length.....	
.....Height .....Cu. ft. for each cow.....	
3. Floors and gutters constructed of.....	
Are .....watertight	
4. Ceilings constructed of	
Are .....tight	
5. Side walls, ceilings and ledges are .....clean.....dirty.....cobwebs...	
6. Barn whitewashed on	
7. Window space .....square feet is.....sufficient.....	
8. Live stock in same room with cows	
9. Floors and cow beds.....clean.....	
10. Cows are bedded with.....	
11. Method of ventilating cow barn.....	
.....Which is .....sufficient	
12. Liquid matter from cow barn drains to.....	
13. Manure in Summer removed to.....	
In Winter to	
Manure pile is .....ft. from cow barn.....	
14. Condition of cow yard.....	
.....	
15. Well or Spring in cow yard.....Yes.....No.....	
Used for	

16. Cows inspected by Veterinarian on.....
 Whose report was
17. Cows sick or at calving time have.....separate quarters.....
18. Cows arecleaned before milking.....have.....dirt.....
 or manure on flanks, tails, sides or udders.....
19. Long hairs on belly, flanks, udder and tail are.....clipped....
20. Date and nature of the last infectious disease on the farm or in the families
 of the dairymen
21. Milking with wet hands is.....allowed.....
22. Fore-milk isused.....
23.Qts. of milk produced.....Does.....
 comply with paragraphs 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, Sec. 53 of the Sanitary Code.....
24. Milk is strained in
25. Milk is cooled atto..... ° Fahr.....
26. Milk house
27. Milk pails and utensils are.....clean.....
28. Water supply
- Locatedandft. deep.....
 ft. from privy.....ft. from manure pile and barn.....
 Any apparent contamination of water supply.....
 Special recommendations and remarks.....

Signed

Inspector of Foods.

In addition to the letter of instruction, the Department has sent out rules and regulations printed on linen in large numbers, for distribution amongst the farmers and creamery operators. This distribution has undoubtedly had very excellent results. It has produced discussion amongst the farmers, and, in a way, prepared them for the visit of the Inspector, as they have been able to anticipate, to a certain extent, the nature of his inspection. The more intelligent and progressive have endeavored to improve their farms in accordance with these regulations. The following is a copy of the Department of Health rules and regulations in relation to the production of milk:



WHERE ALL THE FAMILY DO THEIR SHARE.

TO BE POSTED IN ALL DAIRIES.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Rules and Regulations to be Observed by Farmers and Dairymen in
the Care of Cows and Handling of Milk Shipped
to The City of New York.

The Cows.

1. The cows must be kept clean.
2. Manure must not be permitted to collect upon the tail, sides, udder and belly of any milch cow.

Stables.

1. Cow stables must be well lighted and ventilated.
2. Floors must be tight and well drained.
3. Manure must be removed from the stalls and gutters before the morning milking and also before the afternoon milking, where the cows remain in the stable all day.
4. Walls and ceilings must be kept clean.
5. The ceilings must be so constructed that dust and dirt therefrom shall not readily fall to the floor or into the milk.
6. Stables must be whitewashed at least once a year.

The Water Supply.

1. The water used in the barn and for washing milk utensils must be free from contamination.

The Milk House.

1. A milk house must be provided, which is separated from the stable and dwelling house.
2. It must be kept clean and must not be used for any purpose except the handling of milk.

The Milkers.

1. No person having any communicable disease, or one caring for persons having such disease, must be allowed to handle the milk or milk utensils.
2. The hands of the milkers must be carefully washed immediately before milking.

The Utensils.

1. All milk utensils, including pails, cans, strainers and dippers, must be kept thoroughly clean and must be washed and scalded after each using.

The Milk.

1. Milk from diseased cows must not be shipped.
2. The milk must not be in any way adulterated.
3. The straining of milk must be done in the milk house only.
4. All milk must be cooled to a temperature not above 55 degrees within two hours after being drawn, and kept thereafter below that

point, and must be cooled to 50 degrees or less if not delivered to the creamery twice daily.

5. The use of any preservative or coloring matter is an adulteration, and its use by a producer or shipper will be a sufficient cause for the exclusion of his product from the City of New York.



COW YARD WITH HUGE PILES OF MANURE.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In addition to the preceding rules, the Department makes the following recommendations:

The Barn Yard.

1. It should be well drained and dry and should be as much sheltered as possible from the cold and wind.
2. Manure should not be allowed to collect in the barn yard and should not be at any time in contact with the stable or milk house.

The Stables.

1. The cow stable should have an abundance of light and ventilation. The ventilation should preferably be from the top.

2. There should be at least 600 cubic feet of air space for each cow.

3. It is desirable that the place where the cows are kept be used for no other purpose. A cow barn should not be used as a storage place for straw, hay or other feeds, or as a wagon or tool house, as the dust and dirt which accumulates in a place of this character is liable to drop into the milk while being drawn.

4. The stable floor should be made tight, and of some non-absorbent material.

5. Cement or brick floors are the best, as they can more easily be kept clean than wood or earth.

6. If the place over the cow is used for storage of hay, the ceiling should be made tight to prevent chaff and dust falling through. The practice, somewhat common among the farmers, of packing hay, etc., on loose poles over the cows is exceedingly bad, since it invites the collection of dust and cobwebs, and the difficulty of keeping the stable clean is increased.

7. The stable should be whitewashed twice a year.

8. The manure gutter should be from six to eight inches deep and should be kept free from manure.

9. The use of land plaster or lime is recommended upon the floors and gutters.

10. The flooring where the cows stand should be short enough so that all manure will be dropped into the gutter and not upon the floor itself.

11. The floor should be swept at least an hour before milking, in order that the dust may have a chance to settle before the milking is begun.

12. If individual drinking basins are used for the cows they should be frequently drained and cleaned.

The Cows.

1. The cows should be kept at all times in a healthy condition, and an examination by a veterinary surgeon should be made twice a year.

2. The cows should be groomed daily and all collection of manure, mud or other filth should not be allowed to remain upon their flanks, sides, udders or bellies during milking.

3. The clipping of long hairs from the udder and right side of the cow is of assistance in preventing the collection of filth, which may drop into the milk.



HUGE PILES OF MANURE AGAINST THE BARN.

4. The tails should be cut so that the brush should be well above the ground.

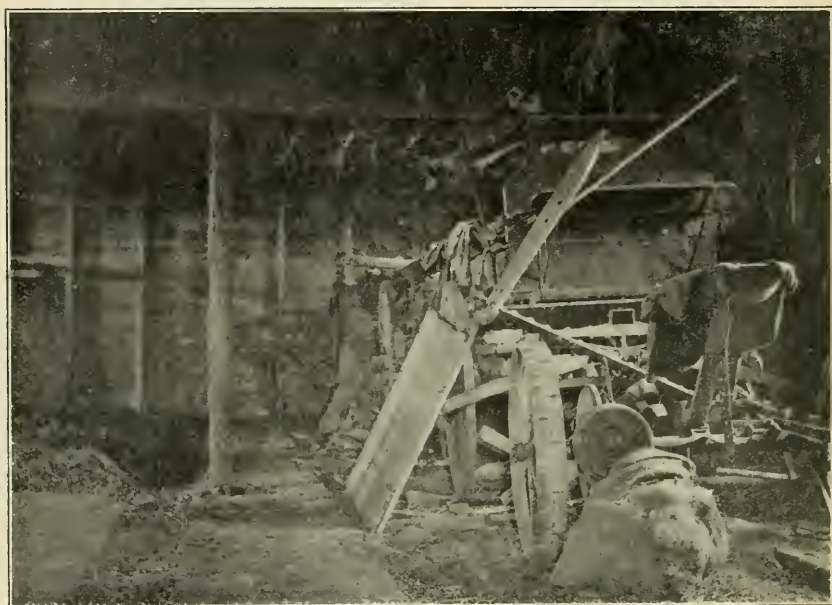
5. In winter the tail may be clipped.

6. The cows should be bedded with sawdust, shavings, dried leaves, straw or some equally clean material.

7. The use of horse manure for bedding is to be condemned.
8. To prevent the cows from lying down and getting dirty between cleaning and milking, a throat latch of rope or chain should be fastened across the stanchions under the cow's neck.

The Milking and Milkers.

1. The milkers should be clean.
2. Their hands should be thoroughly washed with soap and water and carefully dried on clean towels before milking.



FARM IMPLEMENTS IN COW BARN.

3. Clean overalls and jumpers should be worn during the milking of the cows, should be used for no other purpose, and when not in use should be kept in a clean place protected from dust.
4. The hands and teats should be kept dry during milking.
5. The practice of moistening the hands with milk is to be condemned.
6. The first few streams from each teat should be rejected as this contains more bacteria than the rest of the milk.

7. All milk drawn from cows 30 days before and 10 days after calving should be rejected and also milk from diseased cows.

8. The pails in which the milk is drawn should have as small an opening at the top as can be used in milking. This renders the collection of dirt less likely.

9. The milking should be done rapidly and quietly and the cows should be treated kindly.

10. Dry fodder should not be fed to the cows during or just before milking as dust therefrom will fall into the milk.

The Milk.

1. The milk should be removed as soon as drawn to the milk house and strained and cooled to the proper temperature at once.

2. A good plan is to strain the milk into cans which are standing in ice water which reaches the neck of the can.

3. The more rapidly the milk is cooled the safer it is and the longer it will keep sweet.

4. Ice should be used in cooling as very few springs are cold enough for the purpose.

5. If aerators are used they should stand where the air is free from dust or odor, and on no account should they be used in a stable.

6. Milk strainers should be kept thoroughly clean and scalded a second time just before using, and if cloth strainers are used several of them should be provided in order that they may be frequently changed during the straining of the milk.

By order of the Board of Health.

THOMAS DARLINGTON, M. D., President.

EUGENE W. SCHEFFER, Secretary.

It has been estimated that there are somewhere between thirty and forty thousand dairy farms producing milk which is shipped to The City of New York. This, of course, is exclusive of those farms on which milk is produced to be made into butter, cheese or condensed for preservation in sealed cans. With the present force of Inspectors it will be impossible to visit these farms oftener than once in twelve or fifteen months. Of course, any proper supervision is better than none at all, but this rate of progress is ridiculously small; with a force of

between eighty and one hundred inspectors the Department could re-inspect each creamery and dairy every sixty days, and it is to be hoped that these additional inspectors will be provided in the near future.

CREAMERIES.

TO BE POSTED IN ALL CREAMERIES.

Department of Health, The City of New York.

As a condition to the issuance of permits for the sale of milk in The City of New York all places where such milk is produced or handled



COW YARD AND DIRTY CATTLE.

must be open to inspection by employees of the Department of Health of The City of New York.

RULES AND REGULATIONS WHICH MUST BE OBSERVED BY THOSE OPERATING CREAMERIES AND STATIONS SHIPPING MILK
FOR USE IN NEW YORK CITY.

The Buildings.

1. The floors of these buildings must be constructed of some material which will render them water-tight and must be graded and

drained towards one or more points from which water must be carried away by suitable drains. Floors of cement or stone are the best for this purpose.

2. The floors must be drained by water-tight gutters either into cesspools so situated as not to be offensive or conducted to such a distance as not to cause a nuisance.

3. The water used for cleaning pails, cans and other utensils must be from a public water supply, or if drawn from a well or spring must be approved by this Department.



MANURE IN COW YARD.

4. The milk room must be used for no other purpose than the handling of milk, and must be clean and well ventilated.

5. Premises must at all times be free from a collection of water, rubbish or any offensive material.

6. Cooling tanks for milk must be tightly constructed of non-absorbing material and frequently cleaned. The water must be changed so frequently as not to become offensive.

7. Walls and ceilings must be kept clean.

8. Aerators and coolers must be protected from dust and dirt and from impure air.

The Employees.

1. No person suffering from a contagious disease or one in attendance upon such patient shall be employed in the handling of milk or milk utensils.

2. All employees who handle milk and milk utensils must be cleanly in their habits. The garments worn by such employees must be kept in a clean condition.

3. Spitting in or upon any part of the building must be absolutely prohibited.



SANITARY CREAMERY, SMALL AND MODERATE PRICED.

The Milk.

1. Milk of a temperature above 60 degrees must not be received at the creamery or shipping station.

2. Milk must be handled as little as possible and all unnecessary exposure to the air must be avoided.

3. Milk must be rapidly cooled to a temperature of 50 degrees or less and so kept until shipped.

4. All pipes through which milk is allowed to flow must be so arranged as to be easily and thoroughly cleaned.

5. All milk utensils, including cans and bottles, must be kept clean and sterile.

6. Managers of creameries and receiving stations will be expected to refuse to receive milk from farmers who do not observe the rules of this Department.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. In addition to the foregoing rules, the observance of which the Department of Health demands, the following recommendations in the construction of creameries and the handling of milk are presented:

A. Creameries should be well lighted. Ventilation should be ample, preferably through the roof.

B. Milk should be handled in rooms supplied with natural light.



"WINIFRED OF ORANGE," A HIGH-GRADE GUERNSEY.

C. Creameries should be so arranged that the milk may flow by gravity from the point where it is received to its final point of handling. Pumps, which are always difficult to keep clean, should never be used.

D. Outside dust should be prevented from entering the room where milk is handled, and flies should be excluded.

E. The rooms should be plastered or ceiled to avoid places where dust may gather.

F. Frequent painting or whitewashing is strongly urged.

G. The receiving tanks, mixing vats and tanks upon the bottling tables should be provided with covers.

In the time which elapsed between tours of inspection in 1905 and the tours of inspection in 1906 a number of the dilapidated and old creamery buildings were torn down and modern ones erected in their stead. In all instances the new creameries have been provided with asphalt or concrete floors. Improved methods of storing the milk at the proper temperature have been introduced, and the mixing vat, receiving vat and other apparatuses have been so enclosed as to properly protect the milk from dust and dirt.

Incidentally very many of the old creamery buildings which were not replaced by new ones have been most thoroughly overhauled, new



INTERIOR OF COW STABLE, SHOWING CLEAR STORY METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION.

water-tight and water-proof floors provided, improved milk vats and milk storage tanks installed, and the buildings placed in as good condition as could be expected.

It may be assumed, very justly, that if the Department of Health had not been carrying on this active supervision of the milk supply these new creameries would not have been constructed, and the milk intended for consumption in the City would still be handled in the antiquated way.

In almost every instance before the creameries mentioned were constructed the builders presented their plans and ideas to the Department

for discussion. The time undoubtedly will arrive, and probably within a comparatively few years, when all of the creameries will be repaired or reconstructed, and the handling of milk conducted according to the best and most modern methods.

The proper icing of the milk containers while in transit has also received the careful attention of the Department, with the result that milk has arrived at the terminals at a much lower temperature and in much better condition than in any previous year. Of course, in the latter part of the year, when the ice in storage became gradually used



MANURE THROWN FROM COW STABLE WINDOW.

up, there were instances of not putting enough ice on the cans, but, as a rule, there was very little cause for criticism.

DAIRIES INSPECTED, 11,000; CREAMERIES INSPECTED, 708; TOTAL, 11,708.

One of the weakest links at present in the chain of supply is the custom, upon the arrival of the milk trains at the various terminals, that exists amongst the employees of the railroad companies, to immediately open the cars and roll the cans and boxes containing milk out

upon the platform, where, frequently, on hot nights during the summer, they are exposed to a temperature of 75 degrees or 80 degrees for a number of hours. This is a matter which will require most careful consideration and which it is hoped may be, to a very large extent, corrected before the coming summer. Unfortunately there is a commercial side to this question that appears to be very difficult of solution. The practice is for the milk dealers during the day to collect the empty cans from their customers and load them on trucks which are sent to the terminals, where the empty cans are placed upon the platforms, and the



BARN AND COW YARD, CHICKEN HOUSE AND BROOK.

full cans of milk are loaded on the trucks and immediately taken to the City for distribution. The empty cans are then loaded into the trains as expeditiously as possible, and in the early morning hours these trains are started back over their routes to distribute the cans to the various creameries in order that they may be properly washed and filled for return to the City on the following night. In order to keep the cans in the cars until the trucks called for them it would probably involve the purchase of at least one additional set of cans

on the part of the milk dealers, and the providing of at least half as many cars again as are now in service by the railroad companies. The expense involved in this is necessarily very large, and one in which the people interested are not over-anxious to enter without giving the matter very serious consideration.

A number of large dealers of milk in The City of New York have had, within the past year, built milk trucks of great capacity, constructed somewhat on the order of a furniture van, with tight sides and provided either with roofs or canvas covers, the object of this being to hold the temperature of the milk down to the lowest possible point in its transit from the railroad platforms to the stores of their customers. In addition, many of them remove the ice from the cars in which their milk is transported and place it on and around the cans in the wagons to assist in the cooling process.

Railroad.	Number of Creameries Inspected.	Number of Cans of Milk, Cream and Condensed Milk Shipped.
Erie.....	114	5,586
Harlem.....	25	816
Ontario & Western.....	80	5,172
New York, Susq. & Western.....	30	2,200
West Shore	23	2,339
New York, New Haven & Hartford.....	24	1,652
Dela.. Lack. & Western	78	6,058
New York Central.....	73	6,307
Central R. R. of N. J.	14	226
Hudson River Transportation Co.....	15	793
Lehigh Valley.....	67	2,797
Other sources.....	....	600
Total.....	543	34,576

In The City of New York there are approximately 14,107 dealers holding permits for the sale of milk, distributed as follows:

	Store Permits.	Wagon Permits.
Manhattan.....	5,832	1,305
Brooklyn.....	3,656	1,000
Bronx.....	872	245
Queens.....	449	464
Richmond.....	172	112
Total.....	10,981	3,126

The larger portion of the stores offering milk for sale receive no financial return from the milk. The conditions surrounding the business of conducting a grocery store, especially in the so-called "tenement house" district, are such that a store which does not sell milk receives very little of the neighborhood custom for their groceries. The habit of the people in these districts, in living what might be called a "hand to mouth" existence, and going to the grocery store a short time previous to each meal and buying such provisions as may be necessary for that meal, naturally draws the would-be customer to the place where he or she may buy most of the requisites for the meal. Therefore, the grocery stores in these localities have acquired the custom of selling milk without profit, as what might be considered a "leader." It has been noticed that during the past two or three years the selling of milk in bottles is greatly increasing, indicating that the consumers realize the necessity of a pure milk supply and prefer to buy their milk in a manner which precludes, as much as possible, the danger of contamination either by germ life or dishonest vendors.

When an application for a permit for the sale of milk is made, a copy of the following rules and regulations are handed to the applicant, and he is instructed that unless the conditions under which he proposes to sell milk comply with these rules and regulations, his permit will be denied.

Rules and Regulations for the Care and Storage of Milk.

1. Milk must not be kept for sale or stored in any room used for sleeping or domestic purposes, or opening into same.

2. Milk must not be transferred from cans to bottles or other vessels on streets or on ferries or at depots, except when transferred to vessel of purchaser at time of delivery.

3. Milk must not be sold in bottles except under the following rules:

Bottles must be washed clean with a hot water solution of soap or soda or some other alkali and then with hot water before filling with milk.



CREAMERY WHERE CORRECT METHODS PREVAIL.

Bottles must not be filled except at the dairy or creamery, and in the city only in rooms so situated as to prevent the contamination of the milk by dust or other impurities.

Bottles must not be washed or filled in any rooms used for sleeping or domestic purposes or opening into same.

4. The vessels in which milk is kept for sale must be protected by means of a suitable covered receptacle and so placed in the store to prevent dust from the street or other impurities falling into it.

5. Store permits must be posted in stores so that they can be easily seen at all times.

6. Wagon permits must be carried on the wagon at all times when engaged in the sale, transportation or delivery of milk.

7. The number of wagons and the number of permit, the latter to be preceded by the words "Department of Health Permit," must be painted on both sides of the wagon in letters two (2) inches in length and one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch in width, and in some contrasting color to that of the wagon.



MILK PROTECTED IN TRANSPORTATION TO CREAMERY.

8. After the day's sales are over, the cans, bottles, measures, and other utensils used in the sale of milk must be thoroughly cleaned with lukewarm water, to which a small amount of soda has been added in proportion of one teaspoonful of washing soda to a gallon of water.

9. The overflow pipe from the ice box in which the milk is kept must not be connected directly with the drain pipe or sewer, but must discharge into an open water supplied, properly trapped, sewer connected sink (see section 38 of the Sanitary Code).

10. The ice box in which milk is kept must be cleaned by scrubbing out with a hot soda solution, as in rule 3, at least twice a week.

11. In selling milk, the contents of the can should be thoroughly mixed before measuring out the amount desired. This will prevent unintentional skimming, and the last quart of milk sold from the can will contain as much cream as the first quart sold.

12. It sometimes happens that in cold weather the milk may be delivered to the dealer more or less frozen. If such is the case, the



MILK HANDLERS AT NEW YORK TERMINAL.

ice from the sides of the can should be detached and the contents gently heated until the ice is all melted. If there is much ice in the can it is absolutely necessary to do this before the milk is sold, otherwise the liquid part dipped out and sold at first will contain more of the solid parts of the milk and cream, while the ice remaining and consisting principally of water will, after a time, melt and will result in the milk containing more water than pure milk should have, and may appear as if it had been adulterated with water.

13. Do not place ice in milk if it is desired to cool it or keep it cold, as the ice will melt, and the milk then appears to have been adulterated with water.

On the day following the receipt of the application, an inspection is made of the premises by an Inspector, who examines them carefully. If he finds that the conditions are proper for the care and handling of milk, he notifies the dealer that a recommendation will be made to the Board of Health to grant him a permit for the sale of milk, and a small card is left with him, stating that the proprietor of the



LARGE TRUCKS FOR HANDLING BOTTLED MILK.

store has applied for a permit, which, if granted by the Board of Health, will be delivered on a certain date. This is intended as an indication to the milk inspector of the district, or to any other person authorized to ask the question that the proprietor has complied with the law forbidding the sale of milk without a permit, so far as lies in his power. If, on the other hand, the conditions are such that a permit cannot be recommended, the inspector informs the applicant wherein his premises do not conform to the regulations, and a reason-

able length of time is given him in which to overcome these objections. The inspector, in the course of a few days, makes a reinspection, and if the premises are found then to be sanitary, he does as first indicated. If, on the other hand, they are still unsanitary the inspector submits his report, stating the facts, and recommending that the application for a permit for the sale of milk be denied. After a permit has been denied by the Board of Health, a written notice to that effect is served upon the proprietor of the store, and if he is subsequently detected in the sale of milk without a permit, the case is



TESTING MILK IN BETTER CLASS DAIRY STORE.

presented to the criminal courts, which usually results in the imposition of a substantial fine.

The inspection of milk within the city is carried on according to an old and well established system. The various boroughs are divided into districts so that each inspector will have approximately the same number of places where milk is sold under his charge. He is expected to have a full knowledge of the character of the stores and of the wholesale dealers supplying milk within his district, and to use his judgment within certain limits in making his inspection, the object



TESTING MILK IN POORER CLASS STORE.



TESTING MILK IN TRUCK.

being for him, so far as lies in his power, to be assured that the milk offered for sale within his district is pure, and is kept under proper conditions. He is expected to do his work at such times during the day or night as will best accomplish this result. The inspectors are required to wear the badge which is furnished by the Department of Health where it may be readily seen. Upon entering a store they introduce themselves as inspectors from the Department of Health, and ask if milk is offered for sale. If answered in the affirmative, they then inform the proprietor that they desire to inspect his milk, and proceed along the following lines:

They examine the permit and ascertain whether it was issued in the name of the present proprietor of the store, or no. They then go to the milk container, first asking the storekeeper if this is the milk which he is offering for sale. They then stir the milk very thoroughly, and dip out a sufficient quantity to make the necessary examination with lactometer and thermometer. If there are other cans containing milk to be sold in the store, they then examine these in the same manner. If, in their judgment, the milk is adulterated, they empty the contents of the testing cylinder back into the can, and again stir the milk. This is done to insure the obtaining of a uniform sample, and to prevent injustice to the dealer. The cylinder is filled the second time, the lactometer and thermometer reading are checked with the previous one, and then the actual taking of the samples commences. For this purpose the inspectors are provided with bottles of two kinds, one a four-ounce bottle with perforations in the neck, and one four-ounce bottle with a plain neck. Milk is poured from the cylinder into each of these bottles until they are filled. They are then corked, and through the cork of the bottle with the perforated neck a wire is passed, which is then wound about the neck of the bottle, and the ends passed through a lead seal. This seal is pressed by means of a punch, on one die of which appear the words "Department of Health, City of New York," and on the other a letter by which the inspector is designated.

Each inspector has supplied to him a number of tags, used for the labeling of the bottles; a tag is sealed onto the bottle with the wire, and contains the number of the sample, and the inspector's designating

letter, the name and address of the place from which the sample was taken, the name of the inspector taking the same, and his reasons for taking the same.

On the other bottle is secured a stub, removed from the original, on which is a place for the number of the sample, and the inspector's designating letter.

Dept. of Health. **City of New York.**
Div. of Inspections. **Sixth Ave. and 56th Street.**

Date..... Borough of.....
 Sample No..... Inspection No.....
 Inspector.....
 Name.....
 Address.....
 Reason for Sampling.....



Sample No.....

Inspection No.....

165 P. 1906-2134-10,000 (P)

This system has been adopted in order to prevent any possible chance of mixing or substituting samples. The sealed sample is delivered to the proprietor or person in charge of the store and the other sample is delivered to the Assistant Chemist at the Laboratory of the Department of Health, who is to make the analysis.

In all cases where samples are taken for analysis, in addition to the report which the Inspector makes, he submits a report on a filing card, giving all of the essential facts of the inspection.

On the obverse of the card are blanks provided for the Chemist on which he may report the result of the analysis. These cards, upon the completion of the analysis, are filed under the name of the dealers so that at any time a complete history of the samples taken from any particular dealers in the City may be obtained. After the receipt of the result of the analysis of the sample from the Chemist the cards are submitted to the Chief Sanitary Inspector, who endorses on those found to be below the legal standard the word "Arrest." These tickets are then delivered to the Inspector, who, accompanied by a Patrolman of the Health Squad, goes to the Police Magistrate's Court in whose dis-

trict the offense was committed, and obtains a warrant for the arrest of the dealer. The warrant is delivered by the Magistrate to this Patrolman, who makes the arrest and produces the defendant in court. The usual practice is for these defendants to be immediately held for trial in the Court of Special Sessions. The Inspector places on the ticket the result of this arraignment, and the tickets are then returned to the office and held until such time as the case may be called for trial. For convenience in the various divisions of the Court of Special Sessions a certain day of each week is set aside for Department of Health cases. A calendar is prepared, and this calendar, together with all of the milk tickets which bear upon the cases in question, and any other items of evidence which it is necessary to produce in court, are taken there by an Inspector especially detailed for this purpose. After the trial the result of same is then placed upon the ticket and the ticket returned to the office of the Chief Sanitary Inspector for filing.

If an Inspector on his rounds discovers milk which is manifestly adulterated by the addition of water or by the removal of cream, or milk which is not of the temperature (50 degrees) required by the Sanitary Code, this milk is immediately destroyed, and a special report of the fact is made to the office of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

During the summer months the Inspectors frequently are combined into corps and make thorough examinations of the milk at the ferries and receiving points for the purpose of destroying all milk which is not of the proper temperature. At other times during the year, especially on Sundays and holidays, similar examinations by corps of inspectors are made of districts in which it is suspected that quantities of adulterated milk are being sold, with the usual result that many samples of adulterated milk are collected, and an exceptionally large number of convictions are obtained in the Court of Special Sessions.

The Inspectors making inspections throughout the country districts frequently discover evidences of adulteration of milk, either at the point of production or at the creamery. They are all supplied with a cypher code, by means of which they can telegraph adequate information promptly to the main office.

During 1906 in numerous instances this was done with the result that a corps of City Inspectors were detailed to examine the suspected

milk. This resulted in the obtaining of an exceptionally large number of samples of adulterated milk in a short space of time and has prevented, to a great degree, the wholesale adulteration of milk.

Total number of inspections and reinspections.....	130,871
Total number of specimens examined	138,505
Total number of samples	9,540
Number of quarts of milk destroyed.....	41,395
Number of arrests	678
Number held on bail.....	666
Number discharged	11
Number of trials	644
<hr/>	
Amount of fines.....	\$13,045
<hr/>	

DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

The Division of Contagious Diseases was organized in September, 1887, and its functions in the Borough of Manhattan are:

1. The diagnosis of suspected contagious diseases and of all cases of contagious disease removed to the Department and Minturn hospitals.
2. The examination of contagious disease patients at Riverside Hospital and at the Scarlet Fever Hospital in this borough reported ready for discharge, to ascertain that such patients are fully recovered and in a non-contagious condition.
3. The maintenance of isolation of patients ill with contagious diseases at their homes.
4. The removal to a Department of Health hospital of patients who develop contagious disease in a general hospital, in an institution, home or asylum, and those who cannot be or refuse to remain properly isolated at their homes until the disease is terminated.
5. The fumigation of infected rooms and the disinfection of infected materials.
6. The removal of infected goods to Department Station to be destroyed or sterilized and returned.

7. The removal to the Department Morgue for burial by the City authorities of bodies of persons who have died of contagious diseases and cannot be buried by the relatives or friends.

8. The free vaccination at proper intervals of all teachers and children in the public schools.

9. The free vaccination of all who apply at the Central Office for vaccination.

10. The free vaccination of all employees of the Department of Health and all other City departments, upon request, or when considered necessary to prevent the spread of small-pox.

11. The free vaccination of all persons exposed to, living in the house with or in the immediate neighborhood of a person found to have small-pox.

12. The free vaccination of city lodging house inmates and inmates of the city prisons.

13. The free vaccination of all who are not "protected" at their homes, in large department stores or other places employing a large number of persons.

14. The medical inspection of school children, excluding those found to have contagious diseases, and mailing postals to parents of those children found to have physical defects.

15. "Summer Corps" work, consisting of visits to tenement houses, treatment of sick children under two years of age and instructions to mothers in the care of infants.

16. The treatment of school children having trachoma in the Department Trachoma Hospital and dispensaries.

17. The diagnosis of suspected glanders in horses and the destruction of all cases, and the disinfection of stables where cases occur.

18. The diagnosis of suspected rabies in dogs and the destruction of all cases.

19. The disinfection of books exposed to infection and belonging to public libraries, public schools, etc.

20. Mailing to public and parochial schools, hospitals, institutions, etc., a daily printed list giving name, age, address and disease of every

case of contagious disease reported during the previous twenty-four hours, and also the same facts in relation to rooms fumigated during the previous twenty-four hours.

The staff of the Division of Contagious Diseases consists of:

1. Chief Medical Inspector.
2. Assistant Chief Medical Inspector.
3. Medical Inspector (ophthalmologist).
4. Medical Inspectors (diagnosticians).
5. Medical Inspector in charge of institutions and day nurseries.
6. District Medical Inspectors.
7. Medical Inspectors (oculists).
8. Medical Inspectors of Schools.
9. Medical Inspectors (vaccinators).
10. Medical Inspectors (summer corps).
11. Supervising Nurse.
12. Trained Nurses for district work, school work, Trachoma Hospital, Trachoma dispensaries.
13. Veterinarians.
14. Disinfectors.
15. Ambulance Drivers.
16. Drivers and Helpers on "goods wagons."
17. Clerks.
18. Stenographers and Typewriters.
19. Telephone Operators.
20. Office Boys.

Section 133 of the Sanitary Code, as adopted 1903, is as follows: "It shall be the duty of every physician to report to the Department of Health, in writing, the full name, age and address of every person suffering from any one of the infectious diseases included in the list appended, with the name of the disease, within twenty-four hours of the time when the case is first seen."

A. Contagious (very readily communicable)—Measles, rubella (rötheln), scarlet fever, small-pox, varicella (chicken-pox), typhus fever, relapsing fever.

B. Communicable—Diphtheria (croup), typhoid fever, Asiatic cholera, tuberculosis (of any organ), plague, tetanus, anthrax, glanders, epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, leprosy, infectious diseases of the eye (trachoma, suppurative conjunctivitis), puerperal septicaemia, erysipelas, whooping-cough.

C. Indirectly Communicable (through intermediary host)—Yellow fever, malarial fever.

The following contagious diseases are referred to this Division: Diphtheria (croup), scarlet fever, measles (rubeola), German measles (rötheln), small-pox, varicella, typhus fever, relapsing fever, Asiatic cholera, plague, yellow fever, tetanus, anthrax, glanders, infectious diseases of the eye (trachoma suppurative conjunctivitis), whooping cough.

These diseases may be reported by the attending physician in one of the following methods:

(a) By the official postal cards of the Department, which are furnished gratuitously on request.

6 J-1906

21a-160, '09, 20,000 (P)

REPORT OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASE

PHYSICIANS WILL greatly facilitate the work of this department by filling in one of these cards by the bedside of the patient and dropping it at once in the nearest P. O. Box.

New York, _____ 190

Name of Patient _____ Age _____

Residence _____ Floor _____

Disease _____ Duration of Sickness _____

How Contracted _____ No. of Families in house _____

Location of School attended by Children in Family _____

In case of Diphtheria do you wish a Bacterial Culture made? Answer Yes or No.

_____ M. D.

Residence _____

NOTE—Whenever the immediate attention of this Department is required, either for the removal of a patient to the Contagious Disease Hospital, or for the injection of antitoxin, please telephone from the nearest Police Station House or Public Telephone Station, directly to this office, which is always open.

Telephone, 4900 Columbus.

In case of Diphtheria, do you wish other members of family immunized by the Department of Health? Answer Yes or No.

(b) By telephone when the administration of diphtheria antitoxin by the Department is requested or the removal of a contagious disease patient to the Department hospital is desired. Such report must be followed by one on an official postal.

217-1900

21a-163, 7c 1,500

Report of Contagious Disease

BY TELEPHONE

New York, _____ 190

_____ A. M.

_____ P. M.

Name of Patient, _____ Age, _____

Residence, _____ Floor, _____ Room No. _____

Disease, _____ Duration, _____

No. of Families in House, _____ Croup Case? Yes or No.

Inject, _____ Immunize, _____ Culture? Yes or No.

Reported by _____ Address, _____

_____ A. M.

Referred to _____ Date _____ 190

_____ P. M.

Received by _____

(c) In diphtheria, when a culture taken by the attending physician and forwarded to the Department of Health shows upon examination diphtheria bacilli, the slip accompanying the culture will be accepted as a report of the case.

Cases of contagious disease are brought to the attention of the Department in various ways besides the reports of attending physicians, viz.:

(a) "Walked in" cases. (Patients that go direct to the hospital, without being first seen by a diagnostician.) These cases are reported by the hospital.

(b) Those excluded from schools by the Medical School Inspectors, who telephone to Central Office the full name, age and address and the disease of each child excluded, and note same on their daily reports, which are mailed to Central Office.

(c) Cases of contagious disease found by Medical School Inspectors on "absentee" visits. Children absent from school three days without known excuse are referred to the Medical School Inspectors

and visited by them. If they find a school child or some member of the family ill with a contagious disease and not previously reported they send a telephonic and written report to Central Office, giving full name, age and address, disease, duration of illness, and if there is an attending physician, his name and address.

(d) Complaints of citizens, which may be mailed to Central Office or made personally to District Medical Inspectors.

(e) Secondary cases reported by District Medical Inspectors in families where there is no attending physician or where the attending physician has failed to report them.

(f) Where first report is the death certificate.

Each morning (except Sundays and holidays) at nine o'clock all cases of contagious disease reported during the previous twenty-four hours are referred to the District Medical Inspectors (by telephone or personally at Central Office), who visit these cases that day.

Duties of District Medical Inspectors.

The Borough of Manhattan is divided into districts and a Medical Inspector assigned to each. When a case of contagious disease is referred to him he must visit it that day and keep it under surveillance until terminated and the infected rooms fumigated.

Diphtheria—The District Medical Inspector is required to see each case of diphtheria the day it is referred to him, and upon his first visit he is required to take a culture from the patient's throat (or nose), unless this has already been done by the attending physician or Antitoxin Inspector (or the patient found intubated), or unless the attending physician has requested that no culture be taken by the Medical Inspector.

21 L-1905

2294, '05, 75,000 (P)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

DIVISION OF BACTERIOLOGY

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING CULTURES

The patient should be placed in a good light, and, if a child, properly held. In cases where it is possible to get a good view of the throat, depress the tongue and rub the cotton swab gently, *but freely*, against any visible exudate, *revolving the wire between the fingers*, so as to bring all portions of the swab in contact with the mucous membrane or exudate. In other cases, including those in which the exudate is confined to the larynx, pass the swab back as far as possible, *avoiding the tongue*, and rub it freely as described above against the mucous membrane of the pharynx and tonsils. Withdraw the cotton plug from the culture tube, holding it so that the portion withdrawn from the tube does not come in contact with the fingers or with any other substance. Insert the swab and *rub it gently BUT THOROUGHLY back and forth over the entire surface of the blood serum*. At least *half a minute* should be given to this operation, the wire being revolved so as to bring all portions of the swab in contact with the surface of the blood serum. *Do not allow the swab to touch anything except the throat of the patient and the surface of the serum*. Do not push the swab into the serum, nor break the surface in any way. Do not use tubes in which the serum is contaminated, is liquefied, or is dried up. Then replace the swab in its own tube, plug both tubes, mark the culture tube with name of patient for identification with accompanying blank, which should be *fully* filled out, and return both tubes and blank promptly to a culture station. Unsatisfactory cultures, exhibiting insufficient growth or contamination by foreign bacteria, usually result from failure to follow carefully the above directions. A report will be forwarded the following day by mail, before 1 P. M., or will be telephoned by 10 A. M., where the attending physician's telephone call can be ascertained. Communications should be addressed to J. S. BILLINGS, JR., M. D., Assistant Director, Diagnosis Laboratory, Sixth Avenue and 55th Street, New York City.

RETURN SWAB AND BOTH TUBES.

SEE DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING CULTURES ON OTHER SIDE.

DIPHTHERIA.—Culture for Diagnosis.

Name of Maker of Culture

Date

Time

Name of Patient

Age

Address

Att. Phys.

Telephone Result to

Address

Duration of Disease

Location of Membrane

How Contracted?

Was Specimen satisfactorily obtained?

Was an Antiseptic applied to the throat within two hours?


Clinical Diagnosis

Has Antitoxin been used?

Have others in family been immunized?

If Culture negative do you still wish case to be considered as one of diphtheria?

Remarks

 This Blank to be filled out to this Point by Attending Physician.

Examined and Reported.....*Examiners*.....

Assigned to Inspector.....

Result of Examination.....

Lab. No......*Day No.*.....

The primary culture slip, properly filled out and accompanied by the culture tube and swab, must be left at a culture station before 3 p. m. in order that it may be collected that day and a report sent from the Laboratory the following morning to the attending physician, District Medical Inspector and Division of Contagious Diseases Office. If the patient is intubated the District Medical Inspector must notify Central Office in writing.

He must see that the patient is isolated, ascertain whether or not there are school teachers or children in the family, and, if so, mail an official postal to the school or schools attended by them, excluding them from school attendance.

RETURN SWAB AND BOTH TUBES.

RETURN SWAB AND BOTH TUBES.

12 K-1905

2294, '03, 25,000 (P)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS-DISEASES

New York,.....190

The following-named children, pupils of your school, are
exposed to the contagion of.....at

SEC. 145. No principal or superintendent of any school, and no parent, master or custodian of any child or minor (having the power and authority to prevent) shall permit any child or minor having scarlet fever, diphtheria (croup), small-pox or any dangerous, infectious or contagious disease, or any child in any family in which any such disease exists or has recently existed, to attend any public or private school until the Board of Health shall have given its permission therefor, nor in any manner to be unnecessarily exposed, or to needlessly expose any other person to the taking or to the infection of any contagious disease.

Respectfully,

Reported by F. LAUVELT, M. D. Chief Medical Inspector.

.....
Medical Inspector.

He must leave a "circular of information regarding diphtheria" with the nurse or attendant.

142 J—1906

759, '06, 12,000 (P)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

OF THE

CITY OF NEW YORK

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION REGARDING DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheria is an acute, infectious and very readily communicable disease, caused by the presence of the diphtheria or "Klebs-Loeffler" bacillus. The disease varies in severity from the mild catarrhal type, where there is only slight inflammation of the tonsils, pharynx, larynx or nose, with no accompanying constitutional symptoms, to the most severe type, where extensive membrane is present in the throat or nose and the patient is completely prostrated.

The disease is communicable as long as the diphtheria bacilli are present and is generally transmitted directly by the discharges from the nose and throat of the sick person, and also by means of clothing, books, toys, and other articles which have been in close contact with the sick person.

Your attention is respectfully called to the contents of this circular, with reference to the duties of the inspectors of the Department of Health and the obligations of parents and nurses in every case of diphtheria.

1. Within 24 hours after a case of diphtheria is reported an Inspector from the Department of Health will visit the premises (when the notification is received by the Department on Saturday afternoon or Sunday the case will be visited the following Monday) and will see that the case is properly isolated. He will not examine the patient. If the case is to be sent to the hospital a diagnostician from the Department must examine the case.

2. In apartment and tenement houses and also in furnished-room and boarding-houses the inspector will placard the door of the apartment containing the patient. *This placard must not be removed except by an employe of the Department.* Unauthorized removal of the placard is a direct violation of the Sanitary Code and may be followed by the arrest of the offender and removal of the patient to the Department Hospital.

3. The inspector will exclude from school attendance all teachers and children living in the quarantined apartment and notify all other families in the house of the existence of the case, and will take such other precautions as may be necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. He will visit the case thereafter as often as necessary to maintain isolation, or until a culture from the throat is free from diphtheria bacilli. Isolation must be maintained until a culture has shown that the diphtheria bacilli are no longer present, but under no circumstances (when diphtheria bacilli have been found) will a case be dis-

charged in less than ten days from the beginning of the illness, even if succeeding cultures should prove to be free from diphtheria bacilli before the expiration of the ten days. Then the inspector will give permission for the patient, after a proper bath, to leave the sick room and will order proper and necessary disinfection of the infected room and its contents. Failure to maintain isolation may be followed by the removal of the patient to the hospital.

4. A special corps of inspectors is provided by the Department for the administration of antitoxin to the sick person and to others in the family (for the purpose of immunization), provided that such administration is requested by the attending physician. This request should always be made by telephone or messenger to the Department.

5. During the illness no work of any kind, such as tailoring, laundering, manufacturing of cigars or other merchandise will be permitted in the rooms or apartments occupied by the family. Cases occurring in rooms connected with stores will either be removed to the hospital or the store will be closed and kept under police surveillance until disinfection has been performed.

6. In case of death, burial within twenty-four hours is required. No persons except those belonging to the immediate family will be allowed at the funeral services.

7. In many instances landlords apply to the Department for an order for the removal to the hospital of a tenant ill with a contagious disease. This action is desired either because the tenant does not pay his rent or for the protection of the landlord. In other instances tenants ill with contagious diseases refuse to pay rent, relying upon the Department of Health to keep them in their apartments. The Department wishes it distinctly understood that it will not interfere in the differences between landlord and tenant until they have been settled in Court. If a dispossession warrant is granted by the Court the Department will provide for the removal of the patient to the hospital.

8. After the disinfection has been performed the inspector will again visit the premises, and if conditions are satisfactory, will issue permits for the children to return to school.

9. *Disinfection*—When careful isolation has been maintained during the illness, disinfection will be limited to the sick room. Much labor and annoyance will be saved where the infection of other rooms has been avoided by careful isolation. After disinfection of the room, rugs, carpets, pillows, mattresses and unwashable bed and other clothing will be removed for steam disinfection. The goods so removed will be returned the following day. Upon request bedding and other goods indicated for destruction will be removed and destroyed *and must never be sent from the house or thrown into the street by the owner.*

DUTIES OF PARENTS AND NURSES.

1. Complete isolation of every case of diphtheria as ordered by the medical inspector of the Department of Health must be maintained until the disease is at an end and disinfection has been performed.

2. Children in the family must not be allowed to attend school until they have received a certificate from the Department of Health.

3. The room used for the case should be as nearly bare of furniture as possible. Carpets and hangings should be removed before the patient is placed in the room. Toys or books used by the sick person should be thoroughly disinfected or destroyed after recovery or death. The sick room should be well aired several times daily, the floor mopped and woodwork frequently wiped with damp cloths. Under no circumstances must the floor be swept when it is dry. It should be sprinkled with sawdust, bits of newspaper or tea leaves, *all thoroughly moistened*, and then carefully swept so that no dust may arise.

4. When practicable, one attendant should take entire care of the patient and no one else beside the physician should be allowed in the room. The attendant should have no communication with the rest of the family. Visitors must not be admitted to the apartment as long as the placard remains on the door.

5. Plates, cups, glasses, knives, forks, spoons, etc., used by the patient should be kept for his especial use and under no circumstances removed from the room or mixed with similar utensils used by others. They should be washed in the room in hot soap-suds and then rinsed in boiling water. After use, the soap-suds should be thrown into the water closet.

6. All cloths, bed linens and personal clothing which have come in contact in any way with the sick person should be immediately immersed in a 2% carbolic solution before removal from the room. They should be soaked for one hour and may then be removed from the room and boiled in water or soap-suds for five minutes.

7. Surfaces of any kind soiled with the discharges should be immediately washed with the carbolic solution.

8. After making applications to the throat or nose of the patient and before eating, the hands of the attendant should be disinfected by thorough scrubbing in hot soap-suds and then in the carbolic solution.

9. After the inspector of the Department of Health has ordered disinfection, the entire body of the patient should be bathed and the hair washed with hot soap-suds. The patient should then be dressed in clean clothes (which have not been in the sick room during the illness) and removed from the room. The attendant should also take a bath and put on clean clothes before mingling with the family or other people. The clothes worn in the sick room should be left there to be disinfected with the room and its contents. Under no circumstances

should the sick room be again entered or occupied or anything removed from it until disinfection has been performed.

THOMAS DARLINGTON, M.D.,
Commissioner of Health.

HERMANN M. BIGGS, M.D.,
General Medical Officer.

If the family resides in a tenement (apartment) house, or in a furnished-room or boarding house, he must place a diphtheria placard (paster) on the door leading from the hall to the apartment or room (if this has not already been done by the Antitoxin Inspector, Diagnostician or officer of the Health Squad), and this placard must not be removed except by an employee of the Department. The unauthorized removal of the placard is a violation of section 137 of the Sanitary Code and may be followed by the arrest of the offender and removal of the patient to the hospital.

47 J—1704

B200, '04, 20,000 (P)

Department of Health, The City of New York

DIPHTHERIA

All persons, not occupants of this apartment, are advised of the presence of Diphtheria in it, and are warned not to enter.

The person having Diphtheria must not leave the apartment until the removal of this notice by the Department of Health.

By order of the Board of Health.

Alle Personen, welche nicht in diesen Räumen wohnen, werden hierdurch benachrichtigt, das Diphtherie hier ausgebrochen ist, und werden gewarnt, diese Wohnung zu betreten.

Die mit Diphtherie kranken Personen dürfen die Wohnung nicht eher verlassen, bis dieses Plakat von der Gesundheitsbehörde wieder entfernt ist.

Im Auftrage des Rathes.

Tutte le persone che non sono occupanti di quest' appartamento sono avisatti della presenza del Diffetterita e sono avisatti di non entrarci.

La persona avendo il Diffetterita non deve lasciare l'appartamento finchè quest' avviso è portato via dal Dipartimento di Salute.

Per ordine del' Autorità di Salute.

THOMAS DARLINGTON, M.D., President

EUGENE W. SCHEFFER, Secretary

Date _____

The District Medical Inspector must notify all other tenants or occupants of the house (personally or by a card provided for the purpose) that there is a case of diphtheria in the house.

92 J--1904

20-235, '04, 50,000 (P)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN
SIXTH AVENUE AND 55th STREET

DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

New York, _____ 190

To the Occupant of this Apartment:

You are hereby notified that there is _____

In the family of _____

on the _____ floor of these premises No. _____

By order of the Board of Health.

THOMAS DARLINGTON, M. D.,
President.

A. BLAUVELT, M. D.,
Chief Medical Inspector.

Medical Inspector,

If there is a janitor or manager for the tenement or apartment house he is notified that if there is an elevator members of the family are not permitted to use it to go down from their apartment, but may use it when coming up from the street.

In hotels the manager must be informed of the rules of the Department relating to the isolation of the patient.

The Medical Inspector will visit patient as often as necessary (at least once a week) to maintain isolation until a culture shows no diphtheria bacilli.

Should isolation not be maintained the Inspector notifies the Central Office by telephone and in writing, and the family or attendants are warned by a policeman of the Health Squad to comply with the rules of the Department. Continued failure to isolate patient may be followed by removal to hospital. Secondary cultures must be taken at least once a week, and oftener at the later periods of the illness. If the attending physician takes the first culture it is assumed that he wishes to take the secondary cultures, and they will not be taken by the District Medical Inspector unless the attending physician requests it, or has discontinued his visits to the patient.

26 L-1906

21a-227, '06, 63,000 (P)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

* DIAGNOSIS LABORATORY

Division of Communicable Diseases

SIXTH AVENUE AND FIFTY-FIFTH STREET

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING CULTURES

The patient should be placed in a good light, and if a child, properly held. In cases where it is possible to get a good view of the throat, depress the tongue and rub the cotton swab gently, *but freely*, against any visible exudate, *revolving the wire between the fingers*, so as to bring all portions of the swab in contact with the mucous membrane or exudate. In other cases, including those in which the exudate is confined to the larynx, pass the swab back as far as possible, *avoiding the tongue*, and rub it freely as described above against the mucous membrane of the pharynx and tonsils. Withdraw the cotton plug from the culture tube, holding it so that the portion withdrawn from the tube does not come in contact with the fingers, or any other substance. Insert the swab, and *rub it gently BUT THOROUGHLY back and forth over the entire surface of the blood serum*. At least *half a minute* should be given to this operation, the wire being revolved so as to bring all portions of the swab in contact with the surface of the blood serum. *Do not allow the swab to touch anything except the throat of the patient and the surface of the serum. Do not push the swab into the serum, nor break the surface in any way.* Do not use tubes in which the serum is contaminated, liquefied or dried up. Then replace the swab in its own tube, plug both tubes, mark the culture tube with name of patient for identification with accompanying blank, which should be fully filled out, put the tubes and blank in the box, and return promptly to a culture station. Unsatisfactory cultures, exhibiting insufficient growth or contamination by foreign bacteria, usually result from failure to follow carefully the above directions. Report of later cultures will be mailed the following day by 1 P. M., or can be obtained by telephone after 11 A. M.

For further information address Dr. J. S. Billings, Jr., Division of Communicable Diseases, Department of Health, New York City.

RETURN SWAB AND BOTH TUBES.**SEE DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING CULTURES ON OTHER SIDE.****DIPHTHERIA.—Later Culture.****RETURN SWAB AND BOTH TUBES.****RETURN SWAB AND BOTH TUBES.**

Number of Culture, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th.

Date

Inspector or Physician

Name of Patient


Age

Address

Att. Phys.

Address

Duration of Disease

 This Blank to be filled out to this point by Attending Physician.

Examined and Reported _____ Examiner _____

Assigned to Inspector _____

Result of Examination _____

Lab. No. _____ Day No. _____

Should a patient be found in rooms at rear of or connecting with a store it will be necessary either to have store closed at once, and to remain closed until the case is terminated and the rooms fumigated, or to have the patient removed to the hospital. If the family elect to have the store closed it is placed under police surveillance (precinct and Health Department) until the rooms have been fumigated. If found open at any time patient may be removed (by force if necessary) to the hospital. If, during the illness it is found that tailoring, laundering or the manufacturing of any merchandise is being carried on in any of the rooms occupied by the family the District Medical Inspector must notify Central Office by telephone and in writing, and a Health Squad Policeman is sent to stop all work and warn the family not to resume the same until after fumigation, under penalty of having patient removed to hospital.

When the Inspector receives a report from the Laboratory of the Department of Health that a secondary culture is free from bacilli he orders disinfection of the infected rooms with contents and the removal (after fumigation in rooms) of infected mattresses, carpets, rugs, pillows, etc., to the Department station for sterilization. These goods are removed the day after rooms are fumigated and returned the day following their removal.

After fumigation District Medical Inspector issues school certificates (if required) and mails to Central Office a diphtheria history card, properly filled out and signed.

D I P H T H E R I A

Name..... Age..... Address..... Floor.....
 P. H. Ten. Families..... Reported by.....
 Date of Report..... Report of Culture..... Cultures Taken.....
 Culture Negative.....
 Dates of Inspection.....
 Onset of Disease..... Dr..... Address.....
 Called on..... Day of Disease Antitoxin used on..... Day of Disease
 Given by Private Physician Inspector. Subsequent Injections.....
 Amount Given 1 2 3. Other Cases in Family.....
 1 2 3 4 5 6
 Complaints Received

--	--	--	--	--	--

 F. and D. Ordered.....
 Complaints Returned

--	--	--	--	--	--

 F. and D. Performed.....
 School Children in Family..... School Certificates Issued.....

130 J-1905 18a-238, 20,000 (P)

..... M.D.
Medical Inspection.....

When a patient is reported ill with diphtheria and a prompt primary culture shows no diphtheria bacilli a letter is sent by the Chief Medical Inspector to the attending physician, and he is requested to note on an enclosed postal whether or not he wishes the case dropped or held as one of diphtheria. If an answer from the attending physician is not received when three days have elapsed the case is dropped as "no case." If the attending physician wishes the case dropped the District Medical Inspector is notified to remove diphtheria placard, inform the family and tenants that it was not a case of true diphtheria and issue school certificates if required. He then forwards to Central Office a diphtheria history card, properly filled out and signed.

140 J—1905

1491, '05, 3,000 (P)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Sixth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL INSPECTOR,
DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

New York.....190

Dear Sir:

On.....you reported
.....of
.....ill with
diphtheria.

The bacteriological examination of culture from this case did not show the presence of Klebs-Loeffler bacilli. Do you wish the case dropped as "no case" and fumigation omitted. Kindly answer on enclosed postal.

Yours respectfully,

.....
Chief Medical Inspector.

If answer is not received within four days, case will be dropped.

141 J—1905

1491 '05, 3,000 (P)

New York,.....190

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

Sirs:

I hereby direct that.....

of.....be { dropped
held
and fumigation of premises { omitted
performed
Respectfully,

(Name).....

(Address).....

Scarlet Fever—Each scarlet fever patient must be visited by the District Medical Inspector on the day he receives the case, and on his first visit he pursues the same course as in diphtheria, in regard to the isolation of the patient, exclusion of school teachers or children of the family from school leaving a “circular of information regarding scarlet fever,” and if in an apartment or tenement house, or in a boarding or furnished-room house, he must place a scarlet fever placard on the door leading from the hall to the apartment or room.

643-1208

2nd. Ed. 11,000 (7)

Department of Health, The City of New York

SCARLET FEVER

All persons, not occupants of this apartment, are advised of the presence of Scarlet Fever in it, and are warned not to enter.

The person having Scarlet Fever must not leave the apartment until the removal of this notice by the Department of Health.

By order of the Board of Health.

Alle Personen, welche nicht in diesen Räumen wohnen, werden hierdurch benachrichtigt, das Scharlach Fieber hier ausgebrochen ist, und werden gewarnt, diese Wohnung zu betreten.

Die mit Scharlach Fieber kranken Personen dürfen die Wohnung nicht eher verlassen, bis dieses Plakat von der Gesundheitsbehörde wieder entfernt ist.

Im Auftrage des Rathes.

Tutte le persone che non sono occupanti di quest' appartamento sono avisatti della presenza del Scarlattina e sono avisatti di non entrarci.

La persona avendo il Scarlattina non deve lasciare l'appartamento finchè quest' avviso è portato via dal Dipartimento di Salute.

Per ordine del' Autorità di Salute.

THOMAS DARLINGTON, M.D., President

EUGENE W. SCHEPPER, Secretary

Date _____

The Inspector must also notify all tenants or occupants, and also the manager or janitor, if there is one. As in diphtheria, members of the family are not allowed to use the elevator in going down from the apartment, but may use it when coming up from the street. The same rules and regulations as in diphtheria are followed in relation to enforcing of isolation, prevention of any kind of “work” in the apartment, and closing of store or removal of patient to the hospital

when case is found in room behind or connecting with a store. He also, after his first visit, mails a special report to Central Office for each case of scarlet fever, giving name, age and address of patient, floor or room occupied by family; if in a tenement, number of families in house, number of rooms occupied by family, how many adults and children in family, and whether or not patient can be properly isolated. If in a private house, furnished-room or boarding-house, that fact is noted. If the patient cannot be properly isolated and a Diagnostician concurs in this opinion and diagnoses the case as scarlet fever, patient may be removed to the Department hospital. The District Medical Inspector must visit patient at least once a week, or oftener, if he receives complaints relating to the case, or proper isolation requires it, until five weeks have elapsed from the onset of the disease. Then if, after examining the patient, he finds that all desquamation has ceased, fumigation is ordered, and also removal of goods, as in diphtheria; after fumigation he issues school certificates (if required), and mails to Central Office a history card, properly filled out and signed.

Disease Name Age

Address Floor P. H. Ten. No. Families

Case Reported by

Date Reported Inspected on

	1	2	3	4	5
Complaints Received					
Complaints Returned					

Special Reports

School Children in Family School Certificates Issued

Fumigation Ordered Performed

133 J—1907

108, '07, 3,000 (P)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

OF THE

CITY OF NEW YORK

Sixth Avenue and 55th Street.

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION REGARDING MEASLES.

Measles is the most contagious of all the eruptive diseases of childhood and is the cause of so many deaths in young children that it becomes a matter of great importance that extreme care should be used in all the details of its management. It is contagious from the beginning of symptoms until desquamation has been completed, a period of at least two and often three weeks. The symptoms (or invasion) commence from eleven to fourteen days after exposure to another case, at which time the disease was contracted. Measles is conveyed to others by the discharges from the nose and throat, and also by the scales thrown off from the surface of the skin. It may be carried by the clothing of the sick or of those in very close contact with the sick.

Your attention is urgently called to the contents of this circular as to the duties of the inspectors of the Department of Health, parents and nurses in every case of measles.

Duties of the Inspectors of the Department of Health.

1. Within twenty-four hours of the receipt of notification of a case of measles an inspector from the Department of Health will visit the family (when the notification is received by the Department on Saturday afternoon or Sunday, the case will be visited the following Monday), and will see that the case is properly isolated. He will not examine the patient until the Department of Health *has been notified by the attending physician that the case is terminated*. The inspector will then examine the patient to see that desquamation has been completed. When, however, isolation has not been maintained and the patient is to be removed to the hospital, a diagnostician must examine the patient.

2. In apartments, tenements, furnished-room and boarding houses the inspector will placard the main door of the apartment containing the patient. *This placard must not be removed except by an employee of the Department*. Unauthorized removal of the placard is a direct violation of the Sanitary Code and may be followed by the arrest of the offender.

3. The inspector will notify all other families in the house of the existence of the case, exclude all children in the family from school attendance and take such other precautions as may be necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

He will visit the case thereafter as often as necessary to maintain isolation until desquamation is completed and the case is no longer a source of danger. Then the inspector will give permission for the patient, after a proper bath, to leave the sick-room and will order proper and necessary disinfection of the infected room and its contents. Under no circumstances must the patient be allowed to leave the room until permission is given by the inspector. Failure to maintain isolation may be followed by the removal of the patient to the hospital.

4. During the illness no work of any kind, as tailoring, laundering, manufacturing of cigars or other merchandise will be permitted in the rooms or apartments occupied by the family. Cases occurring in rooms connected with stores will either be removed to the hospital or the store will be closed and kept under police surveillance until disinfection has been performed.

5. In case of death, burial within twenty-four hours is required. No persons except those belonging to the immediate family will be allowed at the funeral services.

6. In many instances landlords apply to the Department for an order for the removal to the hospital of a tenant ill with a contagious disease. This action is desired, either because the tenant does not pay his rent or for the protection of the landlord. In other instances tenants ill with contagious diseases refuse to pay rent, relying upon the Department of Health to keep them in their apartments. The Department wishes it distinctly understood that it will not interfere in the matter until the differences between the landlord and tenant have been settled in court. In the event of the granting of a dispossess warrant, the Department will provide for the removal of the patient to the hospital.

7. After disinfection has been performed the inspector will again visit the premises, and if conditions are satisfactory, will issue permits for the children to return to school.

8. **DISINFECTION**—When careful isolation has been maintained during the illness, disinfection will be limited to the sick-room. Much labor and annoyance will be saved where infection of other rooms has been avoided by careful isolation. After fumigation of the room, any rugs, carpets, pillows, mattresses and unwashable bed and other clothing may be removed by the Department at the request of the attending physician for steam disinfection. The goods so removed will be returned the following day. Upon special request for such action, bedding and other goods will be removed and destroyed and *must never be sent from the house or thrown into the street by the owner.*

Duties of Parents and Nurses.

1. Complete isolation of every case of measles as ordered by the inspector of the Department of Health must be maintained until disinfection has been performed.

2. Children in the family must not be allowed to attend school until they have received a certificate from the Department of Health.

3. The room used for the case should be as nearly free from furniture as possible. Carpets and hangings should be removed before the patient is placed in the room. Toys and books used by the sick person should be thoroughly disinfected or destroyed after recovery or death. The sick-room should be well aired several times daily, the floor mopped and woodwork frequently wiped with damp cloths. Under no circumstances must the floor be swept when it is dry. It should be sprinkled with sawdust, bits of newspaper or tea leaves, *all thoroughly moistened*, and then carefully swept so that no dust may arise.

4. When practicable, one attendant should take entire care of the patient and no one else beside the physician should be allowed to enter the room. The attendant should have no communication with the rest of the family. Visitors must not be admitted to the apartment as long as the placard remains on the door.

5. Plates, cups, glasses, knives, forks, spoons, etc., used by the patient should be kept for his especial use and under no circumstances removed from the room or mixed with similar utensils used by others. They should be washed in the room in hot soap-suds, and then rinsed in boiling water. After use the soap-suds should be thrown into the water closet.

6. All cloths, bed linen and personal clothing which have come in contact in any way with the patient should be immediately immersed in a 2½% carbolic solution before removal from the room. They should be soaked for one hour and may then be removed from the room and boiled in water and soap-suds for five minutes.

7. Surfaces of any kind soiled with the discharges should be immediately washed with the carbolic solution.

8. The discharges from the nose and mouth of the patient should be received on handkerchiefs or cloths, which should be at once burned or immersed in a 2½% carbolic solution.

9. After making applications to the throat or nose of the patient, and before eating, the hands of the attendant should be disinfected by scrubbing in hot soap-suds.

10. When the skin of the patient is peeling, the body should be washed daily with warm soap-suds and afterwards anointed with oil or vaseline. This should be repeated until all roughness of the skin has disappeared.

11. After the inspector of the Department of Health has ordered disinfection, the entire body of the patient should be bathed and the hair washed with hot soap-suds. The patient should then be dressed in clean clothes (which have not been in the sick-room during the illness) and removed from the room. The attendant should also take a bath and put on clean clothes before mingling with the family

or other people. The clothes worn in the sick-room should be left there to be disinfected with the room and its contents. Under no circumstances should the sick-room be again entered or occupied or anything removed from it until disinfection has been performed.

THOMAS DARLINGTON, M. D.,

Commissioner of Health.

HERMANN M. BIGGS, M. D.,

General Medical Officer.

Measles—The District Medical Inspector must visit each measles case the day he receives it, and pursue the same rules as in diphtheria and scarlet fever in relation to the isolation of the patient, exclusion of school teachers and children, placing of measles placard, notifying of tenants, managers and janitors of apartment houses, and leaving "circular of information regarding measles." The same rules as in diphtheria and scarlet fever apply as to the use of the elevator, work of any kind in the apartment, and where patients are in rooms at rear of a store. Patients must remain isolated at least two weeks after onset, and then if, after examination of patient, no desquamation of skin is found, fumigation is ordered. (No goods removed for sterilization in measles.) After fumigation, school certificates are issued, and history card is mailed to Central Office.

German Measles—Patients must be isolated and, if school teachers or children, must be excluded from school by the District Medical Inspector on the day the case is referred to and visited by him. A week after the onset he will issue school certificates, if there is no desquamation, without fumigation of the room. Rooms are not placarded for this disease.

Varicella—Patients must be visited by the District Medical Inspector the day they are referred to him, and isolated. If a school teacher or child, an official postal, excluding from school, must be mailed to the school. If there are other teachers or school children in the family who have not had varicella, they must be excluded. If satisfactory evidence is given that they have had the disease, they may continue at school. No placarding for this disease. After patient has "shed" all scabs, school certificates are issued, without fumigation.

Whooping Cough—Patients, if attending school, must be excluded from attendance by District Medical Inspector. No Placarding. No fumigation. Upon presentation of a certificate from a physician that patient has recovered, child will be allowed to return to school, and the Medical School Inspector will be directed to notify the child's teacher to again exclude the child if the characteristic cough should recur.

In addition to the duties of a District Medical Inspector, as noted above, he is required to report on official postal all secondary cases occurring in families where a case is under his surveillance, if there is no attending physician, or if the attending physician fails to report them, and, at the same time, send special written report of same on a blank provided for the purpose. He must report, by postal and in writing, every case of contagious disease found by him in his district, whether through personal effort, or complaint, and in each case give full particulars as to full name, age, address, disease, duration of illness, character of premises, and whether or not there has been an attending physician.

All complaints sent to him from Central Office by telephone or mail must be promptly investigated and answered.

When a case referred to the District Medical Inspector cannot be found at the address given, he must report the fact at once to Central Office by telephone and in writing. When corrected address is obtained from the physician or person reporting the case, it will again be sent to the Inspector.

He must mail promptly a special report on each diphtheria patient found intubated, and take no culture until patient has been extubated. If cultures are not taken at proper intervals, he is required to give the reasons, in writing; and, if fumigations are not ordered promptly, after culture is reported negative, or at the end of two weeks' illness in measles and five weeks in scarlet fever (unless there are secondary cases in family), his written explanation must be sent to Central Office.

When a case of contagious disease is terminated, and there is a secondary case in the family, postponing fumigation, the history card for the terminated case must be promptly sent to Central Office to be filed, and not kept back until all the cases have been terminated.

When a "dead case" (one where the first report is from the death certificate) is referred to him, he must order prompt fumigation of infected rooms and forward a report in writing, stating how long patient has been ill and under the professional care of the attending physician. If other cases are found, or other illness in the family prevents prompt fumigation, that fact must be noted. A history card is required for each "dead case."

When cases of measles, varicella, or German measles, reported by a Medical School Inspector, are referred to him, and he cannot confirm the diagnosis, he must promptly report the fact to Central Office, by 'phone and in writing.

When a case of scarlet fever has been seen by a Diagnostician, and left for "observation" by the District Inspector, he must send to Central Office a prompt written report. If desquamation appears, or if none has appeared when the third week of disease has passed, that fact must be noted, and case may be dropped as "no case."

Should the family criticise the diagnosis of the physician who reported the case, and appeal to the District Medical Inspector, he must not discuss the subject with them, or give his diagnosis of the case, but refer the matter to the Chief Medical Inspector. He should report in writing to Central Office the statements of the family and give his opinion in relation to the diagnosis. Should the family refuse to keep the patient isolated, case must be referred to a Diagnostician, and if reported by him as a true case, may be removed to the hospital.

When a case of contagious disease is removed to a Department hospital from a general hospital, dispensary, or institution, and it is found that the patient has gone from his home to the hospital, dispensary or institution while ill with the contagious disease, the District Medical Inspector of that district is directed to order prompt fumigation at the patient's home, and mail a history card of the case.

After his first visit to a school child with contagious disease, the District Medical Inspector must note on a filing card provided for the purpose the full name, age, address and disease, number and location of the school, name of teacher or grade of class, duration of illness.

and whether or not child was excluded from school by the Medical School Inspector. These cards are filed under the school addresses.

School Location.....

Class Teacher

Date

Name Age.....

Address Floor.....

Diphtheria

Scarlet Fever

Measles

Chicken-pox

Mumps

Whooping-cough Medical Inspector.....

When a case of diphtheria, scarlet fever, or measles is terminated, the District Medical Inspector must order prompt fumigation of the infected rooms, and, in diphtheria and scarlet fever, the removal of infected goods for sterilization. He must fill out the official fumigation card, and, after enclosing it in an envelope provided for the purpose, leave it before 3 p. m. at a culture station, in order that it may be taken up by the collector, and brought to Central office that evening, and the fumigation performed the following day. He also places in the envelope a list of all the fumigations ordered by him for the following day. Should he have no fumigations for the following day, that fact must be noted on a card, and left in the envelope at the culture station.

94 J-1905

2294, '05, 60,000 (P)

Disease.....Reported.....

Address.....Floor.....

Name.....Age.....Character of Prem.....

Fumigation Ordered.....by.....

Fumigation Performed.....by.....

	<i>Bi Chloride</i>	<i>Grs. Paraform.</i>
..... Rooms.....	<i>Lbs. Sulphur.....</i>	<i>Oz. Formaldehyde.</i>

.....oz. { *Mist. Formaldehyde.*
Sulph. Aluminum.

<i>For Removal</i> {	<i>Bedding.....</i>	<i>Destroy.</i>	<i>Return.</i>
	<i>Carpets.....</i>	<i>Destroy.</i>	<i>Return.</i>
		.....<i>Cubic Feet.</i>	

PREMISES READY FOR DISINFECTION AND FUMIGATION.

New York,

190

[illegible]

.....Medical Inspector.

2862, '06-20,000 (P)

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Each day, he must note on a "daily report" card provided for the purpose the full name, age, address and disease of each patient visited that day, noting in each case the character of the building, date when case was listed and referred to him, and action required. He also, on the reverse side of the card, records the total number of visits made, and the total number of each of the various diseases visited that day.

This daily report card must reach Central Office the following morning, and from these cards his weekly report is made up.

37 E-1906

WORK PERFORMED

190

NAME	ADDRESS	CHAR. OF BUILDING	DISEASE	DATE REPORTED	ACTION REQUIRED
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					

VISITS

CASES

NO. TENEMENT HOUSES	NO. MEASLES
" HOTELS	" DIPHTHERIA
" SCHOOLS	" SCARLET FEVER
" PRIVATE HOUSES	" SMALL POX
" NOT FOUND	" CHICKEN POX
" MISCELLANEOUS	" MISCELLANEOUS
TOTAL	TOTAL

MEDICAL INSPECTOR

Should a legal holiday precede or follow a Sunday, the District Medical Inspector must see the new cases of contagious disease referred to him on that day, but may omit revisits to old cases.

The District Medical Inspector must examine the daily printed lists of contagious disease mailed to him, in order that he may be sure that all the cases noted under his district have been referred to him from Central Office, and that all fumigations ordered in his district are noted on the daily list.

The Diagnosticians of the Division are on duty at all times, and may be called upon at any hour of the day or night. They are required to diagnose—

(a) Every suspected case of contagious disease reported to the Division.

(b) Every contagious disease case reported in a general hospital, home, asylum, institution, lodging-house, or dispensary.

(c) Every contagious disease case before its removal to Minturn or a Department hospital.

(d) Every case found in rooms at rear of, or connected with, a store.

(e) Every case where the family refuse to stop work in the apartment or to keep the patient isolated after several warnings.

(f) Every case reported as typhus fever, small-pox, or plague.

(g) Every adult patient reported ill with varicella.

(h) Every case reported by Medical School Inspector or District Medical Inspector where the attending physician has failed to report the case.

They examine all patients ready for discharge at the Riverside and Scarlet Fever hospitals, and must certify that each patient is in a non-contagious condition before it can leave the hospital.

Cases are referred to them by telephone from Central Office, and their reports on cases are received at Central Office in the same manner. When a Diagnostician orders a patient to a Department hos-

pital, he fills out a removal blank, which is left for the ambulance surgeon, and fills out a fumigation card which is left for the disinfecter.

4496

10-1-2008

4496

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

21-302, 22, 5,000 (P)

New York, 190

Name

Removed from

AGE		
YEARS	MONTHS	DAYS

Reported at M.

Examined at M.

Color Sex Single Mar. Wld. Occupation

Diagnosis (If type, note in regard to anamnesis) Place of Business

Has been ill days. Religion

Exposed to

Remove to Hospital.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR

4496

Name of person accompanying

This Coupon must be torn off and destroyed
if no person accompanied the patient.

(To be filled out by the Inspector.)

PATIENT'S HISTORY.

Residence
Class of Dwelling
Birthplace
Time in U. S. Time in City
Father's Name
Father's Birthplace
Mother's Maiden Name
Mother's Birthplace
Name of Relative or Friend
Address
Removed on M.
by M.
Ambulance Driver.
Received at Willard Parker, Scarlet Fever or Reception Hospital
Received at
on M.
by M.
Received at RIVERSIDE or KINGSTON AVENUE HOSPITAL
on M.
by M.
Hospital No. Disease No.

This Coupon must be torn off and attached to
the patient before removal.

When it is reported that a diphtheria patient needs immediate hospital treatment, an ambulance or coupe is at once sent and patient removed as an "emergency" case, without being seen by a Diagnostician. During 1906 the Diagnosticians examined 5,057 persons, found 4,721 had contagious disease, visited 2,731 tenements, 65 hotels, 30 schools, 144 private houses and 1,988 miscellaneous dwellings.

The Veterinarians of this Division are required to diagnose all reported and suspected cases of glanders in horses, and other contagious

diseases in animals. In glanders the animals affected are destroyed, and all infected stalls, harness, stable furniture, etc., are disinfected.

Each glandered horse is destroyed (shot) by a patrolman of the Health Squad, upon an order signed by the Chief Medical Inspector and the Veterinarian, and the body is promptly removed to the offal dock.

70 J—1906

PAGE NO.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN
 Sixth Avenue and 83th Street

New York,190.....

In accordance with Section 125 of the Sanitary Code of The City of
New York.....Patrolman, Health Squad,
is hereby directed to kill the.....belonging
to.....residence
.....for the reason that said
animal is suffering from glanders.

WALTER BENSEL, M. D.,
Assistant Sanitary Superintendent

.....
Chief Medical Inspector

.....
D. V. S.
Veterinarian

The above order has been complied with.

Where killed.....

Date.....Hour.....

.....
Patrolman, Health Squad

DESTROY: *Halter. Blanket. Feed Bag.*

21a-175, '06, 1,000 (P)

The Veterinarian leaves at the stable, in an envelope, for the disinfecter, a disinfection card on which he has noted full instructions in relation to the disinfection of all infected materials. When a glandered horse is found in a stable, all the other horses must be carefully examined by the Veterinarian, and should any suspected cases be found, they must be tested with mallein. A full report in writing must be filed at Central Office for every case visited.

71 J—1906

213-176, '05, 1,000 (P)

PAGE NO.

This Slip to be Returned to the Office by the Disinfecter.

No. 3.

190

Disinfection of Stable,

At STALL:

Flooring..... Manger.....
Feed box..... Sides.....

ADJOINING STALLS:

Harness, Halter, Blankets, Sheets, Brooms, Sponges, Brushes.

Common Watering Trough

DESTROY: Blanket. Halter. Feed bag.

REMARKS:

Disinfecter.

Veterinarian.

Description of Animal

Every complaint received of a person having been bitten by a dog is referred to a Veterinarian, who is given the name and address of the person bitten, and the name and address of the owner of the dog, and a description of the animal. If the Veterinarian is positive that the dog has not rabies, he notifies the person bitten. If the dog has rabies, it is destroyed, and the body sent to the Laboratory in East Sixteenth street, and the person bitten is advised to report at the Laboratory for Pasteur treatment.

If it is suspected that the dog has rabies, it is sent to the Laboratory to be kept under observation.

During the year many cases of contagious skin disease of animals were reported and referred to the Veterinarians. A full report in writing of every case visited is sent to Central Office by the Veterinarian, and filed in an envelope.

A Veterinarian of this Division makes a careful physical examination of each calf sent to the Vaccine Virus Laboratory, and, after the vaccine virus has been collected from the calf, the Veterinarian holds a post-mortem. A written report of each examination is forwarded to the director of the Vaccine Laboratory.

During 1906 the three Veterinarians

Examined, horses	24,482
Condemned, horses	530
Tested with mallein, horses.....	356
Held post mortems on horses	121
Inspected, stables	3,476
Examined for suspected rabies, dogs.....	132
Found, cases of rabies	3

During the past year a great number of specimens of blood have been taken from horses suffering from different diseases (and especially horses in different stages of glanders), to determine the value of the agglutination test for glanders. The work was largely experimental, but is proving a valuable aid in detecting the disease before any clinical symptoms develop. It has been necessary to take specimens from horses suffering from other diseases, to determine what organisms have a specific agglutinin which may be common agglutinin for glanders, and if they have a common agglutinin for glanders, to what degree. Horses whose agglutination reaction has been 1-1000 and over occasionally give a good mallein reaction, and on post-mortem, lesions of glanders are found.

General Office Work.

The Borough of Manhattan is divided into east and west side districts, the dividing line being Fifth avenue from Harlem river to Fourteenth street, to Broadway, to Battery place, the district numbers beginning at the upper end of the borough on the west side, running down the west or North river side to the Battery, and up the East river side of the borough to the Harlem river.

Maps at Central Office are marked to show the boundaries of the districts. Each district is properly numbered, and the name, address and telephone number of the Medical Inspector in charge is noted on it.

A typewritten list is furnished the Chief Medical Inspector, the telephone operators, and each of the clerks of the Division, showing the number of each district, its boundaries, and the name, address and telephone number of the Medical Inspector in charge. A copy of this list is also kept in the Laboratory, to facilitate mailing of culture reports to the District Medical Inspectors.

If districts are made larger or smaller (depending on the marked increase or decrease in number of cases reported), or the Medical Inspectors in charge are changed, new lists showing date of change are substituted.

Each morning, at nine o'clock, the reports of all cases of contagious diseases received in the first mail, together with those received during the previous twenty-four hours, are sorted and grouped according to the districts in which they are located, each report having its district number marked upon it, and the date and hour received at Central Office stamped on it. Five clerks then telephone the cases to the District Medical Inspectors from the original reports, giving name, age and address of patient, disease and such necessary information as may be required; as, for instance, in diphtheria cases, if attending physician does not wish cultures taken by District Medical Inspectors. The stenographers then prepare (from the original reports) the first part of the daily typewritten list for the printer, showing all the new cases for that day, each under its proper district numbers giving family name of patient, age, address and disease. This typewritten list is finished, by adding under the proper district numbers all fumigations performed during the previous twenty-four hours, each showing name of family, address and disease). Corrections of previous lists and cases dropped as "no cases" during the previous twenty-four hours are also noted on the report.

This typewritten daily list when completed, is given to a messenger from the printer's office, together with the envelopes in which the printed copies are to be mailed, and which have been properly addressed and stamped at Central Office.

The envelopes for the public schools of the borough (properly addressed and stamped) are received from the Board of Education office.

The daily mailing list of this Division averages 375 addresses, and a weekly mailing list of about 16 is sent each Friday to Sunday schools. The daily lists are printed, placed in the envelopes, and mailed each afternoon from the printer's before six o'clock, and are delivered with the first mail the following morning. The printer's messenger brings to the Central Office each morning extra copies of the list printed the previous day, and these are compared with the typewritten copy kept at the office, in order to detect errors. A copy of this daily printed list of contagious diseases is mailed to the Chief Medical Inspector, each Diagnostician and District Medical Inspector, every hospital and institution in the borough, every principal in the public schools, every parochial school, many private schools and kindergartens, to all branch public libraries, Tenement House Department, etc. This list has been issued daily since March 31, 1902.

When the attending physician reports a case of contagious disease on an ordinary postal or by letter, it is assumed that he has no official postals for reporting cases, and a dozen are mailed to him at once, and the fact noted on his report. Every request for official postals is promptly complied with.

Every report of a case of diphtheria, scarlet fever or measles received from the attending physician (by culture, telephone or mail) is promptly acknowledged; and should he not receive such acknowledgment, he may know that his report has not been received by the Department.

143 J—1906

759, '06, 12,000 (P)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

OF THE

CITY OF NEW YORK

Sixth Avenue and 55th Street

.....19

....., M.D.,

.....

.....

DEAR DOCTOR:

Your report to the Department of Health that.....
 of
 is ill with diphtheria and under your professional care is hereby acknowledged.
 Your attention is respectfully called to the following regulations of the Department of Health regarding diphtheria and to the "Circular of Information Regarding Diphtheria." A copy of this circular will be sent to the family of the sick person.

REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH RELATING TO THE ATTENDING
 PHYSICIAN IN CASES OF DIPHTHERIA.

1. A prompt report of each case of diphtheria must be made to the Department of Health as soon as the case is discovered. This report may be made in one of the three following methods:

(a) By the official postal cards of the Department. These cards can be obtained on application to the Division of Contagious Diseases.

(b) By telephone, when the administration of antitoxin or the removal of a patient to the Department hospital is desired. Such reports must be supplemented by a regular report on the official postal card.

(c) By a culture taken by the Attending Physician and forwarded to the Department of Health. If upon examination, diphtheria bacilli are found, the slip accompanying the culture will be accepted as a report of the case.

The Department will promptly acknowledge all reports and should the attending physician not receive such acknowledgment, he may know that his report has not been received by the Department. Upon receipt of the report of a case an inspector from the Department of Health will visit the premises.

2. The clinical diagnosis of diphtheria must in all cases be supplemented by a culture from the throat or nose or both, and when the examination of such

cultures confirms the diagnosis, quarantine of the cases must be maintained until subsequent cultures indicate the disappearance of all diphtheria bacilli. Cultures should be taken at least once a week and even more frequently at the latter period of the disease, in order that the hardships of isolation and school exclusion may be decreased. When, however, diphtheria bacilli have been found in the cultures examined by the Department, quarantine of the case will be required for at least ten days from the beginning of the illness, even though later cultures are reported free from diphtheria bacilli within a shorter time. In general after a culture showing no diphtheria bacilli has been received disinfection will be promptly performed.

3. When the attending physician sends the initial culture to the Department for examination in a case of diphtheria, it is assumed by the Department that he has indicated his desire and intention to take all secondary cultures. If the physician does not take the cultures *and does not state his intentions in regard to the same to the Department of Health*, the inspector will take all necessary cultures. If for any reason a physician discontinues treatment of a case in which he has been taking cultures, he must notify the Department of Health, so that further cultures may be taken, if necessary.

4. The diagnosis and supervision of cases reported to the Department as diphtheria, and in which a negative culture has been returned will be adjusted by the Chief Medical Inspector through written communication to the attending physician.

5. Antitoxin will be administered by the Department inspectors either to the sick person or to other members of the family, upon telephonic request to the Department (4900 Columbus). Free antitoxin may be secured at the Department of Health office or at any of the stations throughout the City, upon signing a statement that payment for it by the family would be a hardship. The physician is then required to furnish on a blank supplied for the purpose the facts with reference to the history of the case, after recovery or death.

6. All children in the family should receive immunizing doses of antitoxin.

7. Upon request of the physician, intubation will be performed by the Department Inspectors at the home, in the presence of the attending physician, and the case then left in his care or removed to the hospital for future attention (the latter course is strongly advised).

8. Whenever a case of diphtheria is found in rooms in the rear of, or communicating with, a store, the inspector is required to have the store closed at once, or to report the case for immediate removal to the hospital.

9. Careful and continued isolation of the sick person must be enforced until disinfection has been performed.

10. All children living in the quarantined premises must be promptly excluded from school attendance.

11. All secondary cases must be reported, even if the first case is still under the surveillance of the Department of Health.

12. Suspected cases must be treated as true cases until sufficient observation has shown that the patient has a non-communicable disease. All cases will be considered as diphtheria, if so reported. Any change in the original diagnosis must be made *in writing* to the Department of Health, and must be confirmed by a diagnostician of the Department.

13. Physicians must not order the removal of patients to the contagious disease hospital or elsewhere in cabs or other vehicles, but should notify the Department of Health and the removal will be effected by a coupe or ambulance of the Department.

14. A case of diphtheria must not be removed from one house to another, or even to another apartment in the same house, without the permission of the Department. Such removal is in direct violation of the provisions of the Sanitary Code.

15. When a secondary culture from the throat of a patient has been examined by the Department of Health and is free of diphtheria bacilli, an inspector will visit the house and order disinfection. The patient must not be discharged from observation until disinfection has been performed.

16. In *private houses only* disinfection may be performed under the supervision of the attending physician, provided he follow accurately the directions given in the following rules and regulations. Upon request a blank will be provided upon which he must state the manner and extent of the work performed under his supervision. If satisfactory to the Department, this will be accepted in place of disinfection by the Department.

In every case of disinfection under the supervision of the attending physician the following regulations must be complied with:

All cracks and crevices in rooms to be disinfected must be sealed or calked, to prevent the escape of the gas, and one of the following disinfectants used for room disinfection, in the quantities named:

Sulphur, 4 lbs. for every 1,000 cubic feet of air space, 8 hours' exposure.

Formalin, 6 oz. for every 1,000 cubic feet of air space, 4 hours' exposure.

Paraform, 1,000 grains for every 1,000 cubic feet of air space, 6 hours' exposure.

The following disinfecting solutions may be used for goods which are afterwards to be washed:

Carbolic acid, 2 to 5 per cent.

Bichloride of mercury, 1-1,000.

After disinfection of rooms, carpets, rugs, mattresses, pillows, etc., must be sent away for disinfection by steam, and the rooms should then be thoroughly aired and cleaned with soap and water.

The Department of Health will remove any goods that may require further disinfection and return them without charge.

The office of the Division of Contagious Diseases of the Department of Health is always open and a telephone message to 4900 Columbus will secure prompt attention, but a telephone report will not be accepted in place of a written report; *the latter must always be sent.*

THOMAS DARLINGTON, M.D.,
Commissioner of Health.

HERMANN M. BIGGS, M.D.,
General Medical Officer.
Borough Offices, Department of Health.

MANHATTAN—S. W. cor. 55th St. & 6th Ave.....Tel. 4900 Columbus.
THE BRONX—S. W. cor. St. Paul's Place and 3d Ave.....Tel. 975 Melrose.
BROOKLYN—38-40 Clinton St.....Tel. 4720 Main.
QUEENS—374 Fulton St., Jamaica.....Tel. 361 Jamaica.
RICHMOND—54-56 Water St., Stapleton, S. I.....Tel. 440 Tompkinsville.

132 J—1906

21a--191, '06, 30,000 (P)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK
Sixth Avenue and 55th Street

.....19

....., M.D.,

.....

.....

DEAR DOCTOR:

Your report to the Department of Health that.....
.....is ill with measles
and under your professional care is hereby acknowledged.

Your attention is respectfully called to the following regulations of the Department of Health regarding measles, and to the enclosed "Circular of Information" with reference to the duties of the inspectors of the Department of Health, parents and nurses in this disease. A copy of this circular will be sent to the family.

Regulations of the Department of Health in Regard to Measles.

1. A prompt report of each case of measles, with all necessary data, on an official postal card, must be made to the Department of Health (Sanitary Code, Section 133), as soon as the case is discovered or diagnosed. This report will be promptly acknowledged by the Department of Health, and if such acknowledgment is not received by the physician he may know that his report has not been received by the Department. Upon receipt of this report an inspector from the Department of Health will visit the family.

2. All children in the family must be promptly excluded from school attendance.

3. Careful and continued isolation of the patient must be enforced until the case is terminated and disinfection has been ordered by the medical inspector of the Department.

4. All secondary cases must be reported even if the first case is still under surveillance of the Department of Health.

5. Suspected cases must be treated as contagious cases until a sufficient observation has shown that the patient has a non-contagious disease. All cases will be considered as measles, if so reported. Any change in the original diagnosis must be made in writing to the Department of Health and must be confirmed by the diagnostician of the Department.

6. Physicians must not order the removal of patients to the contagious disease hospital, or elsewhere, in cabs or other vehicles, but must notify the Department of Health and the removal will be effected by a coupe or ambulance of the Department.

7. Whenever there is a case of measles in rooms in the rear of, or communicating with, a store, the inspector is required to have the store closed at once, or to report the case for immediate removal to the hospital.

8. A case of measles must not be removed from one house to another, or even to a different apartment in the same house, without the permission of the Department. Such removal is in direct violation of the provisions of the Sanitary Code.

9. *No case of measles shall be discharged from observation until the Department has been notified, the case examined by an inspector to see if desquamation is entirely completed and the premises properly disinfected.* This examination by the inspector is necessary because the Department of Health must have official information as to the completion of desquamation before a child is dismissed from observation; other people with children demand this protection. At no other time is the inspector allowed to examine the patient. In any case, however, where isolation has not been maintained and it becomes necessary to remove the patient to the hospital, a diagnostician will make an examination.

10. It is recommended that physicians provide a special washable gown for each case of measles. This gown should be put on before entering the sick-room and taken off outside the sick-room as soon as the visit is completed. The gown should be kept in a closet or suitable place, separate from all other clothing, and the gown and the closet should be disinfected after the termination of the case.

11. *In private houses only*, disinfection may be performed under the supervision of the attending physician, provided he follow accurately the directions given in the following rules and regulations. Upon request a blank will be provided upon which he must state the manner and extent of the work performed under his orders and supervision. If satisfactory to the Department, this will be accepted in place of disinfection by the Department.

In every case of disinfection the following regulations must be complied with:

All cracks or crevices in rooms to be disinfected must be sealed or calked, to prevent the escape of the disinfectant, and one of the following disinfectants used in the quantities named:

- a. Sulphur, 4 lbs. for every 1,000 cubic feet of air space, 8 hours exposure.
- b. Formalin, 6 oz. for every 1,000 cubic feet of air space, 4 hours exposure.
- c. Paraform, 1,000 grains for every 1,000 cubic feet of air space, 6 hours exposure.

The following disinfecting solutions may be used for goods which are afterwards to be washed:

- a. Carbolic acid, 2 to 5 per cent.
- b. Bi-chloride of Mercury, 1-1,000.

After fumigation of the rooms, any rugs, mattresses, etc., may be removed by the Department at the request of the attending physician for disinfecting by steam and the rooms should then be thoroughly aired and cleaned with soap and water.

12. The Office of the Division of Contagious Diseases of the Department of Health is always open and telephone messages to 1204 Columbus will secure prompt attention, but a telephone report of a case of contagious disease will not be accepted in place of a written report; *the latter must always be sent.*

THOMAS DARLINGTON, M.D.,
Commissioner of Health.

HERMANN M. BIGGS, M.D.,

General Medical Officer.

Borough Offices, Department of Health.

MANHATTAN—S. W. Corner 55th St. & 6th Ave.....Tel. 4900 Columbus
THE BRONX—3731 Third Avenue.....Tel. 975 Melrose
BROOKLYN—38-40 Clinton Street.....Tel. 4720 Main
QUEENS—374 Fulton St., Jamaica.....Tel. 361 Jamaica
RICHMOND—54-56 Water St., Stapleton, S. I.....Tel. 440 Tompkinsville

Should the attending physician not give "full particulars" when reporting a case, a notice of the fact is mailed to him (and carbon copy filed in envelope of case), with the request that in future he will comply with section 133 of the Sanitary Code. When he has failed to give either full name or age of patient, the omitted part is obtained from the District Medical Inspector's daily report card the following morning, and noted in the record of the case; or, if the case has been referred to a Diagnostician, his report will supply the omission.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Sixth Avenue and 55th Street

NEW YORK.....19...

.....

.....

DEAR DOCTOR:

We are in receipt of your report by.....
of.....in the person.....
 ofaged
 of
 not being given.

In future, when reporting a case of contagious disease, kindly give full name, age, address, etc., in order that there may be a complete record in this Division, and oblige,

Yours respectfully,

.....

Chief Medical Inspector.

When a complaint is received at Central Office that a physician has failed to report a case of contagious disease, has delayed reporting a case until patient was found by a Medical Inspector, or has ordered the removal of a patient ill with contagious disease to a hospital or elsewhere in a cab or other vehicle, a communication is mailed to him from Central Office (and carbon copy filed in envelope), calling attention to the violation, and requesting an explanation.

When a District Medical Inspector telephones Central Office that a case cannot be found at the address given, if the person reporting the case cannot be promptly communicated with by telephone, a Department policeman is sent to obtain the correct address. When a complaint is received at Central Office that a store previously ordered closed has been found open, a Department policeman is sent to warn the family or attendants that, if a second complaint is received, patient may be removed to the hospital. The policeman's written report is filed in envelope.

When complaint is received that a placard has been removed, a Department policeman is sent to replacard the apartment, and warn the family that a repetition of the offence will be followed by the removal of the patient to the hospital. The policeman's report is filed in envelope.

When a complaint is received that "work" of any kind is being done in any room of an apartment where there is a case of contagious disease, a Department policeman warns the family that a continuance of this violation will cause the removal of the patient to the hospital, and the policeman's report is filed in the envelope.

Should a complaint be received that an undertaker has, in a case of death from a contagious disease, allowed a public funeral, used an icebox, failed to bury the body within twenty-four hours after death, or placed draperies about the room, a Department policeman is sent to enforce compliance with the sections of the Code relating to these violations, and, if draperies have been used, they are fumigated by the Department before being returned to the undertaker. He is also requested, by mail, to call at Central Office and explain why he violated section 141 of the Sanitary Code, and informed that a second offence will be followed by summary action. A carbon copy of this letter is filed in the envelope of the case.

All complaints (written or telephonic) relating to cases of contagious diseases are noted in a book kept for the purpose, and referred to the proper District Medical Inspector for prompt investigation and report in writing. A record is kept of the date on which complaint is received, sent to inspector, and returned by him.

Since 1902 the records of contagious disease have been kept in envelopes, which are filed under an alphabetical street list. These envelopes, $8\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{8}$ inches, are made of heavy, light brown manilla paper, and open at one end. The printing upon the face is yellow for measles, red for scarlet fever, brown for diphtheria, black for smallpox, etc.

Each day, after the cases have been referred to the Medical Inspectors, and the daily printed list has been completed, each report of a case is filed in the proper disease envelope, and on the outside is noted the address of patient, name, age, date of report, duration of illness, how reported, and name of Medical Inspector. In diphtheria, if patient is intubated, that fact is noted, and whether "Loeffler" was present or absent in the first culture, and the date of same. Dates of secondary cultures are noted, and also date when a secondary culture is negative. Secondary cases reported in the family before the first case is terminated, and the rooms fumigated, are recorded in the same envelope, and names, etc., noted on the outside. When other cases in a family are reported after the first is terminated and fumigation performed, another envelope is used. Every record relating to the case is filed in the envelope, from the postal reporting it to the fumigation and history cards.

An important duty of the clerk in charge of the filing case is to see that fumigation of rooms after diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles is promptly ordered by the District Medical Inspector. When it is noted on a diphtheria envelope that a secondary culture was negative, and no fumigation is ordered in a few days, and no cause of delay found filed in the envelope, he must ask the District Medical Inspector for an explanation. In scarlet fever cases, after five weeks have elapsed, and in measles, after two weeks, if no fumigation is ordered, and no reason for delay found filed in the envelope, an explanation is due from the District Medical Inspector.

When fumigation has been performed, the date is stamped on the envelope, and the "fumigation" card is held by the clerk two days. If the history card has not then been received, he requests the District Medical Inspector to bring it at once to Central Office. When received, the date is stamped on it, it is filed in the envelope, a check

is put on the face of the envelope, and it is filed in another case, where it remains until March of the following year.

When an envelope, with its contents, is taken from the filing case, a blank provided for the purpose, dated and properly filled out, must be left in its place. On this substitute is noted when and by whom envelope was taken, and also the principal data from face of envelope. When the envelope is returned, this blank is destroyed.

100 J-1005

100, 100, 5,000 (P)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Disease _____

Address _____

Name _____ Age _____

Date of Report _____

Envelope Taken _____

By _____

DIPHTHERIA

107 J-1007.

104-07, 6,000. (P)

DIPHTHERIA

Address _____

Name _____ Age _____ Yrs. _____ Mo. _____

Date of Report _____ Removed to _____ Hospital _____

Duration of Disease _____ Days.

Reported by Card, Telephone, Inspector "Dead List," Complaint, Culture.

Result of Culture—L. P.—L. A. _____

Fumigated _____ Dead List _____

_____ Diagnostician.

_____ Med. Insp't.

SCARLET

105-2-1907.

Address _____

104-97, 10,000. (P)

SCARLET

Name _____ Age _____ Yrs. _____ Mo.

Date of Report _____ Removed to _____ Hospital _____

Duration of Disease _____ Days.

Reported by Card, Telephone, Inspector "Dead List," Complaint, _____

Fumigated _____ Dead List _____

_____ M. D.

_____ Med. Insp't.

MEASLES

105-2-1907

Address _____

104-97, 20,000. (P)

MEASLES

Name _____ Age _____ Yrs. _____ Mo.

Date of Report _____ Removed to _____ Hospital _____

Duration of Disease _____ Days.

Reported by Card, Telephone, Inspector "Dead List," Complaint, _____

Fumigated _____ Dead List _____

_____ Diagnostician,

_____ Med. Insp't.

SMALL POX

108 A-1905

18-2-1, 05, 2,000 (P)

SMALL POX

Address _____

Name _____ Age _____ Yrs. _____ Mo.

Date of Report _____ Removed to Hospital _____

Reported by Card, Telephone, Inspector "Dead List," Complaint.

Fumigated _____ Dead List _____

_____ M. D.

_____ Med. Insp't.

611 A-1907.

(64-97, 10,000 (P)

Address _____

Name _____ Age _____ Yrs. _____ Mo.

Date of Report _____ Removed to _____ Hospital _____

Duration of Disease _____ Days.

Reported by Card, Telephone, Inspector "Dead List," Complaint.

Fumigated _____ Dead List _____

_____ M. D.

_____ Med. Insp't.

Since 1902 a card index file has been kept at Central Office, giving the name and address of every physician who has failed to give "full particulars" in any case reported by him, who has failed to report any case attended by him, who has sent in a "delayed" report, or who has ordered the removal of a patient ill with contagious disease to a hospital or elsewhere, in a cab or other vehicle.

Each entry on the filing card shows the name and address of patient, disease, and date when case was listed, so that by referring to the envelope of the case, a full record of the facts can be obtained.

Should these violations of the Sanitary Code by any physician be too often repeated, the matter is referred to the Board. A card index file is also kept, giving the name and business address of every undertaker who has failed to comply with the sections of the Code relating to the care and burial of bodies that have died of contagious disease.

When a case of contagious disease is removed from an institution or asylum for children to a Department hospital, written notice of quarantine of institution or asylum, preventing admission or discharge of patients, is mailed from Central Office to the institution, and also to the office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the office of the Charity Organization Society.

Should no secondary case develop, a written notice that quarantine has been raised is mailed to the same addresses, in diphtheria seven days, in scarlet fever ten days, and in measles fourteen days later. Carbon copies of each notice are filed at the Central Office.

When it is learned that a patient ill with contagious disease in the borough has, while ill, come from an out-of-town address, the health officer of the locality is notified by mail, and a carbon copy of the notice is filed in the envelope for the case, and also a cross file under "Health Officers." Should a patient abscond to an out-of-town address, the same action is taken.

Whenever an employee of the Division is absent, notice must at once be sent to Central Office by telephone or telegraph, and followed within three hours by written notification of absence on an official blank. On returning to duty, the employee must report to Central Office, and make out on a special blank an application for leave of absence for the dates of absence, and, if absence is due to illness, a physician's certificate must be attached.

A report is forwarded each day, giving a list of employees (with their titles) that are reported absent that day, with the cause, a list of those that have returned to duty that day, with date of first absence,

and cause, and a list of those still absent, with date of first absence, and cause.

An "absentee" list is kept in the office of the Chief Medical Inspector, showing name and title of every employee absent, date of notification, date of return, date of application and cause of absence.

A daily report is forwarded to the Commissioner, General Medical Officer, Superintendent, Academy of Medicine, etc., showing total number of cases (by diseases) reported during previous twenty-four hours, and compared with similar report of same date the previous year, also number of cases of each disease removed to Department or Minturn hospitals. A list is forwarded to the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent on the twentieth day of each month, giving name and title of each employee of the Division, and noting any changes that have occurred during the previous month.

A weekly report is forwarded to the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent every Monday, compiled from the daily report cards of the District Medical Inspectors, the weekly reports of the Diagnosticians, Medical Inspector in charge of the Trachoma Hospital and dispensaries, Medical School Inspectors, Vaccinators, Nurses, Veterinarians, Disinfectors, Ambulance Drivers, and the Disinfector in charge of the Disinfecting Station. From these weekly reports, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and yearly reports are compiled and forwarded.

An employee of the Tenement House Department visits the Department each day, and obtains a list of the cases of contagious diseases in tenement houses that have been terminated during the previous twenty-four hours.

A supply of the following laboratory products: vaccine virus, diphtheria and tetanus antitoxin and mallein is kept in an ice-box, to supply the immediate wants of inspectors, physicians, hospitals and institutions, when the other offices of the Department are closed, viz.: nights, Sundays and holidays.

On Sundays and holidays all "new" cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles in tenement houses are placarded by policemen of the Health Squad.

A "dead" list is received twice each day from the Bureau of Records, compiled from the death certificates for cases that have died from

contagious disease. On it is noted full name, age and address of patient, disease, date of death, number of death certificate and name and address of attending physician. If a case on this list is found to have been reported, the date of death and number of death certificate is noted on the filing envelope, and District Medical Inspector notified to order fumigation. If a case is not found in the filing case an envelope is made out for it as one reported from the "dead list," and the District Medical Inspector notified to visit premises, obtain full history and mail written report to Central Office. He also orders fumigation of infected rooms.

A "culture" list is received daily from the Laboratory, giving result of each diphtheria culture examination that morning, whether showing diphtheria bacilli or no diphtheria bacilli, and listed under primary cultures, secondary cultures and trial cultures. Primary cultures showing Klebs-Loeffler bacilli, and not previously reported, are listed as new cases of diphtheria the following morning. Dates of secondary cultures and of primary cultures of previously reported cases are noted on the envelopes, and if negative that fact is noted to show termination of case.

A "hospital record" book is kept at Central Office, giving full data of each case seen by a Diagnostician and of every "walked in" case.

All records of reported and suspected cases of glanders in horses are kept at Central Office by means of the envelope filing system (as in contagious diseases) under an alphabetical street list of the stable locations.

Each envelope is given a number corresponding to the page of the book in which all the facts relating to the case are entered, and a carbon copy of this page is filed in the envelope. A written report of the Veterinarian to whom the case was referred is filed in the envelope, also his order for the destruction of the horse and the disinfection of the stable when returned by the policeman and the disinfector. Should there have been a mallein test, a record of that is also placed in the envelope.

GLANDERS

89 J-1506

2692-06 (P)

No. _____

GLANDERS

Location of Stable _____ No. of Horses _____

Character of Stable _____

Name of Owner _____ Address _____

Date of Report _____ Description of Animal _____

Reported by Card _____ Telephone _____ Inspector _____ Test _____

Disposition of Animal _____

Fumigated _____

_____ Veterinarian.

All records of suspected rabies in dogs are kept at Central Office by the envelope system, and in each envelope is filed the complaint and a full written report of the Veterinarian detailed on the case. The envelopes are filed under the address of the owner of the dog, and a cross file (card index) is kept under address of complainant.

Telephone operators, five in number, are assigned to duty in this Division. There are two on duty from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily and one from 4 p. m. to 9 a. m. each night and on Sundays, holidays and half-holidays. They receive all requests for removal of contagious disease patients, telephone all "hospital" and "special diagnosis" cases to the Diagnosticians. The reports of Diagnosticians are received and noted on a special blank.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

MESSAGE RECEIVED.

MESSAGE RECEIVED.				
Date	190	Time	A. M.	P. M.
Name	Age		Years	Mos.
Address	Floor		Room No.	
Disease	How reported	Inspector	Postal	
		Telephone	Letter	
Reported by				
Residence				
Remarks				
Received by				

DIAGNOSTICIAN'S REPORT.

Diagnostician	Time	Referred	A. M.	P. M.
		Reported	A. M.	P. M.
Name	Age	Years	Mos.	
Remove from		Floor	Room No.	
Residence		Floor	Room No.	
Diagnosis	No. of days ill			
Married or single	No. in family			
Occupation				
Place of business				
Source of contagion				
Character of house				
How removed	Driver			
FUMIGATE	Rooms	{ Lbs. of Sulphur Oz. of Formalin Grs. of Paraform Lbs. Lime and Oz. Form. Sol.		DATE
DISINFECT				
Disinfecter	Vaccinator			
Remarks				

Telephone Clerk.

They telephone to the proper hospital all orders for the removal of patients, they send all cases reported as suspected glanders to the Veterinarians and receive their reports. All telephone communications relating to the work of the Division are received and answered by them. They are required to note in the telephone blotter all messages received and sent. Nights, Sundays and holidays they receive all requests for injection of patients with antitoxin and requests for intubation, attend to the sale of virus and antitoxin and receive complaints and communications of every description, referring the same to the Division having jurisdiction over the matter.

Duties of Disinfectors.

The disinfectors of the Division carry out the orders for the fumigation of rooms and disinfection of materials, as requested by the Diagnosticians and District Medical Inspectors. Since 1904 fumigations have been performed with formaldehyde gas; eight ounces of a formaldehyde mixture, composed of six parts 40 per cent. formalin and two parts solution of aluminum, are poured over a pound of fresh, unslacked finishing lime for every 1,000 cubic feet of air space or fraction thereof. This liberates all the formaldehyde gas in about fifteen to twenty minutes, and is entirely safe. The formaldehyde mixture is put up at the Department station in half-gallon bottles, and the lime in pound cans, tightly covered, ready for use by the disinfectors. Supplies are kept at Central Office and at the various precinct police stations.

Fumigations ordered by the Diagnosticians are received by telephone at Central Office and noted on "disinfection" cards, and the fumigation cards left in the envelopes at the culture stations by the District Medical Inspectors are collected each afternoon and brought to Central Office that evening.

Each day at 5.30 a. m. the disinfecter in charge at Central Office opens these envelopes, checks off the cases to see that the cards correspond with the lists of fumigations ordered by the District Medical Inspectors, arranges them according to location and distributes the cards to the disinfectors at 7.30 a. m. These cards are signed by the disinfectors and returned at once to the disinfecter in charge. They are then filed in a card index kept for that purpose. All the fumigations

ordered by the Diagnosticians are copied on a separate sheet and checked off in the same manner as the others. Each disinfecter supplies himself with sufficient materials to disinfect and fumigate the cases assigned to him and is ready for his work at 8 a. m. If, for any reason, a disinfecter cannot fumigate a case as ordered, he must immediately get his instructions by telephone from headquarters and be guided thereby as to what he shall do. In this way the man in charge is informed as to what his men are doing, and he knows even before the disinfecters arrive the next morning just how the work of the previous day stands. A daily report is submitted by each disinfecter upon his arrival at headquarters. This report gives in detail the work performed on the day previous. In every case where bedding, carpet, etc., are to be removed for sterilization the disinfecter leaves a list of such articles in the room disinfected, together with the "test cards." These are taken by the driver of the "goods" wagon. Another list is mailed to the Disinfecting Station at the foot of East Sixteenth street and the collection made accordingly. When the daily reports are received at Central Office the slips containing the cases are checked off and the cards signed by the disinfecters are referred to a clerk to file in the case envelopes. Where a fumigation has not been performed because sickness has developed since the Inspector's visit the card is returned to the Inspector, and a memorandum filed, stating why the case was not terminated. Weekly reports are submitted by the disinfecters and a detailed daily record of the cases fumigated and carried over is kept by the disinfecter in charge, so that the Chief Medical Inspector may be informed of the work each man is doing. The disinfecter in charge of the sterilizing plant at the foot of East Sixteenth street submits a daily list of the goods collected. He also notes where they are refused. These reports are checked, and, if necessary, an officer of the Health Squad is sent to enforce the removal of the goods, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Department. When the disinfecters' daily reports are received in the morning each case is marked with its district number to insure its proper entry on the daily printed list. A duplicate "bedding list" is made out every morning and sent to the Disinfecting Station so that it may be compared with

the lists sent in by the disinfectors and mistakes in address noted. All fumigation orders from the Division of Communicable Diseases for cases of tuberculosis, typhoid fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, etc., are given to the disinfector in charge at Central Office and sent out in the usual way. The disinfection of all stables from which glandered horses have been removed is ordered on a special card by a Department Veterinarian, the card being left in an envelope at the stable. Disinfectors are detailed for this work. The disinfection is in all cases performed according to the written instructions of the Veterinarian. Flooring and other contaminated woodwork is torn out and thoroughly disinfected by spraying with a 1-1000 solution of bichloride of mercury. Later all of this infected material is removed and burned. There are two disinfectors on duty at night and three on Sundays and holidays. Their names are posted on the bulletin board, and they are called upon when necessary. In all cases where disinfection or fumigation is refused, without adequate reason, a member of the Health Squad is sent to enforce the order.

Before infected rooms are fumigated all cracks, crevices and openings must be thoroughly sealed with the strips of paper provided by the Department, all infected materials spread about so as to expose the greatest possible surface, and all closet doors and bureau drawers opened. The proper amount of lime is then placed in a pail or suitable vessel, and sufficient formaldehyde solution poured over it; the outer door is then sealed on the outside and the paster placed upon it, showing when fumigation began and when rooms can be opened and aired.

115 J—1906

21a-184, '06, 18,000 (P)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

SIXTH AVENUE AND 55TH STREET.

New York, 190....

This apartment was placed under fumigation atM.,
and must remain sealed until M. after which hour it may be opened.

By order of the Board.

THOMAS DARLINGTON, M. D.,
Commissioner.

EUGENE W. SCHEFFER, *Secretary.*

Diese Zimmer wurden zum Ausrauchern geschlossen um.....Uhr
morgens (Nachmittags) und müssen geschlossen bleiben bis
Uhr nachmittags (Abends). Nach dieser Stunde dürfen die Zimmer geöffnet
werden.

Im Auftrage des Sanitäts Rathes.

THOMAS DARLINGTON, M. D.,
Commissioner.

EUGENE W. SCHEFFER, *Secretary.*

Questo appartamento e' stato messo sotto fumigazione al.....e deve
rimanere serrato sinodopo la quale ora potra' venir aperto.

Per ordine del Dipartimento.

THOMAS DARLINGTON, M. D.,
Commissioner.

EUGENE W. SCHEFFER, *Segretario.*

The disinfectors, when on duty, wear a uniform, indicating that
they are employees of the Department of Health.

Only in private houses may fumigation be performed under the
supervision of the attending physician. Upon request an official blank
will be furnished, upon which he must note what has been done under
his orders, and, if satisfactory to the Department, this will be ac-
cepted. After fumigation mattresses, carpets, etc., will be removed by
the Department for sterilization at the Department plant.

117 J—1904

1194, '04, 5,000 (P)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.
Sixth Avenue and 55th Street.

REPORT OF DISINFECTION

IN A PRIVATE HOUSE.

This certifies that the premises named herein have been disinfected, as noted, and in compliance with the regulations mentioned below.

New York,190....

Name of PatientAge.....

DiseaseDuration of Sickness

Residence

No. of Rooms disinfectedNo. cu. ft.

Disinfectant used: Formalin oz.; Sulphurlbs.;

Paraformgrs. Time room left exposed to disinfectant

.....hrs. Disinfecting solution employed

Name, M. D.

Residence

In every case of disinfection the following regulations must be complied with:

All cracks or crevices in rooms to be disinfected must be sealed or calked, to prevent the escape of the disinfectant.

The following disinfectants may be used in the quantities named:

Sulphur, 4 lbs. for every 1,000 cubic feet, 8 hours' exposure.

Formalin, 6 oz. for every 1,000 cubic feet, 4 hours' exposure.

Paraform, 1 gr. to every cubic foot, 6 hours' exposure.

Carbolic Acid, 2 per cent. to 5 per cent. solution, and Bichloride of Mercury, 1-1000, may be used for disinfecting solutions.

The Department of Health will remove any goods that may require further disinfection.

Fumigations for	1905.	1906.
Diphtheria.....	24,605	20,861
Scarlet Fever....	25,363	19,663
Measles.....	28,956	45,516

Each day, Department wagons remove infected goods (fumigated the previous day in the rooms) to the Department disinfecting plant in East Sixteenth street, where they are sterilized, and returned the following day in another set of wagons.

During 1906, 45,436 pieces of goods were sterilized and returned, and 18,941 pieces destroyed.

When the Department ambulance or coupe delivers a contagious disease patient to the hospital, it is immediately fumigated, by being placed in a tightly-closed chamber, and exposed to formaldehyde gas for an hour. When a carriage or coupe (not owned by the Department) brings a contagious disease patient to the hospital, it is fumigated in the same manner before leaving.

During 1906, 1,844 such fumigations were performed.

The institutional work as carried out under the direction of the Chief Medical Inspector consists of medical and sanitary inspection, and systematic collection and compilation of records of contagious diseases. There are at the present time, in the Borough of Manhattan, 19 institutions which come under the Public Health Law.

EXTRACTS FROM PUBLIC HEALTH LAW.

CHAPTER 661, LAWS OF 1893, AS AMENDED BY SECTION 2, CHAPTER 667, LAWS OF 1900.

§ 213. *Examination and quarantine of children admitted to institutions for orphans, destitute or vagrant children or juvenile delinquents.*—Every institution in this State, incorporated for the express purpose of receiving or caring for orphan, vagrant or destitute children or juvenile delinquents, except hospitals, shall have attached thereto a regular physician of its selection duly licensed under the laws of the State and in good professional standing, whose name and address shall be kept posted conspicuously within such institution near its main entrance. The words "Juvenile delinquents" here used shall include all children whose commitment to an institution is authorized by the penal code. The officer of every such institution upon receiving a child therein, by commitment or otherwise, shall, before admitting it to contact with the other inmates, cause it to be examined by such physician, and a written certificate to be given by him, stating whether the child has diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough or any other contagious or infectious disease, especially of the eyes and skin, which might be communicated to other inmates, and specifying the physical and mental condition of the child, the presence of any indication of hereditary or constitutional disease,

and any deformity or abnormal condition found upon the examination to exist. No child shall be so admitted until such certificate shall have been furnished, which shall be filed with the commitment or other papers on record in the case, by the officers of the institution, who shall, on receiving such child, place it in strict quarantine thereafter from the other inmates, until discharged from such quarantine by such physician, who shall thereupon indorse upon the certificate the length of quarantine and the date of discharge therefrom.

§ 214. *Monthly examination of inmates and reports.*—Such physician shall at least once a month thoroughly examine and inspect the entire institution, and report in writing, in such form as may be approved by the State Board of Health, to the board of managers or directors of the institution, and to the local board of the district or place where the institution is situated, its condition, especially as to its plumbing, sinks, water-closets, urinals, privies, dormitories, the physical condition of the children, the existence of any contagious or infectious disease, particularly of the eyes or skin, their food, clothing, and cleanliness and whether the officers of the institution have provided proper and sufficient nurses, orderlies, and other attendants of proper capacity to attend to such children, to secure to them due and proper care and attention as to their personal cleanliness and health, with such recommendations for the improvement thereof as he may deem proper. Such boards of health shall immediately investigate any complaint against the management of the institution or of the existence of anything therein dangerous to life or health, and, if proven to be well founded, shall cause the evil to be remedied without delay.

§ 215. *Beds; ventilation.*—The beds in every dormitory in such institution shall be separated by a passageway of not less than two feet in width, and so arranged that under each the air shall freely circulate, and there shall be adequate ventilation of each bed, and such dormitory shall be furnished with such means of ventilation as the local board of health shall prescribe. In every dormitory six hundred cubic feet of air space shall be provided and allowed for each bed or occupant, and no more beds or occupants shall be permitted than are thus provided for, unless free and adequate means of ventilation exist approved by the local board of health, and a special permit in writing therefor be granted by such board, specifying the number of beds or cubic air space which shall, under special circumstances, be allowed, which permit shall be kept conspicuously posted in such dormitory. The physician of the institution shall immediately notify in writing the local board of health and the board of managers or directors of the institution of any violation of any provision of this section.

In addition to this number, there are many private or semi-public institutions. The former are incorporated for the purpose of receiving and caring for orphan, vagrant or destitute children, or juvenile delinquents. They send monthly reports to this Department, which

reports are referred to the Medical Inspector having charge of the institutional work. This inspector visits each institution regularly, and if sections 213, 214 and 215 of the Public Health Law are found complied with, the report is endorsed by him, and returned to the Chief Medical Inspector. When violations of the Public Health Law, or the regulations of this Department, are found, a report to that effect, with proper recommendation, is appended to the endorsement made upon the monthly report of the institution.

The private or semi-public institutions are visited whenever contagious diseases occur, or when, for some good and sufficient reason, it is thought necessary to inspect them.

When an application for a permit is received from an institution, or, when an application for a new permit is made, the application is referred to the Inspector of Institutions for inspection and report. The premises are visited by the inspector, a thorough inspection made, and the dormitories measured to determine the number of beds permitted in each, the number being regulated largely by the location of the dormitories, and character of the ventilation, the minimum basis being twenty-two and one-half square feet of floor space for each bed or crib, or occupant thereof. The measurements of the dormitories, in detail, with the number of beds allowed in each, are noted on a form provided for that purpose. This is appended to the application, and, with proper endorsement by the inspector, is then returned to the Chief Medical Inspector, who forwards it to the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of this borough.

In the case of an old institution making an application for a new permit, in consequence of changes in dormitories, or removal of institution, the same form is complied with, and a special report to the Chief Medical Inspector follows. This report notes the changes in, or removal of, the institution, and recommends that a new permit be issued in accordance with the specifications contained in the detailed memorandum previously returned.

When an institution removes from this borough, or for any reason is discontinued, a report to that effect, with a recommendation for the revocation of the permit, is made to the Chief Medical Inspector.

The inspection of an institution is made with special reference to sections 213, 214 and 215 of the Public Health Law, particular attention being paid to quarantine and isolation of children admitted to the institution, the regulations of this Department requiring that such children be kept in strict quarantine for a period of not less than fourteen days, the proper isolation of contagious cases such as chicken-pox, mumps, whooping-cough, and contagious eye and skin diseases.

The sanitary inspection includes such details as general cleanliness, ventilation, arrangement of beds in dormitories, condition of beds and bedding, particularly mattresses.

Several large institutions have done away with mattresses entirely, and others are considering the advisability of doing so. From a sanitary viewpoint, it would be a good thing if all dormitory mattresses were done away with, particularly those used by small children, as it is next to impossible to keep them in a sanitary condition. When pads and folded blankets are used, it is a very simple matter to wash, fumigate and disinfect them. This, of course, is not easily done in the case of a hair mattress. When wool and other substances are used, the difficulty is increased.

The toilet, bathing and washing facilities are also included in routine inspection. When the toilets, sinks, etc., appear in any way unsatisfactory, a report to that effect, recommending a thorough sanitary inspection of the premises, is made to the Chief Medical Inspector.

In the washrooms, all sinks, basins, towels, wash-rags, hair brushes, combs and toothbrushes are carefully examined. When the inspector finds an unusually large number of children in an institution suffering with diseased eyes, he makes a report to the Chief Medical Inspector, requesting that an oculist be sent to examine them.

The contagious diseases reported by each institution are referred daily to the Inspector of Institutions, and noted on filing cards, with the name and location of the institution, name and age of the patient, disease and disposition of the patient, that is, whether removed to the Department hospital or left at the institution. (Cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria are regularly removed from institutions, unless there are proper facilities for complete isolation.) These cards are

filed in a card index, which is kept at the Central Office. At the end of the year, all cards are removed, and a chart made up, showing in detail the cases of contagious diseases reported by institutions for each month of the year. When the monthly medical report of an institution is received, the contagious diseases reported thereon are compared with the particulars on file in this office, and, when a discrepancy is found, as sometimes occurs, the institution is notified immediately, and the necessary correction made. This insures absolute accuracy of these records.

St. John's Orphan Asylum, 43 st. & Ave. M.

Jan. 24, 1907: John Williams, 4 yrs.

Scarlet fever. —To W. P. Hospital.—

In Asylum 3 days—came from 14 9th ave., Hoboken, N. J.

Day Nurseries.

A day nursery is an institution where children from six months to two years of age, sometimes even older, are cared for during the daytime while their mothers are employed. The children are usually received between the hours of 7 and 9 a. m., and kept until evening, when the mothers call for them and take them to their homes. The nursery is in charge of a matron or "house-mother," who is assisted by one or more trained nurses and various other helpers. There are fifty-two day nurseries in this borough, all conducted in accordance with section 25 of the Sanitary Code. When application for a permit to conduct a day nursery is received, it is referred to the Inspector of Institutions, who visits the premises and makes a thorough inspection, paying particular attention to ventilation, toilet, bathing and washing facilities, the arrangement of cribs and beds in sleeping rooms (the floor space of dormitories is limited as in other institutions, minimum twenty-two and one-half square feet).

When everything is found in a satisfactory condition, the application is returned, with an endorsement to that effect, and a recommendation that a permit be issued.

All day nurseries applying for permits since January 1, 1905, have been obliged to conform to the following rules and regulations:

"The beds or cribs in all day nurseries in every room in which cribs or beds are used, shall be separated by a passageway of not less

than two feet, and all the cribs or beds shall be so arranged that under each of them the air shall freely circulate and give adequate ventilation. No more than one occupant shall be allowed for each crib or bed, except that two children of the same family under the age of four years may occupy one crib or bed. All cribs or beds shall be of iron, covered with white enamel paint (or brass, if preferred), and shall be provided with a wire spring mattress, over which may be placed a woolen blanket, and such other coverings as may be necessary. No hair, husk or feather mattresses shall be allowed. No less than $22\frac{1}{2}$ square feet of floor space shall be provided and allowed for each bed or crib or occupant thereof.

Before permitting any infant or child to come in contact with the other children who may be present in the nursery, it shall be the duty of the officers to cause a careful physical examination to be made of such infant or child, and if it is found suffering, or has very recently suffered with any contagious or infectious disease, such as diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping-cough, chickenpox, smallpox, or any other contagious disease, especially of the eyes, skin or scalp, or tubercular disease which might be communicated to the other inmates thereof, it shall not be admitted. In the cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping-cough or chickenpox, it shall be at once isolated, and the Division of Contagious Diseases of the Board of Health notified.

For every child admitted, a suitable suit of clothing, the property of the nursery, shall replace that belonging to the child (unless the clothing in which the child is brought is in a thoroughly clean condition when admitted), to be worn during the day, and the clothing removed from the child shall be disinfected in some efficient manner, and thereafter exposed to free air circulation.

No child shall be admitted to the community of others already in the nursery until it has been thoroughly washed and bathed, and its head cleaned of all vermin. All underclothing or napkins that may become soiled through the day shall be immediately removed and placed in a tub or proper vessel, and washed, and laundered upon the premises. No soiled underclothing shall be allowed to be removed from the nursery in an unclean condition.

All day nurseries existing previous to January 1, 1905, are also required to observe these rules and regulations, with one exception; that is, several of the best nurseries in this borough have always used hair mattresses. These they have been permitted to retain, but only so long as they are in perfect sanitary condition.

All cases of contagious disease reported by hospitals are recorded on filing cards, giving name and location of hospital, name and address of patient, age, disease, duration of illness, disposition of case, length of time in hospital. These cards are referred daily to the inspector of Institutions, and filed in a card index similar to that containing the institution records. They also are removed at the end of the year, and all data transferred to a chart, giving the detail for each month of the year.

Bellevue Hospital, Foot E. 26th st.

Jan. 24, 1907: John Doe, 3 yrs.

Diphtheria. To Reception Hosp.

In Hosp. 3 weeks. Res. 17 Ave. X.

St. Peter's Hospital, 14th st & Ave G.

Jan. 24, 1907: Mary Jones, 5 yrs.

Scarlet fever. Res. 25 West 2nd st.

In Hospital 18 days. Isolation perfect.

The following table shows the number of cases of contagious diseases reported during 1900 to 1906:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Smallpox.....	132	1,198	755	30	42	12	48
Scarlet Fever.....	3,927	10,113	6,895	6,705	7,747	4,233	4,068
Diphtheria and Croup.....	7,230	6,774	9,679	10,568	11,016	7,553	7,444
Measles.....	10,690	7,592	11,645	7,283	17,838	9,495	18,265
Varicella.....	.....	2,036	2,165	2,548	2,124	2,699	2,398

The following table shows (by months) the number of cases of contagious diseases reported to this Division during 1906:

Month ending 1906.	Measles.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Small-Pox.	Varicella.	Pertussis.	Mumps.	Glanders.	German Measles.	Totals.
Jan. 31.....	2,147	806	517	3	435	42	89	..	27	4,066
Feb. 28.....	2,551	852	437	1	388	80	143	..	20	4,472
Mar. 31.....	4,350	970	552	5	368	69	210	..	47	6,571
First Quarter.....	9,048	2,628	1,506	9	1,191	191	442	..	94	10,509
Apr. 30.....	3,572	796	546	11	255	59	165	1	52	5,457
May 31.....	2,528	917	625	15	199	70	155	..	113	4,622
June 30.....	1,436	661	337	9	175	107	167	..	65	2,956
Second Quarter.....	7,536	2,374	1,508	35	629	236	487	1	230	13,035
July 31.....	623	462	159	2	57	94	3	..	4	1,404
Aug. 31.....	208	298	83	..	23	99	6	..	2	719
Sept. 29.....	136	307	105	..	24	48	9	..	..	629
Third Quarter.....	967	1,067	347	2	104	241	18	..	6	2,752
Oct. 31.....	134	404	156	2	58	58	45	1	5	863
Nov. 30.....	207	466	174	..	137	67	58	1	6	1,116
Dec. 31.....	373	505	377	..	279	101	131	1	19	1,786
Fourth Quarter.....	714	1,375	707	2	474	226	234	3	30	3,765
Grand Total.....	18,265	7,444	4,068	48	2,398	894	1,181	6	360	34,664

DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Report of the work of this Division for the year ending December 29, 1906.

Number of visits to cases of contagious diseases.....	91,957
Number of cases visited for special diagnosis.....	5,057
Number of visits to tenement houses.....	144,556
Number of visits to hotels.....	460
Number of visits to schools	63,050
Number of visits to private houses.....	4,009

Number of visits to not found cases.....	1,144	
Number of visits, miscellaneous	10,984	
Number of visits		224,203
Number of primary vaccinations	19,621	
Number of revaccinations	103,117	
Total number of vaccinations	122,738	
Number of certificates of vaccination issued.....	23,974	
Number of persons removed to Contagious Disease Hospital....	2,281	
Number of dead bodies removed to Morgue.....	50	
Number of houses visited for disinfection.....		29,290
Number of rooms disinfected	48,301	
Number of times Ambulances, etc., disinfected.....	1,844	
Number of pieces goods disinfected	45,436	
Number of pieces goods destroyed	18,941	
Number of animals examined	24,482	
Number of cases of rabies found	3	
Number of post mortems on animals.....	121	
Number of horses tested with mallein.....	356	
Number of glandered horses condemned and destroyed.....	530	
Number of animals examined by "agglutination" test.....	118	
Number of inspections of stables.....		3,476
Total number of visits.....		<u>256,969</u>

	Number of Visits To—								Total
	Cases.	Cases for Special Diagnosis.	Tenement Houses.	Hotels.	Schools	Private Houses	Not Found.	Miscellaneous	
Diagnosticians.....	4,721	5,057	2,731	65	30	144	76	1,988	5,034
Medical inspectors.....	87,236	.....	69,488	395	186	3,865	1,068	4,346	79,348
Total Diagnosticians	4,721	5,057	2,731	65	30	144	76	1,988	5,034
Total Medical Inspectors.....	87,236	.....	69,488	395	186	3,865	1,068	4,346	79,348
Grand total....	91,957	5,057	72,219	460	216	4,009	1,144	6,334	84,381

Disinfectors.....	Number of Houses visited (Disinfection Performed.)	Number of Houses Visited (Disinfection Postponed.)	Number of Rooms Disinfected.	Number Disinfections for—								Disinfections under supervision of Attending Physicians.
				Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Small-pox.	Tuberculosis.	Glanders.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
26,457	2,833	48,301	5,209	3,155	13,115	43	3,859	547	529	26,457	144	

Work Performed by Veterinarians.

Number of animals examined	24,482
Number of cases rabies found	3
Number of post mortems on animals.....	121
Number of horses tested with mallein.....	356
Number of glandered horses condemned and destroyed.....	530
Number of inspections of stables.....	3,476
Number of animals examined by "agglutination" test.....	118

Work Performed at Disinfecting Station.

Number of times ambulances and other vehicles disinfected.....	1,844
Number of pieces of goods disinfected.....	45,436
Number of pieces of goods destroyed.....	18,941

Work Performed by Ambulance Drivers.

Number of persons removed to Hospital.....	2,281
Number of bodies removed to Morgue.....	50

THE MEDICAL INSPECTION AND EXAMINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN. HISTORY.

March, 1897: Appointment of one hundred and fifty Medical Inspectors at a salary of \$30 per month. Morning inspection only required.

September, 1902: System elaborated to include morning inspection, routine weekly inspection of children in the class-rooms and visiting of absentees at their homes. Salary of Inspectors increased to \$100 per month.

December 1, 1902: Appointment of a corps of Trained Nurses at a salary of \$75 per month.

December 16, 1902: Establishment of a hospital and dispensary for the exclusive treatment of cases of trachoma.

March 27, 1905: Inception of complete physical examination of each school child.

OBJECTS.

1. Repeated and systematic inspection and examination of school children to determine the presence of infectious or contagious disease.
2. Exclusion from school attendance of all children affected with acute contagious disease.
3. Subsequent control of the case, with isolation of the patient and disinfection of the living apartments after termination of the illness.
4. Control and treatment of minor contagious affections, permitting the child to remain in attendance at school.
5. Information of unreported cases of contagious disease, occurring in school children at their homes.
6. Exclusion from school attendance of those children in whose families there exists a contagious disease.
7. Complete physical examination of each school child for the purpose of determining the existence of non-contagious affections and advising treatment of same.

SCHOOLS VISITED.

Public schools, parochial schools, American Female Guardian Society schools, Children's Aid Society schools and kindergartens.

FORCE.

1. Assistant Chief Medical Inspector, in charge of work.
2. Corps of Medical Inspectors, all of whom are physicians.
3. Supervising Nurse, in direct charge of the nurses.
4. Corps of Trained Nurses.

WORKING PLAN OF THE SYSTEM.

Duties of Medical Inspectors.

Each Inspector is assigned to duty in a group of schools.

1. Morning Inspection.

Inspector visits each school in his charge before ten o'clock each morning and examines, in a room set apart for this purpose, the following:

- (a) All children isolated by the teachers as suspected cases of contagious diseases.
- (b) All children who have been absent from school.
- (c) Children returning after previous exclusion.
- (d) Children previously ordered under treatment.
- (e) Children referred by the school nurse for diagnosis.
- (f) All affected children showing no evidence of treatment.

Cases to be Excluded.

- (a) Children showing signs or symptoms of small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, chicken-pox, whooping cough or mumps.

Cultures are taken in all cases of sore throat to determine the presence of the diphtheria bacillus.

Cases of small-pox, scarlet fever and measles are reported, by telephone, to the Central Office, so that a diagnostician may at once visit the case, confirm the diagnosis and order isolation. In these cases a postal card is sent from the Division of Contagious Diseases to the Principal of the school informing him, or her, of the presence of contagious disease, with instructions that no member of the family be allowed to attend school until the termination of the case.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

New York,.....190

The following-named children, pupils of your school, are exposed to the contagion of.....
at

Sec. 145. No principal or superintendent of any school, and no parent, master or custodian of any child or minor (having the power and authority to prevent) shall permit any child or minor having scarlet fever, diphtheria (croup), small-pox or any dangerous, infectious or contagious disease, or any child in any family in which any such disease exists or has recently existed, to attend any public or private school until the Board of Health shall have given its permission therefor, nor in any manner to be unnecessarily exposed, or to needlessly expose any other person to the taking or to the infection of any contagious disease.

Respectfully,

.....
Chief Medical Inspector.

Reported by

.....
Medical Inspector.

POSTAL CARD.

- (b) Cases of pediculosis, with live pediculi.
- (c) Children affected with contagious eye and skin diseases, and dormant pediculosis, who have persistently refused to undergo treatment.

Cases to be referred to their own Physician, a Dispensary or to the School Nurses for Treatment.

- (a) Acute conjunctivitis.
- (b) Pediculosis.
- (c) Skin disease, including ringworm of scalp, face or body, scabies, favus, impetigo and molluscum contagiosum.

These children are re-examined the following day and allowed to attend school as long as treatment is continued. Children affected with trachoma are referred to their own physician or to a dispensary for treatment, and are allowed to attend school as long as evidence of treatment can be shown.

Each excluded child is furnished with an official exclusion card, properly filled out, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

New York,.....190

Name*Age*

Address

IS ORDERED TO DISCONTINUE ATTENDANCE AT

School No......, *located at*.....

Reason:

.....
Medical Inspector.

(SEE OTHER SIDE.)

EXCLUSION CARD, SHOWING FACE.

NOTICE TO PARENTS.

The disease mentioned on the other side of this card is a contagious affection and liable to be transmitted to other children. The child should receive prompt treatment by any physician (or at any dispensary), and should return to school———, 190—, for re-examination by the Medical Inspector of the Department of Health. If found free from contagion at this time, he or she may resume attendance at school.

EXCLUSION CARD SHOWING REVERSE.

Each pupil referred to the Nurse for treatment receives from the Medical Inspector a slip on which is written the code number indicating the diagnosis of its affection.

CODE.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Diphtheria. | 12. Varicella. |
| 2. Pediculosis. | 13. Pertussis. |
| 3. Tonsillitis. | 14. Mumps. |
| 4. Pediculosis. | 15. Zero. |
| 5. Acute Conjunctivitis. | 16. Scabies. |
| 6. Pediculosis. | 17. Ringworm. |
| 7. Trachoma. | 18. Impetigo. |
| 8. Pediculosis. | 19. Favus. |
| 9. Zero. | 20. Molluscum Contagiosum. |
| 10. Scarlet fever. | 21. Acute Coryza. |
| 11. Measles. | |

CODE CARD SHOWING NUMBERS INDICATING DISEASES.

Cases to be Readmitted.

Children returning after small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles and chicken-pox, must present a certificate from the Division of Contagious Diseases before readmittance.

Children returning after mumps and whooping cough may be readmitted at the discretion of the Medical Inspector.

2. Routine Inspection.

At the beginning of each term the Medical Inspector makes a routine examination of each child in the schools in his charge. The eye-lids, throat, skin and hair of each pupil are examined. The Inspector is not allowed to touch the child, but the latter is required to pull down its own eye-lids, open its mouth, show its hands, and, in the case of girls, lift up its back hair. Individual wooden tongue depressors are furnished by the Department.

All cases of disease are recorded on index cards with the proper data in appropriate columns. Code numbers are always used to indicate the character of the disease.

Cases requiring more extended examination are sent to the Inspector's room at a definite time, for that purpose.

All cases of contagious disease discovered are dealt with as indicated in the description of Morning Inspection.

CLASS _____ ROOM _____ SCHOOL No. _____

NAME.	Disease.	Ordered under Treatment.	Under Treatment.	Excluded.	Re-admitted.	Remarks.
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						
11.						

_____ Medical Inspector.

INDEX CARD.

All children ordered under treatment are required to report to the Medical Inspector, at a definite time, the following morning for re-examination. If treatment has been instituted, the fact is recorded on the index card, the child ordered to report at regular intervals and, as long as treatment is necessary and continued, the child is allowed to remain in school. Children showing no evidence of treatment are excluded forthwith.

Each day a record of the number of children examined, with names, addresses and cause of exclusion of each excluded child is mailed to the Central Office. A duplicate is kept on file at the school. The following is the form of card used for this purpose:

43 K—1906

21a-201, '06, 20,000 (P)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, NEW YORK CITY.

School No. Division of Contagious Diseases, Manhattan

New York,190

To the Assistant Chief Medical Inspector:

Sir: I have examined this day in this School on Morning.....
 Routine.....Total.....pupils. Time of { Arrival.....
 { Departure

Pupils excluded and reasons therefor.

NAME	AGE	RESIDENCE	CAUSE OF EXCLUSION

Medical Inspector.

DAILY REPORT CARD

3. *Physical Examination of School Children.*

After the above duties are completed the children are ordered to report, in turn, to the Medical Inspector for a complete physical examination. This work is conducted in a room at least twenty feet long. A complete record of the condition of each child is kept on a card of the following form:

37 K—1906

21a-207, 120,000 (P)

PHYSICAL RECORD.

P. S.....Class.....Date

NameAgeAddress

1. Nutr.	B. G.	10. Def. Nas. Breath,	Y. N.
2. Enl. Cerv. Gl.	{ Y. N.	11. Teeth,	B. G.
	{ A. P.	12. Deform. Palat.	Y. N.
3. Chorea.	Y. N.	13. Hyper. Tons.	Y. N.
4. Card. Dis.	Y. N.	14. P. Nas. Growths,	Y. N.
5. Pulm. Dis.	Y. N.	15. Mentality,	B. G.
6. Skin Dis.	Y. N.	16. Treat. necessary,	Y. N.
	{ Spine,	17. Nationality:	
7. Def.	{ Chest,	Remarks:	
	{ Extrem.		
8. Def. Vis.	{ Subj. Obj.		
	{ Y. N.		
9. Def. Hear.	Y. N.		Med. Insp.

PHYSICAL RECORD CARD.

Explanation of Abbreviations:

"Y" means Yes.

"N" means No.

"G" means Good.

"B" means Bad.

"A" means Anterior.

"P" means Posterior.

The condition in each case is indicated by crossing out the unnecessary letter.

Each child is thoroughly examined for the following conditions:

Nutrition, enlarged cervical glands, anterior or posterior, cardiac disease, pulmonary disease, skin disease, deformity of spine,

chest or extremities, defective vision—Snellen's test cards at 20 feet, also reading tests, defective hearing—whispered voice should be heard at a distance of 20 feet, nasal obstruction—thick nasal discharge or inability to blow the nose, defective teeth, deformity of palate, post nasal growths—to be suspected in any case of defective hearing or nasal occlusion, condition may be determined by inspection, palpation not allowed, mental condition, to be determined by general observation.

In each instance where treatment is deemed necessary an official card, notifying the parents, is filled out. These cards and the Physical Record cards of each day are sent to the Central Office with the daily school report.

"This notice does NOT exclude this child from school."

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

.....190

The parent or guardian of.....
of.....is hereby informed that
a physical examination of this child seems to show an abnormal condition of
the

Remarks:
.....

Take this child to your family physician for treatment and advice. Take this card with you to the family physician.

HERMANN M. BIGGS, M. D.,
General Medical Officer.

THOMAS DARLINGTON, M. D.,
Commissioner of Health.

PARENTS' NOTIFICATION CARD.

4. *Absentee Visiting.*

The Inspector obtains from the Principal of the school, each day, a list of all children who have been absent from school for several days for any unassigned cause. These children are visited at their homes and a list of the names, ages and addresses of all cases of contagious diseases discovered is sent, each day, with the school report, to the Central Office.

Weekly Report.

A weekly report of all work performed is sent to the Central Office. This report contains date, schools and location of same visited each day, residences visited and name of each child found with a contagious disease at its home address.

DUTIES OF SUPERVISING NURSE.

The Supervising Nurse has entire charge of all of the Nurses. She assigns the nurses to duty at certain schools, sees that necessary supplies are furnished, instructs the nurse in their duties, inspects their work, receives their reports of work performed and keeps a record of all examinations, treatments and diseases treated by each nurse in each school.

DUTIES OF SCHOOL NURSES.

Each nurse is assigned a group of schools. She reports each day at each school, at a certain specified time.

1. *Morning Inspection.*

In a special room, assigned for the purpose, the nurse receives all children ordered to report to her for treatment. These cases include pediculosis, ringworm, scabies, favus, impetigo, molluscum contagiosum and conjunctivitis. The treatment used for these conditions is as follows:

Pediculosis: Children are assembled in groups and are instructed orally, and by means of circulars printed in a language suited to the nationality of the child, as to the methods of home treatment. These cases are not treated in the schools. Treatment advised is as follows: Live pediculi; saturate the hair with equal parts of kerosene and sweet oil; next day wash with solution of potassium carbonate (one teaspoonful to one quart of water), followed by soap and water.

"Nits": To remove "nits," use hot vinegar or actually remove from hair by hand.

Favus and Ringworm of Scalp: Mild cases, scrub with Tr. Green Soap, remove hair, cover with Flexible Collodion. Severe cases, scrub with Tr. Green Soap, remove hair, paint with Tr. Iodine and cover with Flexible Collodion.

Ringworm of Face and Body: Wash with Tr. Green Soap and cover with Flexible Collodion.

Scabies: Scrub with Tr. Green Soap, apply Sulphur Ointment.

Impetigo: Remove crusts with Tr. Green Soap, apply White Precipitate Ointment.

Molluscum Contagiosum: Express contents, apply Tr. Iodine with toothpick wound with cotton.

Conjunctivitis: Irrigate with saturated solution of Boric Acid.

Cases to be Visited by the Nurse at the Home of the Children.

1. Flagrant cases of pediculosis. The nurse shows the mother how to treat the condition and encourages persistence.
2. Excluded cases who do not return at the appointed time.
3. Trachoma cases where treatment is not sought regularly. The nurse urges the need of treatment and if necessary takes the child to a dispensary.

The nurse is not allowed to treat cases of trachoma. Children so affected must report to the nurse each week and show a physician's certificate or dispensary card, properly dated, showing evidence that the child is continuously under treatment. Persistent failure to show such evidence is cause for exclusion.

2. Routine Inspection.

When Morning Inspection has been completed the nurse visits the class-rooms and makes a weekly routine inspection of the eyelids, hair, skin and throat of each pupil. The method pursued is that given under the Duties of the Medical Inspector, Routine Inspection.

The nurses keep a special set of index cards. All cases of contagious disease found are noted on these cards. Special cards are kept for the recording of all cases of pediculosis; these cases are under the exclusive care of the nurse. Other cases are noted and ordered to report to the Medical Inspector for the purpose of confirming the diagnosis. The nurse must exclude all children showing symptoms of diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox or

mumps, and if the Inspector is not in the school to confirm the diagnosis, telephone the name and address of each excluded child to the Central Office. An Inspector is then sent to the home of the child and takes further charge of the case.

The nurse forwards each day to the Supervising Nurse, a record of the work performed that day, including:

Number of Children Examined.

Number of Children Excluded.

Number of Children Treated.

Number and Character of Diseases Treated.

Number of Visits made to Children at their Homes.

The nurse also sends to the Supervising Nurse, each week, a report giving the total amount and character of the work performed during the week.

The Department of Health maintains one Hospital and two Dispensaries for the treatment of trachoma. A Dispensary is situated at Gouverneur Slip and a Hospital and Dispensary at the corner of 118th street and Pleasant avenue, Borough of Manhattan. All cases of trachoma not under the care of a private physician are referred for treatment to these hospitals and dispensaries by the Medical Inspector or School Nurse. The date of each treatment is stamped on a special card and the Inspector or Nurse is thus enabled to determine if the child is regularly under treatment.

Tables showing the amount and character of the work performed by the Medical Inspectors and Nurses during the past three years, in all of the Boroughs of New York City, are appended herewith.

Table of Work Performed by Medical Inspectors of Schools in All Boroughs, City New York, 1903, 1904, 1905.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Number of visits to schools.....	103,301	101,566	88,964	88,813
Number of children examined	11,301,691	12,236,050	6,285,435	5,007,244
Number of children excluded.....	65,294	25,369	18,844	12,895

Reasons for Exclusion.

Measles	250	1,172	312	377
Diphtheria.....	530	155	74	77
Scarlet fever.....	66	55	47	43
Whooping cough.....	364	187	351	319
Contagious eye diseases	32,525	10,624	8,833	5,845
Pediculosis.....	21,100	8,717	4,692	2,155
Chicken pox.....	909	780	937	669
Contagious skin diseases.	4,029	2,123	2,018	1,616
Miscellaneous	5,521	1,556	1,580	1,794
Total.....	65,294	25,369	18,844	12,895

Table of Physical Record of Children.

March 27 to December 23, 1905.		1906.
Total number of children examined.....	55,332	78,401
Number of cases of bad nutrition	3,283	4,921
Number of cases of diseased anterior cervical glands.....	14,214	29,177
Number of cases of diseased posterior cervical glands.....	3,047	8,664
Number of cases of chorea.....	738	1,380
Number of cases of cardiac disease.....	895	1,096
Number of cases of pulmonary disease.....	600	757
Number of cases of skin disease.....	989	1,558
Number of cases of deformity of the spine.....	485	424
Number of cases of deformity of chest.....	491	261
Number of cases of deformity of extremities.....	498	550
Number of cases of defective vision.....	16,394	17,928
Number of cases of defective hearing.....	1,296	869
Number of cases of obstructed nasal breathing.....	6,182	11,314
Number of cases of defective teeth.....	18,182	39,597
Number of cases of deformed palate.....	698	831
Number of cases of hypertrophied tonsils.....	8,347	18,306
Number of cases of posterior nasal growths.....	5,119	9,438
Number of cases of defective mentality.....	1,210	1,857
Number of cases where treatment was necessary.....	33,551	56,259
*Nationality—Native .....	.....	18,125
—Foreign.....	.....	37,234
—Not obtained.....	.....	900

* Only obtained in cases where treatment was necessary.

Table of Absentee Visiting.

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Measles.....	613	284	1,080
Diphtheria	7	4	6
Scarlet fever.....	57	34	56
Whooping cough.....	35	82	162
Mumps.....	45	66	228
Chicken pox.....	103	146	232
Typhoid fever.....	1	1	3
Tuberculosis.....	0	1	2
Erysipelas	0	2	0
Meningitis.....	0	3	0
Total.....	861	623	1,789

Table of Work Performed at Eye Hospital and Dispensaries.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Number of cases treated by operation.....	4,337	1,729	1,460	1,385
Number of cases treated without operation.....	11,399	7,775	9,223	8,171
Total number of children treated.....	15,736	9,504	10,682	10,556
Total number of visits made for subsequent treatments.....	129,830	122,628	161,644	177,161
Total number of treatments.....	145,566	132,132	172,327	187,717
Number of children not having trachoma examined	3,121	1,815	3,222	6,141

Table of Work Performed by the Nurses.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Number of visits to schools.....	16,095	27,010	25,943	27,097
Number of visits to tenement houses.....	16,218	26,703	40,070	41,504
Number of visits, miscellaneous.....	293	1,046	1,344	1,597
Total number of visits.....	32,606	54,759	67,357	79,198

Number of Cases Treated.

Pediculosis.....	205,023	509,142	616,384	706,600
Contagious eye diseases	151,855	204,277	268,855	365,875
Contagious skin diseases.....	16,905	24,151	40,052	58,929
Miscellaneous.....	23,537	45,112	50,801	61,624
Total number of treatments.....	397,320	782,682	976,092	1,193,028

A REPORT OF THE OPHTHALMOLOGICAL WORK OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, 1906, IN WHICH IS IN-
CLUDED A DESCRIPTION OF THE METHODS OF
TREATMENT EMPLOYED BY THE DEPART-
MENT IN CASES OF TRACHOMA, AND
SOME DEDUCTIONS AS TO THE COM-
PARATIVE VALUE OF DIFFER-
ENT METHODS.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Before considering in detail the ophthalmological work, performed by the Department during the year, 1906, a short review of this work from its commencement would seem to be desirable.

In December, 1902, the Department of Health commenced the systematic treatment of cases of trachoma occurring in the schools and occupied for this purpose the old building of Gouverneur Hospital. The work in the old Gouverneur Hospital was continued until May, 1904, when this building was torn down and the Department was forced to vacate. Since that time, the work in this locality has been continued in two portable frame houses, situated on Gouverneur Slip. During the period that the Department occupied the old Gouverneur Hospital building many operations were performed upon these cases, but, with the removal to the portable houses, operative work ceased and since that time, the Department has been able to treat trachoma only by non-operative measures in that part of the city. In March, 1904, the Department opened a hospital at One Hundred and Eighteenth street and Pleasant avenue, in which operations were resumed. The following are the figures for the institution in Gouverneur street, from its commencement in Gouverneur Hospital to the present time. The small number of operations in 1904 is due to their discontinuance during the early part of that year.

1902 (Commencing December 16th).

Cases treated by operation.....	127
Cases treated without operation.....	976

1903.

Cases treated by operation.....	4,369
Cases treated without operation.....	16,987

1904.

Cases treated by operation.....	543
Cases treated without operation.....	4,599

1905.

Cases treated without operation.....	7,483
--------------------------------------	-------

1906.

Cases treated without operation.....	6,179
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In the foregoing tables are included only cases of trachoma, giving a total of cases treated by operation, 5,039, and without operation, 36,134.

During this period, 9,640 cases of contagious eye diseases other than trachoma were also treated. The number of revisits amounted in :

1902	1,412
1903	131,031
1904	87,782
1905	120,220
1906	125,205

In this table of revisits are included all cases of contagious eye diseases, whether trachoma or not. The total number of revisits for the years mentioned reaches the enormous figures of 465,650.

The figures of the Hospital for Contagious Eye Diseases at One Hundred and Eighteenth street and Pleasant avenue are as follows:

1904 (March to December).

Number of cases treated by operation.....	1,063
Number of cases treated without operation.....	3,153

1905.

Number of cases treated by operation.....	1,460
Number of cases treated without operation.....	3,200

1906.

Number of cases treated by operation.....	1,385
Number of cases treated without operation.....	4,377
Total number of cases treated by operation.....	4,908
Total number of cases treated without operation.....	10,730

(This table comprises only cases of trachoma.)

During this period, 2,398 cases of contagious eye diseases, other than trachoma, were treated. The number of revisits of all cases was as follows:

1904	33,703
1905	41,424
1906	51,956
Total	127,083

At the commencement of the year 1906 the Department therefore had at its disposal, for the treatment of contagious eye diseases in school children, a hospital of twenty beds, situated at One Hundred and Eighteenth street and Pleasant avenue, and a dispensary situated at the foot of Gouverneur Slip. The medical staff of these two institutions consists of eight physicians, all of whom are qualified oculists and have been connected with one or other of the established eye hospitals in this City, and two physicians who are experienced anaesthetists. The hospital at One Hundred and Eighteenth street is fully equipped for the operative treatment of trachoma, and, in addition, affords space for the daily treatment in the clinic of cases in which operation is not considered desirable and for the continuous after treatment of patients upon whom operations have been performed. The dispensary at the foot of Gouverneur Slip has no operative service. It is equipped only for the treatment of patients living in that locality who have been operated upon at the hospital in One Hundred and Eighteenth street and for the treatment of school children in the vicinity upon whom operations have not been deemed essential. Its most important function, perhaps, consists in its affording a place in which operative cases can be selected and from which they can be transferred to the hospital at One Hundred and Eighteenth street.

In order fully to understand the procedures adopted by the Department in cases of trachoma occurring in the schools we must begin with the work of the School Inspectors. With them rests the detection of the cases and the primary diagnosis. While these Inspectors are all physicians they are not oculists, and their diagnosis is only tentative, but while not possessing a complete training in eye diseases, all these Inspectors have received special instruction in the diagnosis of trachoma, either at the Department Eye Hospitals or at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. Let us follow a case from its detection in the schools to its final discharge from the hospital when cured. A card stating that the child has a contagious affection of the eyes and recommending that he be placed under treatment is given by the School Inspector. This does not mean that the Department demands that the patient shall go to one of its own institutions. The Department simply insists that unless he be placed under treatment he may not attend school. The patient may be treated by his own physician, by any oculist or at any eye hospital or dispensary. Nor does the Department attempt to prescribe the method of treatment that shall be followed. It does not insist upon operative procedures in any case, and any of the recognized methods of treatment will suffice. In case the treatment is instituted by the family physician a certificate from him to that effect will admit the patient to school during the continuance of his treatment, and, if the treatment be undertaken by any hospital or dispensary other than those of the Department, the card of the institution stamped with the dates of his visits will permit the patient to attend school. In cases in which the family physician disagrees with the Inspector as to the diagnosis the case is referred to the Ophthalmologist of the Department. If the patient seek advice at one of the hospitals of the Department the diagnosis of the School Inspector is then confirmed or reversed, as the case may be, by the physician in charge of the Clinic. This physician, as has been stated, is a qualified oculist, and he either recommends operation or treats the case by non-operative measures, according to his judgment. If operation be deemed advisable the child is directed to bring one of his parents to the hospital, and, if the parents consent, the child is operated upon after having again been examined by the operator. It will thus be seen that no case of trachoma is sub-

mitted to operation unless the diagnosis has been concurred in by three physicians, the school inspector, the physician in the Clinic and the surgeon who operates. A child admitted for operation is detained in the hospital for the twelve hours preceding. This is to insure an empty stomach, the operation always being performed under general anaesthesia. He is not discharged until 48 hours later. This is in order that all reaction may subside and to afford time for the separation of adhesions if these be present. Cases in which reaction is violent or those in which adhesions are more than usually persistent, are detained as long as may be necessary. After discharge the patient attends the morning clinic daily in order that a permanent separation of the adhesions may be effected and that any secretion which may persist may be checked. In order that he may attend school the patient is transferred later to the afternoon clinic for subsequent treatment, which is continued a certain number of times weekly until all hypertrophy of the mucous membrane shall have disappeared. He is then discharged as cured, but is requested to report at the hospital once a month for observation, and this he usually does.

Considering the large amount of material that has been at the Department's disposal for the last three years it may not be out of place in this report to describe the methods of treatment, operative and non-operative, employed by the Department, to state, so far as is possible, the results, good and bad, that have resulted and to make such deductions as may seem justifiable. The non-operative treatment of uncomplicated cases consists at present, as it has consisted for the last three years, solely in the application of sulphate of copper.

The employment of sulphate of copper has seemed justified by the comparative results observed in over 3,000 cases treated by sulphate of copper, bichloride of mercury and formalin. These substances were tested side by side for a period of six months, at the end of which time sulphate of copper gave by far the best results. The further conclusion drawn was that the action of the sulphate of copper was due solely to its caustic properties. Bichloride of mercury and formalin were not sufficiently effective as caustics, and the beneficial action of their antiseptic properties was not apparent. In fact, bichloride of mercury 1-500 and formalin 1-20000 seemed to be of very slight value, and such bene-

fits as were derived from their use appeared to be due for the most part to the friction employed during their application. The consensus of opinion of the physicians in attendance was that the same result would probably have been obtained if a solution of boric acid had been substituted. Cocaine has been employed, from time to time, in the Department's clinics in order, if possible, to make these applications less painful. In the majority of cases it has completely failed in this direction, and the results obtained did not seem to justify the time employed in its instillation and the expense attending its use. Non-operative treatment should be restricted for the most part to cases presenting large superficial follicles, the so-called "frog spawn" type, unaccompanied by marked hypertrophy. In these cases the results are often exceedingly satisfactory even when the follicles are very numerous. Cases presenting, for the most part, hard, small granules, trachoma vera of Alt, are slowly but slightly influenced by this method of treatment, and in the opinion of the writer it is, in such cases, a waste of time.

The operative procedure employed by the Department consists of "expression," without previous scarification. Scarification alone in recent cases is to be condemned. It can only cause the removal of the superficial follicles while it produces a certain amount of destruction of the mucous membrane and tends to the marked formation of cicatricial tissue. Employed with expression, it is undesirable for the same reasons, and, except in very rare cases, is absolutely unnecessary. In the operation of expression Prince's, Noyes' and Knapp's forceps have been used. For the past two years reliance has been placed almost solely upon those of Knapp. The two former express the granules by a method in which lateral stripping of the membrane plays an important part. In mild and superficial cases they answer their purpose perfectly well, but when the follicles are deeply seated the force required for their removal by means of this stripping action is apt to inflict serious damage upon the conjunctiva, to denude it of its epithelium, and to leave a condition of sclerosis, and tends, in addition, to make the resulting adhesions dense and unyielding. The pressure exerted vertically by Knapp's roller forceps seems to effect all that their author claims, and, by their use the granules are most thoroughly expressed and with the least possible trauma. In the canthi, in which situation

the granules are apt to be for the most part superficial, Prince's forceps may be advantageously employed. The forceps of Noyes are at present used almost entirely for the purpose of everting the lids, although the employment of any instrument for this purpose is only exceptionally necessary when the operator is expert.

The success of an operation for trachoma depends largely upon the personal equation of the operator and upon the character and duration of the after treatment. Carefully performed by a painstaking, conscientious man who understands his work, and supplemented by treatment of an appropriate character prolonged for a proper length of time, it is as generally successful as most of the more important operations of ophthalmic surgery. Under such circumstances this operation, even in hospital practice, should result in about 70 per cent. of cures, and in private practice the number of cures should probably be greater. Lack of a proper appreciation of the true conditions that obtain in this disease is responsible for much careless and too rapid operating of a nature not sufficiently thorough. The very general impression among surgeons that the operation is always easy, that it should not take more than four or five minutes, and that it is worthy only of the attention of an inexperienced junior member of a hospital staff, is largely responsible for many of the bad results that are obtained and for the bad reputation that the operation has acquired with many. Above every other consideration the operation should be thorough. It should not terminate until every visible granule has been removed and until the membrane held is thin and translucent. It is most desirable that this should be accomplished without tearing the conjunctiva or unnecessarily denuding it of its epithelium. It is only with the Knapp's forceps that these results can be obtained in deeply infiltrated cases, and, in such cases, the operation may very well take twenty minutes in the hands of an expert. In regard to the infliction of trauma the main point is not to tear the conjunctiva, but, if necessary, the forceps should be rolled over the membrane again and again, and considerable vertical pressure should be exerted until all the granules have been expressed not only from the surface but from the deeper parts. The practice of discontinuing the operation when the surface feels smooth to the finger cannot be too strongly condemned.

The use of the bandage has been discontinued at the Department's hospitals and cold applications are used instead, for twelve hours in most cases, and longer if oedema of the lids should persist. The bandage, while probably limiting the oedema in many cases, seems to increase the density of the adhesions. Cold applications seem to give entire satisfaction. Adhesions are separated every twelve hours during the two days that the child remains in the hospital. In most cases their tendency to reform to any extent ceases at the end of this time. If they persist they are separated in the morning clinic each day for as long as may be necessary. Much has been said in relation to the infliction of trauma and the resulting formation of adhesions. Undoubtedly the number and density of the adhesions are very generally proportionate to the amount of trauma inflicted, but, if in deeply infiltrated cases, a certain amount of bruising short of tearing the conjunctiva is necessary for the complete removal of the granules, the requisite amount of trauma should be inflicted and the resulting complications treated as they arise. Adhesions, for the most part, when not due to tears of the conjunctiva, can be separated and can be kept separated, and, in the few cases in which they cannot, a slight adhesion remaining is not usually productive of any permanent ill results. The writer has seen but one case of entropium, due directly to an operation for trachoma. In this case the conjunctiva contained many dense adhesions, but the child had been sent home immediately after operation and had never returned for subsequent treatment. Adhesions due to tears are, of course, more serious than those due to the agglutination of the temporarily denuded surfaces of the membrane, but it sometimes happens that division of the resulting band, when it is unattached in some part of its course, will give an excellent result. To conclude the consideration of the operation itself, it may be stated that while gentleness in operating upon mucous membrane is always desirable, an operation for trachoma above everything else should remove all the trachoma granules.

Except in very mild and superficial cases the operation should be performed under ether or chloroform. Nitrous oxide gas alone should never be employed. It cannot be relied upon to maintain anaesthesia with safety for prolonged periods, and the congestion which it causes

is productive of excessive hemorrhage which obscures the site of the operation and very materially embarrasses the operator.

For the first few days following operation the silver salts are usually employed until such secretion as may exist has been checked. The patient then returns to the hospital twice or thrice weekly for the application of the sulphate of copper. This treatment is continued until all hypertrophy has disappeared and the membrane presents a normal appearance. When the operation has been properly performed and the after treatment has been persistently carried out the results are, as has been already stated, very generally satisfactory. It is indeed most gratifying to observe a case in which, previous to the operation, the membrane has been studded and infiltrated with hard granules, presenting after a few weeks an appearance frequently differing not at all from the normal. Such cases are exceedingly common; others, perhaps, will present upon close inspection a few cicatrices, and cases with one or two slight permanent adhesions sometimes occur, but, as already stated, these abnormalities in the conjunctiva, when but slightly marked, do no harm although they are, of course, to be avoided as much as possible.

The patients who live in the vicinity of One Hundred and Eighteenth street return to the hospital for after treatment; those living in the lower part of the City to the dispensary at Gouverneur Slip. The final results in the former are somewhat better than in the latter, for the reason that the former are, as a rule, much the more persistent in attending to after treatment and their smaller number renders them much more easy to manage by the School Inspectors, upon whom the responsibility of enforcing the subsequent visits largely depends.

Cases of pannus are sometimes met with. These are treated by the ordinary methods. In addition to expression atropine and hot applications are employed, and canthotomy when necessary. Canthotomies in these cases are often followed by every excellent results. In cases of pannus, in which the granules have been replaced by cicatricial tissue, linear scarifications, repeated twice or thrice weekly, are of decided benefit. If, in examining his cases before operating, an active pannus is discovered by the operator he very generally defers operation until the acuter symptoms have subsided. In cases with considerable secre-

tion operation is also deferred until the secretion has been checked, for otherwise excessive reaction is very liable to follow.

There is a peculiar form of ulcerative keratitis which sometimes follows an operation for trachoma and which may occur even when the operation has been apparently most carefully performed. It has occurred several times at the Department's hospital and has been as frequently observed in cases that have been operated upon at other institutions. The keratitis is most probably due to infection of a minute abrasion of the cornea, but it must be stated that it has occurred in cases in which the cornea, examined by the oblique focal illumination both before and after the operation, has revealed no abrasion. These cases are apt to be serious and the ulcerative process may require cauterization before it is checked.

The records of the Trachoma Hospital show one eye lost in about 20,000 eyes operated upon. In this case the patient had been discharged in apparently good condition after operation and returned two days later. The eye was then secreting profusely, the secretion being loaded with streptococci and a fibrinous exudate was present. There was a sloughing corneal ulcer. In spite of treatment the whole cornea sloughed and the eye was lost. The case did not differ in appearance from those diphtheritic cases described by Fuchs, in which streptococci are found instead of the Loeffler bacillus. In these cases Fuchs states that the prognosis for the eye is practically hopeless, and this statement the writer has unfortunately had ample opportunity to confirm. The infection probably took place in the child's home. It is of course possible that if this case had been retained in the hospital longer infection might not have occurred. This gives an eye mortality under the Department's method of about 1-200 of 1 per cent.

In the 10,000 patients operated upon no death has occurred from the anaesthetic, and in the last two years it has not been necessary to administer oxygen or stimulants in a single case. Ether, preceded by nitrous oxide gas, has been generally employed. Chloroform is used in cases with kidney lesions. The condition of the heart, lungs and kidneys is always determined before operation. The average amount of ether used in each case is about two ounces. Expression under local cocaine anaesthesia has been tried, cocaine in substance and in solution

having been employed. Except very mild cases the results have not been satisfactory. Ethyl chloride, given by an anaesthetist accustomed to its use, produced dangerous symptoms in two cases, and, after a short trial, its use was abandoned.

In the speaking of the results achieved by the City in the treatment of trachoma it is very difficult to give satisfaction by means of figures. Many cases change their residence and disappear from observation and many relapses are doubtless operated upon at other institutions. An attempt was made during the present year to report upon the condition of 700 cases selected indiscriminately from among those operated upon during the two previous years. These cases lived in widely separated parts of the City and the tracing of them was exceedingly difficult. Less than 300 could be found and the results in these showed 71 per cent. of cures, the word "cure" meaning that no follicles and no hypertrophies existed. Still these figures give a very inadequate idea of the permanency of the results for the length of time elapsing between the examination and the operation varied very greatly in the individual cases and no attempt was made to distinguish the cases that had been mild and those that had been severe in character. However, as representing the gross results in cases selected indiscriminately from those operated upon during a certain period, these figures are certainly to be regarded as encouraging. Perhaps the best judgment of the results of the Department's work is to be found from the following more general statement. First, the number of cases in the schools in spite of the continued infection from the tenements is decidedly diminished. Secondly, cases of trachoma are much less numerous in the Eye Hospitals of this City than they formerly were, and the number of advanced cases and of those requiring operation is very materially less. Thirdly, the number of cases found in the public baths during the past summer was not one-third of that found two summers ago. In view of these facts it would not seem too much to state that the number of cases of trachoma, and particularly of the bad cases in New York City, has very much diminished since the Department began its work four years ago, and it is perhaps not too much to hope that, with greater hospital facilities, which are sadly needed, with a closer inspection of the public baths and possibly with the dissemination of instructive

literature among the families of those inflicted, trachoma in New York City could in a few years be reduced to a very inconsiderable factor.

Examination of the visual acuity of 1,000 school children, instituted in 1904, shows that in about 30 per cent. vision was defective in one or both eyes. In consequence of this result the further examination of all school children was recommended. This work has been carried on up to the present time by the School Inspectors, and the results obtained and the methods employed will be found in another part of this report.

In April, 1905, the attention of the Department was called to the possibility of limiting the deleterious results which so frequently follow ophthalmia neonatorum, occurring in the practice of midwives. The reporting of such cases to the Department was insisted upon, and each case reported was visited by an Inspector, who informed the parents of the destructive nature of the affection and advised them to place the infant under the care of some qualified physician or to take it for daily treatment to some institution. Midwives were instructed by circular in the treatment of Crede and were informed that the nitrate of silver solution would be provided gratis at the Department. The results of these methods have apparently been very satisfactory. Many cases were reported and many midwives applied to the Department for Crede's solution, which, considering the fact that requests for it are still frequently made, must be in very general use. It is very certain that these measures have been productive of the utmost good, although it is for obvious reasons difficult to give figures in this connection. The cases of eye disease occurring in the scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria and small-pox hospitals during the year 1906 deserve a passing notice. The cases of diphtheritic conjunctivitis are very properly divided into those in which the Loeffler bacillus and those in which the streptococcus predominates. In the former class of cases the prognosis has been found to be fairly good. They are characterized clinically by the classical brawny infiltration of the lids, by the lardaceous appearance of the conjunctiva, the scantiness of secretion and the presence of membranous exudate which is frequently very well marked. The treatment has consisted in antitoxin, canthotomy, atropine and hot applications when the cornea became involved. Under this treatment the very general rule has been that the eye has been saved if the patient continue to live.

Antitoxin appears to be of unquestioned value. The disease may be primary, it may follow an affection of the throat or nose, or, when primary, it may be succeeded by an affection of these cavities. The streptococcal type is characterized clinically by less swelling and infiltration of the lid, less tendency to membranous formation on the lids, more profuse secretion and a marked tendency to involvement of the cornea with consequent perforation and loss of the eye. The prognosis so far as the eye is concerned is practically fatal.

Cases of dacryo-cystitis have occurred in cases of diphtheria, measles and small-pox. They have been treated in the usual way and the results have been very good.

The corneal affections occurring in measles have been observed to differ very greatly in severity in different series of cases. Frequently enough the ordinary treatment by means of atropine and hot water, followed later by the yellow oxide ointment, has given excellent results. In other cases the ulcerations have only been checked by the actual cautery. Two such eyes have been lost. In other cases the infants were markedly marasmic.

Hypopyon keratitis occurring in cases of small-pox has generally resulted in the loss of the eyes. One case was, however, saved by cauterization and paracentesis. The case recovered with a large central leucoma but sufficient of the cornea remained clear to enable an artificial pupil to be satisfactorily made.

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION CONCERNING THE SUBWAY TUNNEL.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

1. This tunnel is to be the extension of the subway and will, when completed, reach from the Battery, Manhattan, to the foot of Joralemon street, Brooklyn, passing under the East river. The boring operations are now nearly completed, only about 60 feet of sand separating the shields which are being driven from the Brooklyn side from those worked from the Manhattan end.

2. The tunnel will consist of two separate, single-track tubes, each $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter and about 6,000 feet long. They are being con-

structed in the usual manner, by means of segmental iron rings built up and bolted together from the inside. The work now proceeding is at a point approximately midway between the Manhattan and Brooklyn shafts and about 76 feet below the surface of the river. The material being excavated is sand although a considerable part of the work has been through rock.

3. The contract is part of that let by the City to J. McDonald, but the sub-contractor responsible for this part of the work is the New York Tunnel Company, of No. 42 Wall street.

4. The methods of working practically duplicate those in vogue at the other tunnels on which we have previously reported. The only novel feature is that the only part of the tubes where air pressure is maintained is at the portions 200 or 300 feet behind the shields, the rest of the tubes being complete except for laying the tracks. It is thus possible to descend the shaft at the Battery, for instance, and walk more than 2,000 feet out under the river, surrounded only by the ordinary atmospheric pressure; and communicating passages have been broken from one tube to the other through the rocky part of the river bed in several places so that it is easy to pass from one tube to the other without going back to the shaft.

5. We found the air locks located about 2,300 feet from the bottom of the shaft. At the time of inspection the air pressure was 38 pounds. Each tube has only two air locks, an upper which is used only as an emergency lock, and a large lower lock, used both for a muck lock and for the passage of the men. They are not provided with pressure gauges, time pieces nor thermometers. A lock tender was found on duty at this point, but the air pressure was regulated from within the lock by members of the party. We timed one party coming out and 20 minutes were consumed in the passage out of the pressure.

These locks are connected with a warming apparatus which warms the air in the locks when a party is coming out, thus removing the chill due to the expansion of the air. In this respect the warmers perform a useful function. But the coal fires used in operating them give off a large amount of noxious gases which vitiate the air in the completed portions of the tubes outside of the pressure. When these fires are

burning it is almost impossible to breathe in the upper part of the tubes near the air locks.

6. The medical supervision of the men working in this tunnel, of whom there are between 500 and 600, is left entirely to the labor union. The physician of the labor union certifies the fitness of the men to work, and they are then put to work without further examination on the part of the contractors. The labor union also provides the lock tenders. There is no physician in attendance at the top of the shaft, reliance being placed on medical aid summoned when required. A room is set apart for workmen who may become afflicted with caisson disease, however, and this room is provided with a medical lock. The hours of work are divided as follows: 2 hours' work, then 4 hours' rest, then 2 hours' more work. This constitutes a shift.

No medical rules are found posted.

The usual supply of hot coffee is provided but none of the workmen were found availing themselves of it.

REPORT OF CONDITIONS RELATING TO PERSONAL SAFETY IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SUBWAY TUNNEL.

On June 26 a communication was received from the Chief Clerk of the Coroner's office stating that an inquest had been held to ascertain the cause of death of Galina Weikkola.

The Coroner's Jury, after investigation, came to the conclusion that the said Galina Weikkola came to his death on the 29th of May, 1906, by air embolism, the "bends." Furthermore, the jury censured the contractors, S. Pierson & Son, for not giving the man a proper physical examination before allowing him to go to work.

An investigation was made by two very competent inspectors of this Department concerning the conditions said to obtain in these two tunnels.

In regard to the first statement that a proper physical examination was not given before allowing the men to go to work it was found that all applicants were given a full physical examination and were rejected

if not in good physical condition. Upon passing this examination each applicant is given a badge or pass, which he is required to show before entering the lock and commencing work. Signs in many different languages are posted in various parts of the tunnel and rooms where the workmen congregate explaining the dangers of working under compressed air without physical examination and other definite precautions.

Regarding the second statement that the workmen are allowed to pass in and out of the locks too rapidly it was found that five minutes were allowed for the pressure in the lock to become equal to that in the tunnel and that fourteen minutes were allowed to elapse in coming out of the tunnel or before the pressure in the lock equaled the pressure of the external air. These times are customarily allowed in all tunnel work under the pressure existing at this particular situation.

Regarding the third statement that there were no proper air gauges in the locks so that the workmen could observe under what pressure they were working, it was found that the locks were provided with pressure gauges, clocks and thermometers. Regarding the accuracy of these gauges it may be stated that the air pressure recorded on the gauge in the tunnel, on the gauge in the lock and on the small hand gauges carried by the inspectors, and the gauge in the office of the superintendent of the work were all the same, namely, 34 pounds.

In regard to the first recommendation made by the Coroner's Jury that some adequate means should be devised to prevent the workmen from giving their passes to any outsiders and thus enabling them to go to work without a proper physical examination, it may be stated that the contractors have taken the precaution of hanging notices at various places before the eyes of the workmen, telling them of the dangers to be encountered by any person or persons in doing the work without proper physical examination. If any person being thus informed still persists in entering the tunnel without a physical examination it does not seem quite proper to hold the contractors responsible.

In regard to the second recommendation that the Board of Health be more strict in the supervision of this work, and in seeing that all precautions possible are taken to prevent further loss of life, it may be stated that sufficient supervision is and has been maintained.

SANITARY BUREAU.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

Compared with the year 1905 the work shows a decided increase, there having been more work performed in all divisions of the Department office.

Division of Inspections.

In this division the energy of the Department was largely focused upon stables wherein cows were kept and milk produced and also upon manufacturing plants, the various railway lines and other businesses which have in years heretofore, by polluting the air with black smoke, been the cause of very many complaints to the Department.

In pursuing our stable work every stable in this borough wherein cows were kept has been inspected. In making these inspections addresses were obtained from our files of all persons to whom permits to keep cows had been granted since the establishment of the borough government. Beside those nearly sixty persons were found who were keeping cows without Department permits. Against each one of the latter orders of the Board to remove cows were issued. The total number of stables found was 385. Against a great many of these stables orders of the Board were issued, many of which required radical structural changes. It is my belief, founded on many personal inspections of stables during the fall just past and the early winter, that in no previous year since the establishment of the Department of Health has there been such an improvement in the sanitary condition of cow stables as during the year just past, and the resultant good to the public, especially to children, by the improvement of the milk produced in the dairies within this borough consequent upon the improvement of the sanitary condition of the stables and the methods in milking, cooling and handling the milk can hardly be conceived of or computed.

Black smoke from factories, locomotives, etc., has for a long period of time been recognized by the Department as a nuisance and many Orders of the Board have been issued against those responsible therefor. The instructions of the Sanitary Superintendent, a few months since, to criminally prosecute offenders instead of the slower process of Board Orders, have resulted in a remarkable change in conditions. In the

spring and summer many were the complaints received at the Department relating to smoke; now there are practically none, nor have there been any for many weeks. The many arrests that have been made within the borough of offenders have resulted in a remarkable clarification of the atmosphere along the railway lines and water front, whereat many of the large factories are located. The amendment of section 96 of the Sanitary Code on March 14, 1906, by having become known to factory owners, has undoubtedly contributed to the betterment of conditions and many of the largest manufacturing plants have installed or are now installing smoke consumers. The old round-house of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad on One Hundred and Fiftieth street and Spencer place, the smoke from which was probably the cause of more complaints than any other premises or business, has been removed therefrom to a remote part of the borough, and since its removal to its present location not a complaint has been received relating thereto.

Board and Care of Children.

During the year just past the file of persons to whom permits to board and care for children had been issued since the establishment of this branch office has been gone over and every premises visited where a permit was in force. Many holding permits had removed or given up the business of caring for children. In all such cases permits were revoked. The total number revoked was 243.

Food Inspections

Increase of work along this line has been very pronounced during the past year as compared with the year 1905, both in number of inspections made and the number of pounds of food destroyed. The appointment of an additional Food Inspector early in the year has contributed to the increase of work performed while the transfer of our only milk inspector in February to Manhattan Borough has in a measure subtracted from the amount of work in the branch of the service which relates to inspection of milk. No inspections of milk are now being made in this borough by inspectors attached to this branch office.

Division of Contagious Diseases.

There were more contagious diseases reported during the year than in 1905, largely due to the prevalence of measles during the first and

second quarters. There was a very large increase in the number of visits to cases and the number of rooms disinfected and the number of persons removed to hospitals.

The increase of the number of children vaccinated during the year has been very marked.

On December 11, 1905, the area in Manhattan Borough to be covered by The Bronx wagons for collection of goods for disinfection was fixed at One Hundred and Forty-fifth street to Ship Canal on the north, and during the year just past our wagons have covered said area. The area covered by our ambulances is still from Ninetieth street to City Line on the north.

On November 17, 1906, the lime-formaldehyde method of disinfection was discontinued and the permanganate of potash-formaldehyde method was inaugurated in its stead; after a few weeks' trial of the latter, by the order of the Acting Sanitary Superintendent, the lime-formaldehyde method was re-adopted.

The corps of medical school inspectors being a small one the district medical inspectors are assisting in school work and each inspector has two schools under his care; by this method about twenty schools are provided with medical inspectors, which is a great relief to our medical school work.

The schools in this borough, except in portions which are thickly built up, are widely separated, which means a great deal of time spent by medical inspectors in traveling from one school to another, therefore but a few schools can be given to each inspector, and it has been necessary in certain of the outlying schools to have visits made only on alternate days. The corps of medical inspectors being small the work which they have been called upon to do has been arduous, and although I have much desired to have physical examination made of pupils who are backward in their studies, to ascertain whether or not there were physical conditions which might account for dullness of mentality, I have not yet been able to do so. I would strongly recommend an increase in the number of medical school inspectors in our corps that a physical examination of the pupils within our schools, conducted in a manner which has proven so satisfactory in the Borough of Manhattan, can be adopted within this borough.

Comparative Table.

	1905.	1906.
Division of Inspection.		
Number of citizens' complaints received.....	3,227	4,188
Number of complaints forwarded for orders.....	1,164	2,512
Number of complaints returned negative.....	1,979	2,135
Number of mercantile establishments visited.....	56	95
Number of manufactories and workshops visited.....	73	414
Number of stables visited.....	1,493	2,721
Number of sunken and vacant lots visited.....	875	1,775
Number of milk inspectors.....	3,961	279
Number of pounds of food, fruit and meat destroyed.....	104,422	169,440
Number of fruit and food inspections.....	8,661	11,072
Division of Contagious Diseases.		
Number of visits to cases of contagious diseases.....	11,497	16,525
Number of visits to tenement-houses.....	7,380	10,539
Number of visits to schools.....	6,010	6,637
Number of visits to private dwellings.....	3,801	5,411
Number of miscellaneous visits.....	1,035	1,110
Number of primary vaccinations.....	1,821	2,363
Number of revaccinations.....	1,365	1,865
Number of vaccinations in schools.....	2,827	2,960
Total vaccinations.....	6,013	7,188
Number of certificates of vaccination issued.....	3,332	4,676
Number of children excluded from schools.....	887	1,041
Number of cases of diseases cared for by school nurses.....	22,508	36,095
Number of examinations of children by school nurses.....	2,574	58,295
Number of persons removed to contagious disease hospitals.....	456	834
Number of houses visited for disinfection.....	2,943	5,002
Number of infected rooms disinfected.....	5,610	8,545
Number of times ambulances and vehicles disinfected.....	628	858
Number of pieces of infected goods disinfected.....	5,501	7,245
Number of pieces of infected goods destroyed.....	743	1,125
Total number of inspections.....	21,173	29,402
Mercantile Establishments.		
Number of children interviewed applying for certificates.....	1,842	2,602
Number of employment certificates granted.....	1,295	1,515
Number of employment certificates refused.....	86	46

SANITARY BUREAU,

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Division of Inspections.

Complaints—The number of complaints received during the past year is slightly less than the year 1905, which is due to the fact that a great many complaints are now sent direct to the Tenement House Department. There were 2,371 original complaints made during the past year. This is much less than the year 1905, one of the reasons being that during the summer of 1905 many original complaints were made by inspectors investigating the prevalence of typhoid fever in this borough.

Enforcement of Orders—The method of enforcing orders during the past year has been the same as heretofore. This method has not proven effective in a large majority of cases, for the reason that it is not even possible to secure the attendance of the defendant in court, and most of the judgments obtained are taken by default. Again, many of the Judges of the Municipal Courts are not disposed towards giving judgments for the Department, holding that proceedings are improper from a legal standpoint. The method used in former years, namely, that of instituting criminal proceedings against all those who fail to comply with the order of this Department was far more successful, and the number of orders not complied with was always at a low figure. I most heartily recommend that this system be re-established.

Smoke Nuisance—A very small number of complaints of citizens in regard to the nuisances of this nature are received at this office. In cases where complaints are received it is almost impossible to obtain the necessary evidence of the violation of the Sanitary Code, as required by the courts in this borough, for the reason that the complainants are averse to appearing in court to give their testimony. 101 original complaints by inspectors relative to the smoke nuisance were received; 41 arrests, 9 convictions, and \$725 was collected in fines.

Renovation After Cases of Tuberculosis—During the year 1906 779 orders for the renovation of apartments which have been occu-

pied by consumptives have been issued, as against 825 for the year 1905. These orders are made upon complaints forwarded to this office by the medical inspectors of the Division of Communicable Diseases, and the orders in most cases are promptly complied with.

Meat Inspections—The inspection of meat has been carried on as in former years, attention being chiefly given to animals on the hoof, and to carcasses after slaughter. Shop inspections are also made throughout the borough. The appointment of additional meat inspectors has made it possible to largely increase the number of shop inspections, consequently the efficiency of this work has been greatly increased.

Food Inspections—Two inspectors are employed in the inspection of fruit, vegetables, and foods other than meat and milk which are offered for sale in the stores in this borough. Our reports in the matter of fruit condemned you will find to be much lessened this year over previous years by reason of the fact that the inspection of all imported fruit is now done by the New York Office Inspectors, and credit, therefore, is given to the New York Office.

Employment Certificates—The work of issuing employment certificates is carried on as in former years, amendatory legislation tending to considerably eradicate cases of hardship which arose under the law as originally enacted.

Inspection of Mercantile Establishments—While no force of inspectors has been provided to do this work, we are having our regular district inspectors of the Division of Inspections make these inspections in the course of their usual work in their own districts, and have established a card system showing their inspections from time to time. The number of convictions for violation of the Mercantile Law and the employment of minor labor in this borough has been very few.

The Sanitary Squad as at present constituted is entirely inadequate to meet the requirements placed upon it, and it is necessary in view of the rapid growth of the suburbs in this borough that at least ten (10) additional patrolmen be added to the Sanitary Squad in order that the borough may be properly covered. Our force of eleven (11) patrol-

men and one (1) roundsman is absolutely overworked under the present conditions.

Division of Contagious Diseases.

The work of the Contagious Disease Division has proceeded very satisfactorily during the past year. At the beginning of the year we had an exceedingly great number of measles cases reported, which continued up to about the first of July. The borough is now divided into twenty-two (22) inspection districts, and the inspectors are doing very excellent work.

The Medical School Inspection is carried on remarkably well, notwithstanding the fact that for the greater part of the year we had a very insufficient staff due to the fact in a great measure that we had to place fourteen (14) extra men at work in the district inspecting, owing to the prevalence of the measles epidemic above mentioned.

At the opening of school, September 10, 11 and 12, 1906, a general inspection was made of all the schools in the borough; a total number of 154,644 children being examined. Of this number, 1,320 were found to have pediculosis; 667 were found who had trachoma, of which 299 were excluded; 200 cases of skin disease were found, of which 25 were excluded; 266 were found who had conjunctivitis, of which 123 were excluded; and 160 were found who had blepharitis. This general inspection proved to be a very great blessing to the school inspectors, simplifying their work very much as to their future inspections, placing all this vast number of children under observation, and, consequently, reducing the source of contagion to other children. The great diminution of the number of children is the best possible testimonial to the thorough work done during the first three days of school.

In connection with the regular school inspections, the medical inspectors have performed vaccinations in this borough other than those performed at the Central Office by the physician detailed for that purpose, and by one medical inspector whose time is devoted to vaccinating those who apply by mail for vaccinations to be done at home, when not employed on some other special work. The total number of vaccinations for the year was 18,853, which is approximately 2,000 more than we succeeded in obtaining last year (1905). The increase

in vaccinations may be accounted for by the fact that we have had some cases of small-pox in this borough during the past four months, which may possibly have proven an incentive to people to secure a successful vaccination. The medical inspectors of schools are doing very excellent and highly creditable work.

The medical inspectors detailed as diagnosticians are doing most excellent work. They are working almost every day and even employed during the night, searching houses through the section of this borough occupied by colored people, for concealed cases of small-pox. In connection with the work of the diagnosticians, they have caused to be removed to the Kingston Avenue Hospital for violation of quarantine, 137 cases. They have also caused to be closed 44 stores, due to an infectious or contagious disease in an apartment adjoining.

The veterinarians of this Department, of which there are two, are doing very satisfactory work, maintaining a proper and strict supervision over all sales-stables in connection with their regular routine work. During the past year cases of rabies have considerably increased, and in each instance we have been very zealous in obtaining the names and addresses of persons who have been known to be bitten, and sending the carcass of the dog to the Research Laboratory for examination, and thereby taking every means of safeguarding the public from any further infection of rabies.

The disinfectors of this Department have done most excellent work during the past year. Not once during the year has it been necessary to prefer charges against any one of them, excepting in one instance and he was a man recently attached to this office and has since been transferred. Total number of houses visited, 19,145; total number of rooms fumigated, 23,866. This is far in excess of the work performed during the year 1905. As is apparent, the portion of rooms fumigated to the number of visits is in excess of last year. This is due to the large number of rooms ordered fumigated by the inspectors attached to the Division of Communicable Diseases, as it frequently occurs that the inspectors of the Division of Communicable Diseases order six and sometimes seven rooms to a case. Number of pieces

of goods disinfected, 44,606; number of pieces of infected goods destroyed, 8,846.

The office staff is very efficient at the present time. The various files of the division were never in better shape. During the past year we have had added to the work of the division the supervision and inspection of the babies boarded outside by institutions. That work was formerly looked after by an inspector, but we have found that the great increase in numbers called for the detailing of another inspector to assist the first. At the present time we are having visits made to every person holding a permit to board and care for children, and we hope very shortly to make a recommendation to have, probably, as many as two hundred permits revoked for various reasons. After the old permits are revoked, and the number sifted down, we will have about three hundred and fifty children boarded out in this borough which will require occasional inspection. The inspection of these children, and the calls made to new applicants will, undoubtedly, keep two inspectors busy. For that purpose we have two female inspectors detailed to this work, and their work is very satisfactory.

During the past year also, we have undertaken to have the Day Nurseries visited regularly, and inspected the same as other institutions harboring juveniles. That is once a month, and to intelligently keep a record of same. We are using an ordinary index card properly stamped, setting forth the average attendance, light, heat, etc. In fact, the pre-requisites to an intelligent and efficient record. This work is also done by a female inspector who has been for the past two years assigned as a regular inspector of institutions.

SANITARY BUREAU,

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Work performed by Inspectors, etc., during 1906.

Inspections and reinspections.....	55,437
Number of orders issued.....	1,600
Number of pounds of foodstuffs condemned and destroyed.....	35,961
Permits issued	1,206
Number of employment certificates granted.....	1,015
Number of visits to contagious diseases.....	9,492

Number of children examined	1,178,993
Number of animals examined	8,810
Number of houses visited for disinfection.....	2,884
Number of rooms disinfected.....	3,404
Number of pieces of goods disinfected.....	2,195
Number of pieces of infected goods destroyed.....	1,780
Number of stables inspected	3,915
Number of stables vacated	238
Number of cows removed from unsanitary stables.....	1,343
Number of dairy stables now in existence.....	83
Number of "single cow" stables now in existence.....	55

Increase of Population in the Borough.

For some years past, beginning possibly at the time of the incorporation of the now Borough of Queens with the Greater City of New York, a steady increase of the population of this borough commenced, and has steadily kept up. By this increase I do not mean the great crowds of pleasure and recreation seekers, coming for a longer or shorter stay, at the seaside resorts and amounting to above 100,000 on many days during the summer, but parties, families, etc., who find this borough to suit their ideas of fresh air and healthful surroundings: they usually settle down for good, buy ground and build a home, or procure one already in existence—these form the increase of population. According to the figures of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, this increase is seen in the following schedule:

Population of the borough in 1905.....	199,099
Population of the borough in 1906.....	209,686
Population of the borough in 1907.....	
Population calculated to July 1, 1907.....	220,836

And it must be remembered, all this, in the face of the rather scant means of transportation, the absence of an adequate sewerage system, and an increased price of ordinary commodities over those existing in the Borough of Manhattan.

Division of Inspections.

Toward the end of September of 1906, a Division of Inspections for the Borough of Queens was created by the Board, and all inspectors at work in this borough were placed under its supervision

except those directly under the direction of the Division of Communicable Diseases. This was necessary for the reason that all Medical Inspectors do sanitary work as well as school work. These men therefore act in three capacities, viz.: School inspection work, Sanitary work and Contagious Disease work, which answers well enough at present; there must, however, be a separation of the work in the near future, as the medical and contagious disease work increases with the increase in the population. The sanitary work is also constantly increasing, faster than the increasing population for the reason given on the next pages, consequently absorbing too much time of the Medical Inspectors to properly attend to their duties. The few Sanitary Inspectors, not being able to largely increase their field of activity, it seems clear that if the Medical Inspectors are expected to do their work properly and attentively, the sanitary work must be performed by Sanitary Inspectors and their number largely increased. The technical work they are called upon to do requires that experienced laymen should be assigned to do that kind of work, having practical training and whose mind is not burdened with a medical side to their duties.

During the year 1906, the total number of inspections amounted to 55,437; this must be considered as representing a great deal of work in a borough which spreads over so much territory, and which is divided in but 12 districts.

The sanitary work alone required 36,935 inspections caused by every possible kind of complaint, from the barking of a dog to the drainage or filling in of acres of swamp land. The most often recurring complaints are naturally those which deal with offensive odors, real, imagined or sentimental, but they all call for inspection, and if sufficient to cause a nuisance, require orders for their abatement.

A subject requiring a great deal of attention is that of

Cesspools and Privy Vaults.

Streets are laid out by private parties, such as Realty Companies, who buy up tracts of land from 5 to 500 acres and by laying the land out in building lots, produce streets, sometimes way below or much above the grade which will finally become the real one when taken over by the City. These companies oftentimes provide for water and

gas, but never for any sewerage facilities; when, therefore, the buyer of any such lots has his house built, he finds he has no drainage except that which the ground will absorb; he then builds a privy by digging a hole in the ground and placing a shed over it, the waste water is thrown upon the ground; this goes on, until the settlement which forms sooner or later crowds the original settler on all sides, and the method of disposing the waste and night soil becomes offensive—he is then in a bad fix, as well as his neighbor; the City has probably not taken over the street he lives on, and he can then only do two things, either build a private sewer alone, or together with his neighbors, or build a cesspool for himself, as the first is not always possible or practicable, the second is feasible and possible in all cases, but if the cesspool is tight, which it ought to be, the expense to have it emptied frequently amounts to as much as the interest on the capital investment, as from \$10 to \$40 are charged by scavengers for emptying cesspools of but ordinary size. Often we receive complaints on the same cesspools every two or three months. These conditions are done away with wherever sewers have been built and a water supply furnished. It follows logically that the next important matter is

Sewerage and Water Supply.

From above described conditions can be gathered the fact that this borough is poorly off as to a sewerage system. In the older portions of the borough, sewers have been in existence for many years, but in the newly located and built-up sections the sewers are few, although the Bureau of Sewers, under the present Borough President, has done all in its power to increase the number of sewers as much as possible, but the great territory to be covered makes this improvement a very expensive job, and necessarily slow. Wherever a sewer has been laid and a water supply is at hand, connections are ordered to be made by this Department. All public water supplied to the inhabitants of this borough comes from driven wells located in various convenient localities for rapid distribution; there are at present 17 pumping stations in existence, samples of water from each of which are taken each month and a complete sanitary analysis is made. They are reported usually of good quality, although those near the shores of

bay or ocean contain a certain quantity of sea water, the sand through which the water pours being non-resistant and together with the natural chloride due to the nearness of the sea brings the chloride and mineral matter up to a high degree.

There is still a great deal of water used from wells, springs, and cisterns, the old inhabitants clinging with great tenacity to their springs and wells, most of which are wholesome and fit for use; cistern water depending on rain water from the roofs is still in existence, but its use is being discouraged and it is now only in certain sections where it is impossible to get any other kind of water that it is used to any great extent. It is for this reason that the keeping of pigeons is ordered to be discontinued wherever rain water is used for drinking purposes. It is surprising with what zeal the owners of these birds try to hold on to them, notwithstanding the fact that few are kept for any useful purpose.

Vacant and Sunken Lots.

Complaints against premises of that kind are constantly entered upon our books; they exist everywhere, the most usual cause for complaint is either the dumping or collection of rubbish upon them, the owner living probably far away and holding same only for a rise in value, neglects to look after their condition, and is usually most unwilling to do anything which might involve him in expense, as he receives no return from them. Fortunately, we have a strong section in the Sanitary Code under which we can proceed successfully.

Such lots, however, upon which water has collected or collects from drainage, or the water is supplied by springs, or, as frequently happens, through raising the grades of streets surrounding them, are a constant source of trouble on account of the expense of filling in such lots until the grades are even with the surrounding ground. If as before stated a good sewerage system existed there would be but little trouble; the absence of such a system makes it impossible to get rid of the water except by filling in. A pond existed behind the Jamaica Station of about four blocks in extent, costing \$30,000 to fill up; if the material used had to be paid for, the amount of expense would have been \$75,000.

Cow Stable Inspections.

The Borough of Queens possesses to-day more cow stables and cows than any of the other boroughs of Greater New York, notwithstanding the fact that the number of cow stables has been reduced from 450 to 138, and the cows from 10,000 to 2,100. The greatest number housed at the present time under one continuous roof being 267. Great progress has been made within the past five months—as the comparative table below shows:

	Aug. 1, 1906.	Dec. 31, 1906.
Number of cows in borough.....	2,782	2,155
Number of cow stables.....	219	138
Number of applications for permits pending.....	.....	39
Number of sites approved by the Board.....	20	42
Number of plans and specifications approved by Board.....	4	21
Number of stables in progress of building and renovation.....	51	109

Of the 138 stables now in existence, about 83 are dairy stables, and 55 are "single cow" stables. These single cow stables must comply with the following conditions:

1. A permit will be granted by the Board of Health for the keeping of one fresh milch cow; milk to be used exclusively by the family of the owner.

2. Stable or stall eight (8) feet wide must be provided, with water-tight floor (cement or asphalt not required) with shallow gutter in rear of same, with tight drain to sewer or cesspool. Glazed window, four (4) feet square, opening inward at proper angle so that current of air ascends, must be provided. The ceiling must be so arranged to prevent the sifting of dust from hay, etc., on the cow. The side walls of the stable and stall must be painted or whitewashed at frequent intervals.

3. Eight hundred (800) cubic feet of air space must be provided.

4. Proper and sufficient supply of uncontaminated water must be provided.

5. Cow to be kept clean at all times, and milking utensils not to be kept in stable.

6. Manure kept in a tight box outside stable, and removed twice each week.

Dairy Stables.

The Dairy Interest in Queens is quite extensive and much money is invested in farms, stables, cows and feed. In 1905, when the first rules and regulations for cow stables were formulated and became known among Dairy Farmers, they were quite astounded and very incredulous, because it was never known that any one could request more than a whitewash, more or less carefully applied, and the replacing of a rotten plank or two in the floor. All those who had this idea too securely fixed in their mind are now out of business, and in this, as in other mundane matters, it was "the survival of the fittest," the man who could see the need and use of a clean cow stable won out. What has been accomplished can be clearly stated:

1. Clean walls all around the inside of the stable.
2. A sanitary base at the foot of the wall permitting no "dirty corners."
3. Plenty of windows, plenty of light and sunshine.
4. Ventilation by windows on the sides of the stable and above the roof by extending same.
5. Good drainage, good manure boxes and no saturation of the surrounding ground.
6. Healthy cows, improvement in the milk supply and cleaner cows.

SANITARY BUREAU,

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

The Sanitary Division in this borough consists of five Sanitary Inspectors, one detailed to each of the five districts comprising the five wards in the Borough of Richmond. Their duties consist of investigating citizens' complaints and general sanitary work in their respective districts. The work in this Division has somewhat decreased in the last year, due to the lessening of citizens' complaints, as all houses on the line of public sewers have been properly sewer connected and the nuisances caused by privy vaults and cesspools abated. There

is, however, a large area on this island in the Village of Southfield, which, from a sanitary point of view, is in very bad condition, there being no public sewers, causing conditions which necessarily become a public nuisance. This matter has been taken up by the Department of Health and recommendations forwarded to the President of the Borough, which I have been informed has been the means of the construction of a large sewage system, which will be begun in the very near future, and will abate this nuisance.

The vacant lots and stagnant pools which have been due to the contour of the ground and the construction of streets, have been largely abated by permission granted to the Street Cleaning Department to fill in with fresh earth and clean ashes, thus abating a nuisance which prior to their having been filled in were a source of complaint and a breeding place for mosquitoes.

All the ponds and the marshes surrounding the borough have been drained, the work having been done by Commissioner Doty under a special appropriation by the Board.

The building of bulkheads along the water front and their filling in, and the carrying out of the sewer system to beyond low water mark, has improved the sanitary condition of the entire water front.

Contagious Diseases—The number of contagious disease cases during the past year exceeded that of the previous year, the increase being in the number of cases of diphtheria and measles. We have had no cases of small-pox in this borough, and typhoid fever has been decidedly on the decrease.

All cases of contagious diseases have been inspected by the Medical Sanitary Inspectors of this Department, and the household goods have been removed to the Disinfecting Plant for sterilization. This, however, has also been carried out in all cases coming under the Division of Communicable Diseases, and in all cases of typhoid and tuberculosis.

Stables—A general inspection has been made of all the stables in the Borough of Richmond, and a large number of orders issued, resulting in a very great improvement in their condition, one feature, in connection with their sanitary condition, being the prompt removal of the manure daily, or providing a properly constructed manure pit,

which has been allowed in the outlying districts of this borough for the reason that farmers are compelled to keep the manure for fertilizer for their farms.

Milk Inspection—The milk inspection in this borough has been transferred to the Borough of Manhattan, consequently, the supervision and reports have been sent to the Central Office direct. There is but one Milk Inspector in this borough and I am of the opinion that to keep a proper supervision over the milk dealers, there should be at least three.

Cow Stables—There were in this borough at the beginning of the year 1906, one hundred and twenty-six cow stables where milk was produced and sold to the public and coming under the head of dairies. The inspection of the sanitary conditions of these stables was placed in charge of Dr. Nichols, the Veterinarian in this Borough, who made a very exhaustive examination and found that they were by no means in proper sanitary condition. Orders were issued compelling them to bring their dairies up to the standard of those in other boroughs and issued from the Department in New York, requiring them to make certain changes in construction to conform to the rules and regulations of the Department of Health. This necessitated such extensive improvements that a majority of them were compelled to give up their business and dispose of their cattle. There are a few remaining who did not comply with the orders issued, and recommendations were made to the Department that their places be declared public nuisances, which orders were served upon them. It being impossible to remove cattle to the Pound in this Borough, where premises are declared a public nuisance, their permits to keep cattle and sell milk were revoked, and criminal proceedings brought against them, so that I believe, at present, that all the dairies producing milk in this borough are up to the standard required by the rules of the Department.

Medical Inspectors—There are five Medical Inspectors in the Borough of Richmond who also do general school work and their medical inspections. Every school in the Borough of Richmond in the thickly populated district is inspected every day and in the outlying country district three times a week.

I believe that this systematic inspection of the schools has been the means of lessening epidemics of contagious disease which have cropped out in previous years.

More attention has been paid to the eyes of school children for the purpose of detecting trachoma and preventing it spread. All children thus infected have been excluded from the schools unless under treatment privately, or at some dispensary.

Systematic vaccination in the public schools has been carried on by the Medical Inspectors, and there are no children attending school that have not been vaccinated.

School Nurses—The District School Nurses appointed in this borough have done excellent work, but the territory is so large that they are only able to cover ten schools, five schools each.

There are thirty-three schools in this borough. The outlying country district schools have received no benefit whatever from the school nurse system. I would recommend that at least three additional nurses be appointed covering these schools, to carry on this very important work.

The condition of the children in the public schools has very decidedly improved in the past year, due to the efforts of these nurses, in visiting their homes and instructing their parents where it was necessary.

Culture Stations—The establishment of culture stations has been of very great service to the physicians, and especially those living in the country districts, where they are unable to get an early diagnosis or obtain antitoxin at short notice.

It is my opinion that this office should be kept open at night for the reception of cultures, distribution of antitoxin, and ambulance calls.

Very great demands have been made for antitoxin, and it is being depended upon for immunization and treatment by physicians generally.

Ambulance Service—The ambulance service has been more prominently in demand this year than in previous years, for the reason that the general practitioners are requesting that the cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria be removed to the Reception Hospital of the S. R. Smith Infirmary.

I would recommend that an additional ambulance driver be appointed to be on duty at the ambulance station during the night, as we receive numerous calls for the ambulance after four o'clock, and at present we are dependent upon the Night Watchman to remove the cases, and when he leaves the plant there is no one to care for the fires or the boiler.

Meat Inspection—The inspection of meat has been carried on as in former years, especial attention being given to carcasses after slaughter. With our present force, which consists of one inspector, the inspections of the shops are not as frequent as they should be. The inspector detailed as meat inspector is also detailed as a fruit and food inspector, and all other foods which may be offered for sale in markets or stores.

There has been a large quantity of decayed fruit and vegetables destroyed during the past year, and also an inspection kept over the ice boxes and other places where food is stored.

This work has been very satisfactorily carried on by Inspector Kerr.

Orders—There has been a very decided falling off in the number of cases brought for non-compliance with orders within the past year and we have but very few cases pending in Court. Compliance with a very large majority of the orders has been brought about by personal effort on the part of the inspector, the fact being generally known that if orders are not complied with, they will be prosecuted.

There are no lodging-houses in the Borough of Richmond, and very few tenement houses. We have had some trouble in tenement houses in having orders complied with, where references have been made to the Tenement House Commission. This matter I brought to your attention some time ago, and I believe since then the matter has been taken up and the reference orders more promptly executed.

Disinfecting Plant—The disinfecting plant has been in operation during the entire year, with very satisfactory results.

When consolidated with the Greater City of New York, the working force was nearly twice as large as at present. From time to time it has been reduced, by resignation or death, until at present we are working with a very much reduced force and a decided increase in the demand made upon us.

The clerical force in the office is of sufficient size, to keep the work up, but the force working in the field is small.

I have forwarded a request that certain divisions be increased, such as school nurses, sanitary inspectors, additional ambulance driver, and at least two additional men, on the disinfecting and goods delivery wagon.

I believe that the work performed by the employees of the different departments in this borough has been done to the best of their ability, is of a high standard, and has my approval.

NURSES' WORK IN THE DIVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES, INCLUDING THE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The following report covers the work of the School Nurses and Contagious Staff in the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens and Richmond, during the year 1906:

School Nurses—The year just finished has proved one of remarkable interest and profit to the school children, owing to the persistent teaching of cleanliness by the nurses. The most gratifying result, perhaps, is the bright, intelligent look in the faces of many of the children who used to look tired and careworn. This is principally due to the care given to the eyes, and the constant efforts of the nurses in obtaining glasses for the children with defective sight, in many instances paying for the glasses themselves rather than see the children go without. The nurses have taken a number of children to hospitals and dispensaries for the removal of adenoids and enlarged tonsils when the mother was unable to do so. The results are remarkable. Children formerly considered "defectives" are among the brightest and most studious in the class. The children are more careful in keeping the skin and hair clean; filthy clothes are now an unusual feature, and the air in the class-rooms is decidedly better owing to the prevailing cleanliness.

Visits to Homes—The visits to the homes and parents of the children have increased, owing to the more rigid examinations made by

the Medical Inspector. When any defect of eyes or throat, such as enlarged tonsils or adenoids, has been recorded, the nurses have visited the homes and urged the parents to have the defects remedied. A large percentage respond and have the matter attended to at once.

Numerous cases of unreported disease, such as measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and tuberculosis, have been found when making the visits. These were reported at once and the cases isolated or removed to hospitals. Many other cases have been reported to the Relief Agencies through this office.

Contagious Staff—No change has been made in this staff. Two nurses cared for the cases of scarlet fever and measles in the homes of the very poor when reported. Instructions were given as to the proper isolation and disinfection, etc., of each patient, the nurses giving baths, making beds and helping prepare food where assistance was required. Through this instruction, many cases were reported to the Department of Health, where formerly they were afraid to do so.

Suggestions—As the present staff of 53 nurses is entirely inadequate for the amount of work required of them in the schools of Greater New York, I would suggest that the staff be increased to 100 nurses. In Manhattan, each nurse is required to inspect 8,887 children, treat any minor contagious disease found among them, assist the doctor while treating trachoma in the school and then visit as many of their homes as needs indicate.

(There are only 25 school hours in the week.)

The average number of children inspected daily is.....	546
The average number of children treated daily is.....	109
The average number of visits to homes daily is.....	5

The principals of the schools are constantly requesting more of the nurses' time and it has been clearly proven that there is less truancy in the schools where more time and supervision is given by the nurses.

DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

Well marked advances have been made along all the lines of work of the Division. A few of the more important points will be noted.

Organization—The organization of the Division has been perfected and is at the present time as follows:

1. *Executive Office*—The headquarters of Chief and Assistant Chief of Division.

2. *Five Borough Offices*—Each in charge of an Inspector-in-Charge.

3. *Tuberculosis Clinics*—(Manhattan, Brooklyn and Bronx) all under the direction of the Chief of Clinics.

4. *Diagnosis Laboratory*—Under the charge of an Acting Assistant Director.

5. *Culture Stations and Collection of Specimens*—Under the charge of a specially designated inspector.

All the above officers confer with the Chief of Division at the Executive Office every Wednesday at 10 a. m., when all matters pertaining to the work of the Division are discussed, new procedures initiated, etc.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

On April 1, 1906, the congested condition of the Executive Office was greatly relieved by the removal of the office of the Inspector-in-Charge of the Borough of Manhattan to the rooms formerly occupied by the old chemical laboratory, the room vacated by him being taken by the Assistant Chief of Division and Chief of Clinics. During 1906 the offices were renovated, book shelves installed, and at present they are most satisfactory in every way.

Carfare and Telephone Bills—The payment of the carfare and telephone bills of nurses and inspectors was transferred to this office from that of the Chief Clerk, in the early autumn, materially increasing the clerical work of the office and placing considerable undesired financial responsibility on the Chief of Division. Owing to complaints having been made that the elevated railroad tickets issued to tube collectors

were being sold, the purchase of such tickets was discontinued, thus increasing the amount of money which has to be advanced personally by the Chief of Division, each month, to about \$225. Even with the greatest promptness in forwarding bills, etc., the total amount thus advanced is often in the neighborhood of \$500. To obviate this, which is manifestly unfair, the emergency fund of the Department in the hands of the Secretary should be increased about \$500, said increase to be at the disposal of the Chief of Division for advance payment of car-fare bills.

Manhattan Office—As stated above, the offices of the Inspector-in-Charge of the Borough of Manhattan were removed to the rooms formerly occupied by the chemical laboratory in the building at Fifty-fifth street and Sixth avenue. These rooms were ample in size, but in very bad condition. It being impossible to have the needed renovation performed by contract, the work was done satisfactorily by employees of the Division, to whom thanks are due. For further particulars regarding the work of the office, reference may be had to the attached report of the Inspector-in-Charge.

Brooklyn Office—Because of the injunction obtained by persons residing in the neighborhood of 75 Henry street, the offices of the Division were removed on October 1, 1906, to 361 Jay street, a much smaller building, but amply sufficient for the needs of the Division. For information regarding the Brooklyn Clinic, see report of the Chief of Clinics.

Bronx Office—The Bronx Office of the Division was removed, along with the other offices of the Department of Health in that borough, to a new building at 3731 Third avenue. A large, light room was assigned to the Division where the work has been carried out very satisfactorily. For report of the Bronx Clinic, see report of the Chief of Clinics.

Queens Office—During 1906, owing to the small number of employees assigned to this branch of the Division, the office was maintained at the Manhattan Headquarters. Arrangements have, however, been made for opening an office in Jamaica in the same building with the general offices of the Department. This will be done about February 1, 1907, when the Inspector-in-Charge will take up his residence

in the borough. A tuberculosis clinic should be opened in the Borough of Queens, probably in Long Island City.

Richmond Office—No changes have been made in the work in this borough. A tuberculosis clinic, held not oftener than once or twice a week, should be opened in this borough.

Tuberculosis Clinics—As shown by the report of the Chief of Clinics, great progress has been made along this line; a new clinic has been opened in the Borough of Brooklyn, and all preparations made for the opening of one in the Borough of The Bronx. Some progress has been made in regard to the appointment of salaried attending physicians to the Clinic, and it is hoped that these appointments will be made early in 1907. A lead-lined booth has been installed in the X-ray room and a radiographic dark room in the cellar of the Manhattan Clinic, and it is hoped to begin active radiographic work early in 1907. New and improved history and record cards have been drawn up. These are intended for use in all the tuberculosis institutions of the Department. Many favorable, incipient cases of tuberculosis have been sent to Ray Brook and Otisville. By arrangement with the Board of Education, a number of children desirous of taking up athletics were examined at the Manhattan and Brooklyn Clinics. Eighty-two boys were examined and of these four were rejected, all for cardiac lesions. The dividing of the City into districts, each covered by a particular tuberculosis dispensary, has worked very well and it is proposed to extend the system during 1907, new dispensaries entering into the arrangement. Attention is especially called to that part of the report of the Chief of Clinics dealing with this matter. Some 200 more new patients were treated in the Manhattan Clinic during 1906 than during 1905; and 1,800 more visits were paid to the Clinic. The distribution of milk and eggs in suitable cases was further safeguarded by the assistance of visitors of the Charity Organization Society and of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. It is rumored that this distribution is to be discontinued during 1907 owing to lack of funds. It is a most valuable part of the work of the clinic and it is hoped that arrangements will be made for its continuance.

Riverside Sanatorium—During 1906 the capacity of Riverside Sanatorium was increased by forty-six beds. It now accommodates one

hundred and sixteen patients. There being practically no accommodations for tuberculosis patients in the Borough of Brooklyn, twenty beds have been assigned to that borough. The sanatorium is full practically all the time, and there is a long waiting list. A number of favorable cases were transferred to Otisville during the year.

Stercopticon Tuberculosis Exhibition—These exhibitions were a great success, every one being attended by a large number of people, and, undoubtedly, a great deal of good was done by them. In order to save expense, a complete outfit consisting of lantern, lenses, oxy-hydrogen apparatus, etc., has been purchased, and it is proposed to give similar exhibitions in various halls throughout the City during the winter. The outdoor exhibitions will be resumed in the summer of 1907. Moving pictures and dissolving views will also be given.

Diagnosis Laboratory—Great improvements have been made in the Diagnosis Laboratory. Two rooms have been added and the entire laboratory renovated throughout; the walls and woodwork painted; new linoleum laid on the floor; new wall tables, gas and water supply installed. For particulars, see report of the Acting Assistant Director. Almost 10,000 more diphtheria cultures were examined during 1906 than during 1905, the increase being almost entirely in cultures from other boroughs than Manhattan. This is very gratifying, showing that physicians in the outlying boroughs are utilizing the services of the laboratory. 3,000 more specimens of sputum were examined—the total being over 21,000—an increase of over 20,000 in ten years. Almost one-third of these showed tubercle bacilli. The number of specimens examined for the Widal and Diazo reactions and for the presence of malarial organisms was slightly increased over 1905. 8,000 more preparations were made in the laboratory and 11,000 more culture tubes than in 1905.

Culture Stations—The culture station service throughout Greater New York during 1906 has been satisfactory in all respects. An improved tin box for supplies has been devised and distributed to one hundred and fifty sub-stations, and all the regular stations in Brooklyn were supplied with large steel cabinets. Very few complaints have been received from physicians.

SUPERVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

1. *Tuberculosis*—For the first time the Department of Health can bring forward proof of improvement in the tuberculosis situation in the Borough of Manhattan. Almost 2,000 fewer new cases of the disease were reported during 1906 than during 1905, although additional precautions were taken to insure as complete registration as possible. It would seem as if the continued efforts of the Department of Health along this line are at last beginning to bear fruit. Late in the year the following important changes were made in the system of registration and investigating cases of tuberculosis.

(a) The postal card notification by institutions was discontinued. Information as to all admissions, discharges and deaths is now obtained by telephone daily, three times a week, or weekly.

(b) All such primary reports, including postal card reports from physicians, are filed according to the source of report, thus doing away with the necessity of keeping an institution book and a separate physicians' index.

(c) All cases are assigned to inspectors and nurses by telephone, the original blue record card being kept in the office and not sent out to the inspectors.

(d) Inspectors and nurses are supplied with special notebooks in which all data are entered. Samples of these are given herewith.

(e) The reports of all inspections and investigations during the preceding twenty-four hours are obtained from the inspectors and nurses by telephone daily.

The above system has been introduced in all boroughs and has proved most satisfactory. There is a great saving of time—fumigations being done four or five days earlier than previously—less clerical work is called for, and the system of indexes simplified. During 1907 it is proposed to begin periodic disinfection of the clothing, etc., of tuberculosis cases at their homes. With the exception of Manhattan, the number of new cases of tuberculosis reported in all boroughs was increased. Information was obtained from the attending physician in

every private case of tuberculosis on file in Greater New York, August 1, 1906. Results are given in the following table:

Tabulated Results in the Five Boroughs of Letters Sent Out to Private Physicians Regarding Tubercular Patients under their Observation:

	Manhattan.	Queens.	Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Richmond.	Total No.
Letters sent out.....	5,736	134	300	1,261	81	7,512
Replies received.....	4,126	105	203	822	81	5,337
Failed to reply.....	1,445	29	18	439	....	1,932
Returned, Drs. N. F.....	165	....	...	77	....	242
Cases recovered.....	266	....	22	39	8	335
Cases improved.....	231	43	31	156	35	496
Cases died.....	835	69	46	198	9	1,157
Cases worse.....	29	12	5	36	8	90
No change.....	52	....	6	30	5	93
Out of town.....	444	....	32	....	8	484
Out of borough.....	29	....	....	....	....	29
Under observation (in file).	2,001	....	60	....	7	2,068
Don't know, or out of { Doctor's supervision... }	1,699	67	43	286	23	2,118

No. 1. *Inspectors' Diphtheria Antitoxin Note Book.*

DIPHTHERIA. PATIENT. NAME. DOCTOR.	ADDRESS. DOCTOR.	PATIENT. DOCTOR.	Age.	Date Rec'd.	Hour Rec'd.	Hour Visited.	Culture.	Larynx Inv.	Intubate.	Extrubate.	Day of Disease.	Units Ant.	Later Inj.	Units.	2d Visit.	3d Visit.	4th Visit.	5th Visit.	Number Imm.	Units.	Devel. Diph.	Sent to Hosp.	Died.	Hours after 1st Inj.	Cause.
				REMARKS																					
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No. 3. *Inspectors' Miscellaneous Note Book.*[illegible]

Typhoid Fever—Almost 33 per cent. fewer cases were reported during 1906 than during 1905, the great decrease taking place in Brooklyn (700). The number of deaths, however, remained about the same, the case fatality being 18 per cent. as compared with 15 per cent. in 1905. There was another slight outbreak of the disease in the Borough of The Bronx in the same area in which an outbreak occurred in 1905. New folding cards have been devised to take the place of the old large history cards. The data obtained from the histories of all cases of typhoid fever reported have been tabulated and are attached to this report.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis—Less than one-half as many cases of this disease occurred during 1906 as compared with 1905—the death rate being reduced from 5.03 to 1.94. The case fatality was slightly increased, however. All data obtained from the histories of all cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis reported, have been tabulated and are attached to this report.

Pneumonia—The number of deaths and the death rate of this disease were about the same as during 1905.

Malarial Fever—As shown in a special report by Dr. Victor Neesen, M. D., concerning the deaths supposed to be due to malarial fever, it seems probable that a large proportion of such deaths are in reality due to typhoid fever or other causes.

Administration of Diphtheria Antitoxin—Diphtheria was more prevalent and more fatal in New York during 1906 than during 1905. About 1,000 more cases occurred (mostly in the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens) and 430 more deaths. The death rate was increased from 3.6 in 1905 to 4.5 in 1906, and the case fatality from 10.7 per cent. to 12.8 per cent. The lowest death rate and case fatality occurred in the Bronx, being respectively 2.9 and 7.9 per cent. The work of the inspectors of the Department shows the same good results as heretofore, the case fatality in their cases being only 6.9 per cent., including the moribund cases. A great majority of the fatal cases were those in which the inspectors were called in on or after the third day of the disease. The majority of the patients received from 5,000 to 10,000 units of antitoxin. Of the 8,000 persons immunized against diphtheria,

only two-tenths of one per cent. developed the disease. See the tabulations of results attached to this report.

PUBLICATIONS.

During the year the following books and pamphlets were prepared and issued:

1. "Report of the Clinic for the Treatment of Communicable Pulmonary Diseases." This was a bound volume, fully illustrated, and met with general approval.

2. "Handbook of the Routine Procedure and Regulations of the Division of Communicable Diseases" (Form No. 202L). This was prepared for the use of the inspectors and nurses, and leather bound, interleaved copies were supplied to each employee. It gives a full description of the work of the Division and has been widely distributed to physicians and laymen.

3. Pocket handbook giving list of culture stations, list of services rendered physicians by the Department of Health, etc. (Form No. 206L).

4. Handbills calling the attention to the danger of dry dusting and sweeping; printed in English, German and Yiddish (Form Nos. 176L and 200L). (Sample herewith given.)

In addition, almost all the circulars and blanks of the Division have been revised and added to.

This opportunity must be taken to commend the work of Dr. Victor Neesen, Inspector-in-Charge of the Borough of Queens, who rendered most valuable assistance in the preparation of the above-mentioned publications and who had entire charge of the statistical tabulations of the Division.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

SWEEPING AND DUSTING

In sweeping a room raise as little dust as possible, because dust, when breathed, irritates the nose and throat and may set up catarrh. Some of the dust breathed reaches the lungs, making portions of them black and hard and useless.

If the dust breathed contains the germs of consumption—tubercle bacilli—which come from consumptives spitting on the floors, the risk is run of getting consumption. If consumptives use proper spit cups and are careful in coughing or sneezing to hold a handkerchief over the nose and mouth so as not to scatter spittle about in the air, the risk to others of getting the disease by living in the same rooms with the consumptives is mostly removed.

To prevent making a great dust in sweeping, use moist sawdust on bare floors. When the room is carpeted, moisten a newspaper and tear it into small scraps and scatter these over the carpet. In sweeping, brush these scraps of paper along with the broom and they will catch most of the dust and hold it fast, just as the sawdust does on bare floors. Do not have either the paper or the sawdust dripping wet, only moist.

In dusting a room, do not use a feather duster, because this does not remove the dust from the room, but only brushes it into the air. Walking on floors does this also unless the floors are clean.

Use soft, dry cloths to dust with and shake them frequently out of the window; or use slightly moistened cloths and rinse them out in water when finished. In this way the dust can be gotten out of the room.

In rooms which have bare floors, in houses, stores, shops, school-rooms, etc., all dust can be easily removed after it has settled, by passing over the floor a mop, which has been wrung out so as to be only moist, not dripping wet.

THOMAS DARLINGTON, M. D.,
President, Board of Health.

HERMANN M. BIGGS, M. D.,
Medical Officer.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is recommended :

1. That tuberculosis clinics be established in the boroughs of Queens and Richmond.
2. That the diagnosis laboratory be enlarged as described in the report of the Acting Assistant Director.
3. That the necessary steps be taken for the early appointment of thirty attending physicians for the tuberculosis clinics.
4. That the distribution of milk and eggs in suitable cases of pulmonary tuberculosis be continued.

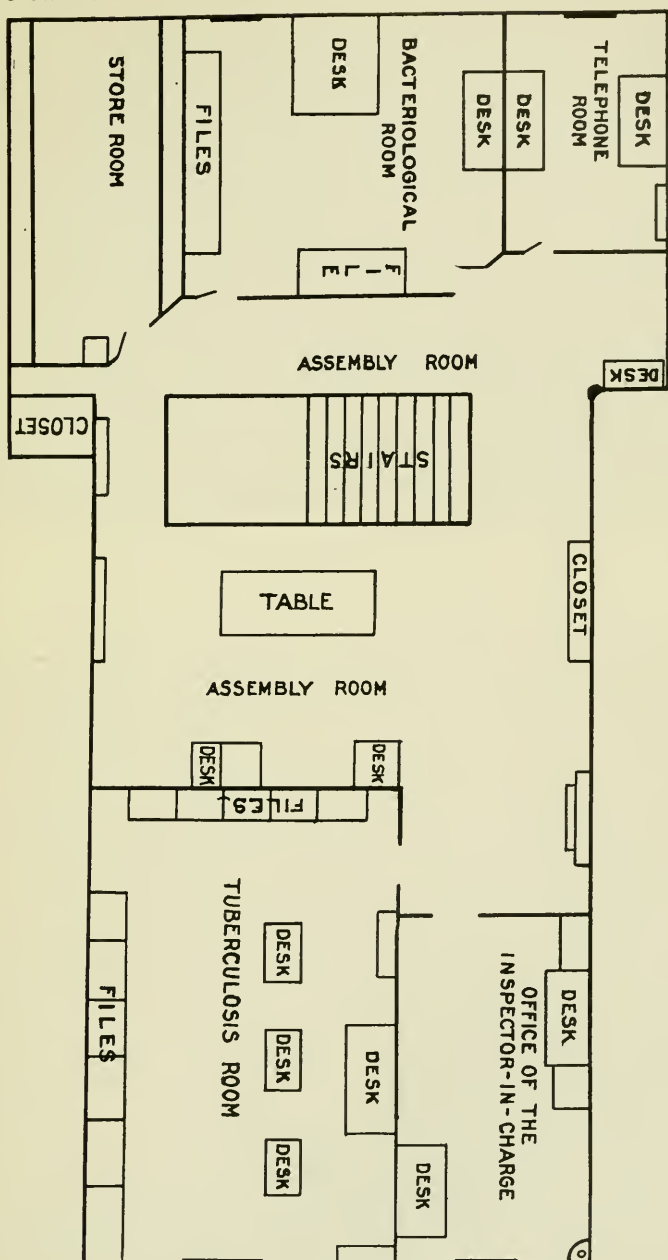
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Report of Inspector-in-charge.

Office—During the first week of March the borough offices of the Division at Fifty-fifth street and Sixth avenue were removed from the second to the fourth mezzanine floor (the old Chemical Laboratory). The old quarters were very small, badly ventilated and entirely lacking in facilities for the proper performance of the steadily increasing work. The new quarters afford ample room and every convenience. The consist of (a) one large general room where each week the inspectors and nurses assemble to receive new instructions and to complete the record of their work for the past week; (b) a separate room for all clerical work in connection with tuberculosis, files, indexes, etc.; (c) a room for all clerical work in connection with the reports and records of bacteriological examinations in the Diagnosis Laboratory for diphtheria, sputum, typhoid fever, etc.; (d) office of Inspectors in charge of the boroughs of Manhattan and Queens; (e) office of inspector-in-charge culture stations and telephone operator; (f) a large storeroom for all stationery and circulars of the Division, which are arranged in numerical order according to the form number of the blank, thus minimizing the work of taking stock.

When first occupied the new quarters were in a deplorable state, the walls, woodwork, etc., being sadly in need of renovation. Such renovation has since been done and the floors of the rooms covered with linoleum so that the offices are very presentable and entirely satisfactory.

A plan of the offices, and photographs of the various rooms are given herewith.



FLOOR PLAN OF THE MANHATTAN OFFICES OF THE DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.



DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—"PRIVATE OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-IN-CHARGE OF THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN."



DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—"OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-IN-CHARGE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, INSPECTORS' ROOM."



DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—"OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-IN-CHARGE OF THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN—TUBERCULOSIS REGISTRATION ROOM."



DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—"OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-IN-CHARGE OF THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN—TELEPHONE ROOM."

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, 1906.

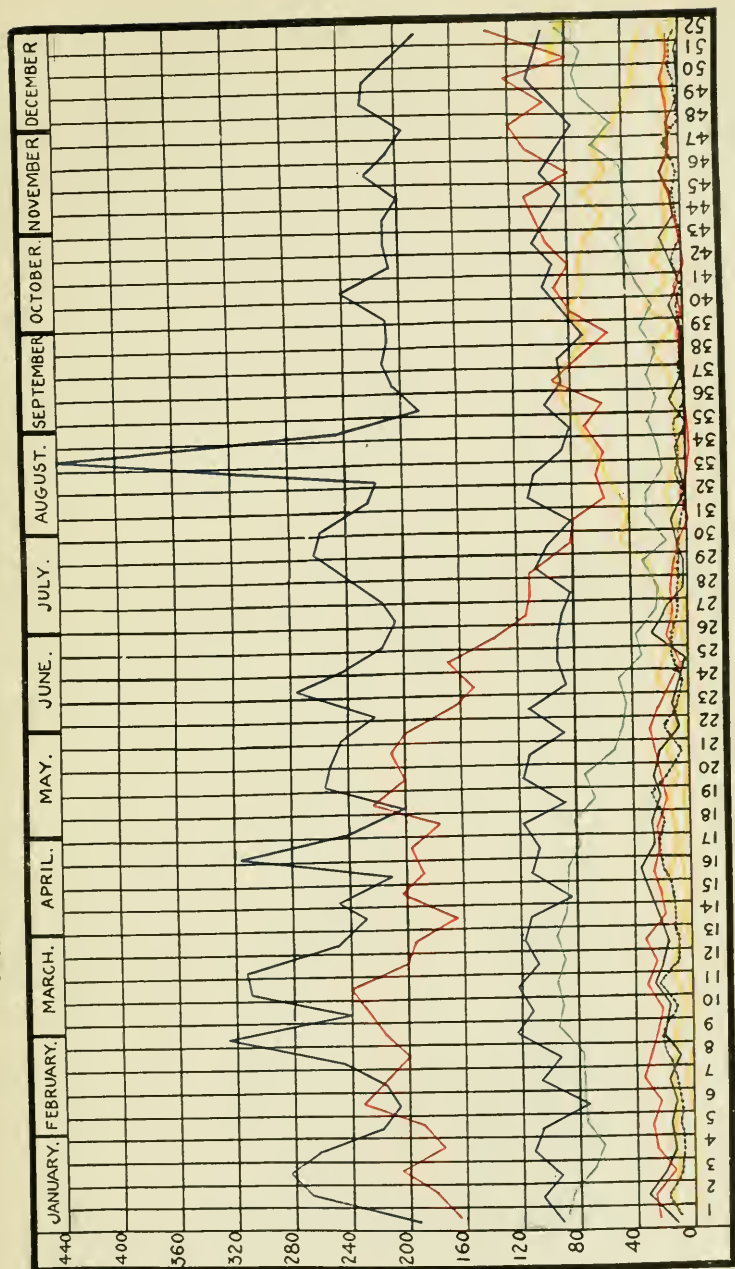
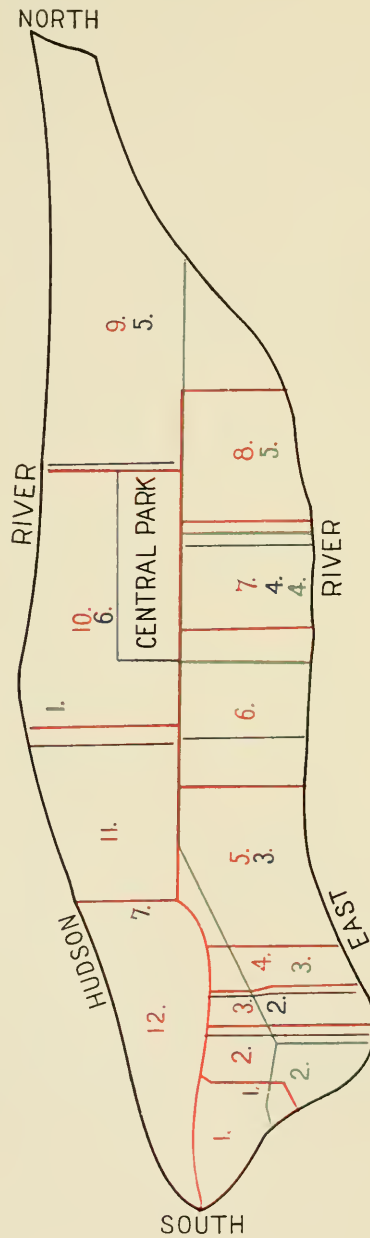


Chart showing cases and deaths occurring weekly. Upper line, cases; lower line, deaths. Blue, tuberculosis; red, diphtheria; yellow, typhoid fever; green (deaths only), pneumonia; black, cerebro-spinal meningitis. (Solid line, cases; dotted line, deaths.)

Map of the Borough of Manhattan

Illustrating the different districts assigned to the Medical Inspectors, Nurses and tuberculosis dispensaries.

Red lines, Inspectors' district; blue, Nurses' district; green, dispensaries.



A stenographer has been added to the office force, replacing two former clerks, one resigning and the other being transferred to the Borough of The Bronx.

The work of the office having greatly increased it was found necessary during the latter part of the year to detail a medical inspector and a nurse to assist in the routine work. Numerous minor changes and improvements have been made in the methods of handling the various communicable diseases, all of which will be described later under their respective headings; as a whole the work has been carried out along about the same lines as heretofore.

The chart on page 345 shows the weekly number of new cases of and deaths from communicable diseases in the Borough of Manhattan during 1906.

Inspectors.

District 1. Battery to Canal, Rutgers, east of Broadway.

District 2. Canal, Rutgers, east of Broadway to Broome street.

District 3. Broome, east of Broadway to Stanton and Prince.

District 4. East of Broadway, Stanton, Prince to Eighth street, St. Mark's place—Astor place.

District 5. East of Broadway from St. Mark's place—Astor place.

District 6. East of Fifth avenue, Thirtieth to Seventy-ninth streets.

District 7. East of Fifth avenue, Seventy-ninth to One Hundred and Third streets.

District 8. East of Fifth avenue, One Hundred and Third to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.

District 9. North of One Hundred and Tenth street to Harlem river, west of Fifth avenue to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street to river.

District 10. North of Forty-fifth street, west of Fifth avenue to river.

District 11. Fourteenth street, north to Forty-fifth street, west of Fifth avenue to river.

District 12. Battery, west of Broadway to Fourteenth street.

Nurses.

District 1. Battery, Grand, east of Broadway.

District 2. Grand street to Prince, Stanton, east of Broadway.

District 3. Prince, Stanton, east of Broadway to Thirty-eighth street.

District 4. Thirty-eighth street, east of Fifth avenue, to Ninety-sixth street.

District 5. Ninety-sixth street, east of Fifth avenue, to Harlem river, also One Hundred and Tenth, west of Fifth avenue, to river.

District 6. Thirty-seventh street to One Hundred and Tenth street, west of Broadway.

District 7. Battery to Thirty-seventh street, west of Broadway.

Dispensaries.

District 1. Department of Health Clinic—All of the west side and The Bronx.

District 2. Gouverneur—From Brooklyn Bridge, east of the Bowery, to Grand street and East river.

District 3. Bellevue—Grand street, Bowery, Fourth avenue, Broadway and Fifth avenue to Fifty-ninth street and East river.

District 4. Presbyterian—Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue to Ninety-sixth street and the East river.

District 5. Harlem—Ninety-sixth street and Fifth avenue to Harlem river and East river.

In order to facilitate the assignment of the work to the inspectors and nurses the above chart of the City is kept with the various districts, outlined by means of different colored worsted held in place by small tacks. The red lines indicate the inspectors' districts, blue the nurses' and yellow those of the tuberculosis dispensaries. As the districts are often changed during the year, according to the amount of work in them, it frequently becomes necessary to change the boundary line of the inspectors and nurses in order to equalize the work. Naturally this can be done very easily by simply moving the tacks and thus avoid having to buy a new map each time.

Inspectors—The total number of inspectors has remained the same although two new inspectors were assigned to the Division during the year, one to fill a vacancy caused by death and the other being assigned to the Clinic.

The work of the inspectors has been very satisfactory, 27,566 inspections having been made by them for the past year. Since the new procedure of assigning all work and receiving all reports by telephone went into effect the work given out each day is completed within twenty-four hours. Complaints receive prompt attention and inspection and fumigations are done without delay or loss of cards, etc., in the mail. One unsatisfactory feature of the new system is that in the inspection of dead cases the inspector occasionally calls so promptly that he finds the funeral in progress or a wake being held, he not only disturbing the family but being compelled to revisit the premises.

Nurses—The assignment of work to the nurses is done by telephone, just as in the case of the inspectors. The advantages are many—(a) early instruction of the patient and his family and prompt distribution of circulars of instruction regarding prophylaxis; (b) if patient should be kept under observation or is in need of assistance the necessary action can be taken earlier; (c) information is obtained as to the failure of the patient to return to the address given after leaving the hospital; this information is important for the proper record of the case in the office and to prevent the exposure of others not properly informed as to the nature of the disease.

The force of nurses has remained the same throughout the year, two having resigned and two having been appointed in their stead. The total number of their inspections amounted to 26,801, nearly the same as last year, notwithstanding the fact they had a less number of cases to keep under their observation as the various tuberculosis clinics, including that of the Department of Health, sent out their own nurses to care for those cases they had under treatment.

The following table shows the number of visits made by nurses to cases of tuberculosis under their observation:

Tabulation of the Work Performed by the Nurses of the Borough of Manhattan, Showing the Number of Visits to Tubercular Patients Under Observation in Their Respective Districts.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
District I	145	139	155	145	106	71	82	52	52	80	50	78	1,161
District II	85	59	64	54	58	37	44	34	33	31	31	42	572
District III	121	138	162	168	181	135	66	57	43	76	66	59	1,282
District IV	78	108	102	94	80	75	110	43	36	45	39	25	835
District V	86	59	54	68	61	57	46	52	57	57	50	64	711
District VI	115	94	66	61	73	54	49	40	37	43	46	43	721
District VII	174	163	161	159	162	120	127	35	43	84	63	87	1,378

The figures show that the greater number of cases needing a nurse's care reside in the lower west side of the City, probably because there is no large hospital or tuberculosis dispensary in that section.

Dispensaries—As previously stated, four tuberculosis dispensaries (including that of the Health Department) have agreed to district the City between them. See map, page 433.

When a nurse finds a case of tuberculosis in need of medical care she refers the patient to the dispensary in the district in which the patient resides.

The following table shows the number of cases under observation at the five tuberculosis dispensaries on a given date in March and August, 1906:

Table Showing the Number of Tubercular Cases Under Observation by the Various Clinics.

	Cases Under Observation and Reported.				Cases Under Observation and not Reported.				Number New Cases Under Observation, Not Reported.				Cases no Longer Under Observation, Not in Our File.				Total Number of Cases Under Observation.			
	1905.		1906.		1905.		1906.		1905.		1906.		1905.		1906.		1905.		1906.	
	Apr.	Aug.	Mar.	Aug.	Apr.	Aug.	Mar.	Aug.	Apr.	Aug.	Mar.	Aug.	Apr.	Aug.	Mar.	Aug.	Apr.	Aug.	Mar.	Aug.
Gouverneur.....	78	85	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	135	89	69	116	85
Vanderbilt	99	130	..	..	..	19	6	..	..	6	..	..	148	133	74	30	118	136
Bellevue O. P. D	131	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	166	114	101	131	79
Harlem Dispensary.....	29	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	71	..	29	35	35
Presbyterian.....	112	66	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	202	121	66	127	66

Tuberculosis—The number of new cases of tuberculosis reported during 1906 was 12,693, a decrease of 1,388 cases from 1905, showing that the Department has made considerable progress in checking the disease. This decrease is evidently not due to the fact that hospitals, institutions, physicians, etc., have not complied with the regulations of the Department; on the contrary, the hospital census shows a marked improvement in the result obtained at each census. It is probably due in large part to the persistent and efficient work along various lines of the Department in enlightening the public at large of the dangers of the disease and how to employ proper prophylaxis.

Of the 12,693 cases reported the majority (6,975) were in institutions; 2,713 were reported by sputum, 1,626 by private physicians, 157 from other sources; 1,222 cases were reported by death certificates. These last comprised (a) cases not under the care of a physician at the time of death; (b) where the physician signing certificate had only been in attendance for two or three days prior to death; (c) institution cases dying within a few hours or days after admission, and (d) cases which the physicians failed to report during life; these were very few, and satisfactory explanations have been obtained in most instances.

The following table shows the localization according to wards of the new cases reported during each month for the years 1904, 1905 and 1906:

Tuberculosis Ward List, Borough of Manhattan.

1904, 1905 and 1906.

Ward Number.	January.			February.			March.			April.		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
One.....	12	12	12	17	17	12	18	15	12	17	17	10
Two.....	..	2	..	1	1	..	2	16	..	2	20	2
Three.....	4	6	1	2	4	4	8	21	4	2	17	2
Four.....	24	20	38	19	19	42	32	52	60	29	26	44
Five.....	7	14	9	11	8	10	9	29	15	13	20	6
Six.....	19	8	18	18	10	14	19	44	16	32	30	10
Seven.....	51	42	78	47	72	67	68	132	138	67	134	85
Eight.....	41	28	19	25	30	20	21	54	27	20	52	29
Nine.....	44	23	57	41	40	38	44	54	43	42	42	37
Ten.....	53	62	38	42	74	43	80	97	63	74	48	36
Eleven.....	37	46	30	27	29	24	55	65	34	39	62	25
Twelve.....	191	187	180	181	183	215	202	192	288	219	235	216
Thirteen.....	21	16	13	18	23	14	39	34	25	38	15	12
Fourteen.....	12	5	17	11	6	10	29	25	22	41	18	14
Fifteen.....	17	8	23	16	12	13	20	35	18	27	29	9
Sixteen.....	30	50	40	24	36	27	34	44	42	36	39	26
Seventeen.....	56	59	81	66	45	62	89	76	120	120	60	80
Eighteen.....	52	50	49	52	42	42	59	40	74	57	81	32
Nineteen.....	126	137	120	113	107	114	142	144	174	161	152	133
Twenty.....	77	49	51	61	33	39	72	47	70	79	54	65
Twenty-one.....	64	21	33	50	26	20	52	28	50	45	66	36
Twenty-two.....	94	87	113	90	75	94	122	138	156	125	125	119
	1,032	932	1,020	932	892	924	1,216	1,382	1,451	1,285	1,342	1,028

Tuberculosis Ward List, Borough of Manhattan.

1904, 1905 and 1906.

Ward Number.	May.			June.			July.			August.		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
One.....	21	9	6	16	12	6	15	7	8	20	10	7
Two.....	1	5	4	1	16	3	20	3	2	2	12	4
Three.....	2	28	4	1	19	4	22	..	2	2	13	3
Four.....	18	11	14	9	23	18	25	10	8	23	36	18
Five.....	10	19	5	10	11	10	33	10	10	8	21	16
Six.....	27	14	15	16	19	28	28	18	9	21	18	20
Seven.....	59	164	56	69	138	82	159	65	55	50	125	69
Eight.....	32	47	23	28	37	19	33	7	28	11	41	33
Nine.....	38	44	51	48	26	64	31	53	55	52	37	47
Ten.....	39	53	36	40	38	61	34	62	33	42	48	60
Eleven.....	33	28	23	35	26	34	30	47	51	25	36	38
Twelve.....	204	184	206	186	163	263	195	201	210	197	228	230
Thirteen.....	36	10	23	15	17	23	11	21	23	21	29	34
Fourteen.....	26	10	20	14	11	20	17	17	16	17	10	22
Fifteen.....	25	29	17	16	23	5	27	17	12	18	38	18
Sixteen.....	39	25	32	24	31	38	28	45	26	23	32	44
Seventeen.....	88	65	68	94	74	92	66	97	67	62	89	80
Eighteen.....	58	62	49	51	58	55	37	51	38	50	49	57
Nineteen.....	157	148	125	129	131	154	140	140	95	110	132	134
Twenty.....	83	15	59	94	33	58	18	86	56	67	24	67
Twenty-one.....	53	69	39	45	67	52	97	60	37	42	66	49
Twenty-two.....	103	76	121	158	127	138	160	131	112	134	107	132
	1,152	1,125	996	1,099	1,100	1,227	1,226	1,148	953	997	1,201	1,182

Tuberculosis Ward List, Borough of Manhattan.

1904, 1905 and 1906.

Ward Number.	September.			October.			November.			December.		
	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906	1904	1905	1906
One.....	13	25	4	16	12	10	12	7	4	22	15	12
Two.....	2	29	..	2	17	1	..	19	1	5	18	3
Three.....	2	22	..	6	5	2	7	17	1	6	13	3
Four.....	22	32	5	15	16	5	6	17	6	26	30	6
Five.....	15	38	11	9	19	12	4	23	4	10	17	5
Six.....	18	38	19	24	15	23	23	22	18	28	20	15
Seven.....	49	175	71	62	130	59	49	97	66	66	106	62
Eight.....	28	47	26	16	41	15	7	40	15	34	27	21
Nine.....	39	60	54	73	24	21	49	32	43	52	62	54
Ten.....	65	56	70	61	19	49	63	28	27	62	34	41
Eleven.....	44	35	42	34	14	31	18	22	34	51	40	31
Twelve.....	150	239	222	190	149	166	156	203	170	233	147	222
Thirteen.....	18	33	31	16	15	30	8	13	17	24	14	38
Fourteen.....	11	29	11	9	12	13	6	8	12	13	13	20
Fifteen.....	5	42	17	11	14	12	6	10	7	31	17	13
Sixteen.....	25	51	32	49	12	25	30	13	31	55	32	41
Seventeen.....	68	113	74	90	84	66	64	90	63	91	88	105
Eighteen.....	50	44	52	54	15	50	36	31	49	56	35	48
Nineteen.....	87	159	122	145	94	103	121	95	113	168	112	134
Twenty.....	57	43	66	64	32	62	52	31	46	76	37	73
Twenty-one.....	59	81	40	58	51	26	34	44	23	51	46	30
Twenty-two.....	99	177	127	115	108	112	76	119	101	112	107	108
	926	1,568	1,096	1,119	898	893	827	981	851	1,272	1,030	1,085

The reason that the greatest number of cases was reported from the Twelfth Ward is probably due to the fact that it comprises a greater area and contains many of the larger hospitals; the Ninth and Seventeenth Wards, which are very much smaller in area and situated on the lower east side, contained many more cases in comparison. The First Ward, which is chiefly a business district, had the least. During the week ending August 25 453 new cases were reported, which happened to be just the time the hospital census was completed, accounting for this high figure; the week ending September 10 showed the least number (188).

Deaths from Tuberculosis—Below is a chart showing the number of deaths, tabulated according to wards, for the years 1905 and 1906:

Tabulation of Dead Cases of Tuberculosis According to

Ward No.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
1.....	1	4	3	5	5	2	5	6	2	4	4	3
2.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
3.....	1	..	..	3	1	2	..	4	2	..	1	2
4.....	4	7	7	4	9	15	13	10	7	6	8	12
5.....	2	3	4	1	1	3	4	2	3	2	..	4
6.....	8	7	10	7	9	10	10	6	6	9	5	12
7.....	10	13	13	13	7	17	11	9	12	12	8	19
8.....	7	10	4	5	8	9	7	7	5	9	8	6
9.....	13	21	12	16	16	29	24	23	22	17	20	20
10.....	9	10	9	15	11	13	17	15	5	10	8	14
11.....	12	11	9	12	19	15	18	18	16	11	8	10
12.....	62	68	70	66	86	114	79	61	82	70	72	83
13.....	4	2	8	3	9	6	7	5	5	3	5	4
14.....	3	11	8	3	2	9	10	6	3	10	5	4
15.....	5	6	7	10	8	7	8	3	9	5	5	9
16.....	13	9	17	10	9	19	15	13	11	12	10	16
17.....	22	20	20	20	19	20	24	14	17	21	19	16
18.....	15	15	15	14	23	17	20	15	11	12	17	23
19.....	48	58	46	50	61	78	75	66	58	47	52	62
20.....	25	20	27	16	26	27	36	29	13	35	19	16
21.....	22	13	16	20	16	23	17	18	13	19	23	20
22.....	36	41	46	32	47	50	64	46	43	53	27	56
	332	299	351	325	392	485	465	374	345	367	324	411

Wards in the Borough of Manhattan for 1905 and 1906.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
7	6	6	..	3	4	3	4	8	5	5	3
1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	2
5	8	5	7	11	11	8	9	5	6	9	9
6	3	1	5	4	5	3	2	4	1	5	4
6	8	4	9	12	6	5	9	10	9	13	5
6	8	8	11	12	10	7	7	6	11	8	12
5	7	4	9	8	2	2	4	5	0	8	5
18	13	15	14	14	14	18	10	10	14	18	25
11	6	5	9	7	9	9	11	5	3	19	11
14	11	5	13	8	8	13	7	15	11	11	10
69	64	47	76	65	73	70	54	81	67	77	87
5	..	5	7	7	7	2	3	2	4	4	5
7	1	3	3	10	5	5	2	4	5	5	8
6	8	6	6	8	3	7	2	8	3	5	7
14	11	9	9	22	17	12	15	9	11	11	18
16	16	13	19	27	22	5	9	11	17	22	27
16	20	10	15	20	11	18	12	14	12	16	21
69	49	62	57	51	63	34	40	41	51	70	74
25	21	17	19	31	22	21	21	24	33	22	37
18	22	20	10	21	23	16	12	8	19	29	25
34	38	19	40	42	52	38	31	41	44	52	45
360	320	265	341	384	367	297	265	313	323	410	440

The largest number of deaths (170) occurred during the week ending November 17, the least (82) during that ending September 1. The Irish race lead in proportion to population, but no particular locality is affected, they being more or less scattered throughout the City. The Norwegian nation had the least according to their population here.

Tuberculosis Maps—The same tuberculosis maps are being used upon which have been recorded all new cases of tuberculosis occurring in the Borough of Manhattan for the past three years. Solid circles in different colored inks are used to indicate each case.

Black for 1904.

Red for 1905.

Green for 1906.

And for the coming year brown will be used.

Private Physicians' Cases—As in previous years, information regarding every "private" case of tuberculosis was sought for from the physician who reported the case.

Tabulation of the replies gave the following results:

Letters sent out	5,736
Replies received	4,126
Failed to reply	1,445
Returned, doctors not found.....	165
Patient recovered	266
Patient improved	231
Patient dead	835
Patient worse	29
No change	52
Out of town	444
Out of borough	29
Under observation (in file).....	2,001
"Don't know" or out of doctor's supervision.....	1,699

In those cases where no information was received from the attending physician it was obtained by nurses, who called at the address given. In many instances it was found that some of the patients had died, others had left the borough, while some were being treated by other physicians. In only a few cases it was found that they had recovered.

A census of all cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in public institutions was taken March 1 and August 1.

The table below shows the results of such census for the past three years:

	1903.			1904.		1905.		1906.	
	Jan.	May.	Oct.	May.	Sept.	Mar.	Aug.	Mar.	Aug.
Total No. Cases.....	899	1,170	1,303	1,557	1,553	1,828	1,830	1,993	1,719
New Cases.....	166	36	229	197	47	246	186	183	187
Male Cases.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,200	1,325	1,069
Female Cases.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	630	668	650
Duplicates.....	733	1,040	1,074	1,360	1,506	1,582	1,644	1,810	1,532

The comparison of the census with the Departmental records should be minimized this coming year as the institutions, in place of reporting as heretofore all cases by postals, now do so daily by telephone, the reports being acknowledged by postals on the day of receipt. All cards are filed under the respective institution reporting same. This procedure obviates the possibility of any reports going astray while in transit to the Department. When the next census is taken (March 1st) the cases on file in the Department should agree exactly with the reports from the hospitals.

Institutions—A few more hospitals treating tuberculosis have been added to the table, showing the number of cases treated (obtained from their published annual reports) as compared with the number of cases reported to the Department of Health.

Table Showing Annual Number of Cases of Tuberculosis Treated and Number Reported to the Department of Health for Eleven Large Hospitals.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
St. Joseph's—				
Treated.....	1,565	1,707	1,699	1,699
Reported	1,090	1,240	1,406	1,474
St. Vincent's—				
Treated.....	122	111	37	....
Reported	65	58	21	26

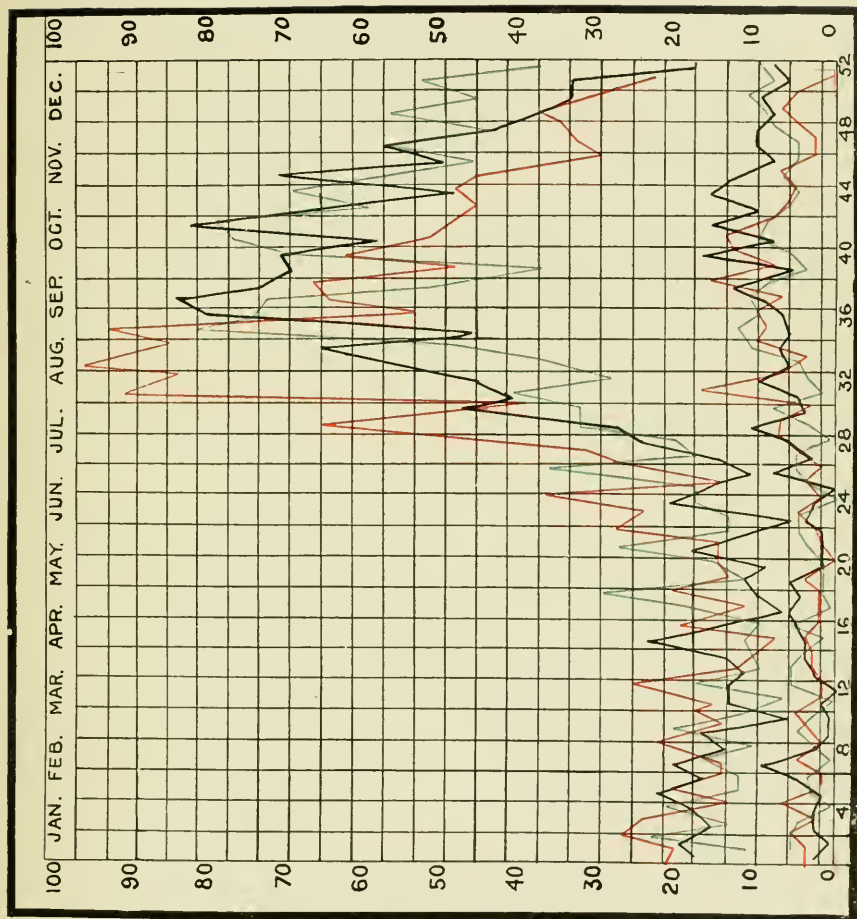
	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Seton—				
Treated.....	865	1,198	524	1,279
Reported	607	870	1,071	1,241
Lincoln—				
Treated.....	177	284	211	....
Reported	170	222	295	....
Metropolitan—				
Treated.....	1,009	2,507	2,928	....
Reported	2,073	2,160	3,377	2,545
Manhattan State—				
Treated.....	....	....	....	....
Reported .....	....	....	60	107
Riverside—				
Treated.....	....	....	....	....
Reported .....	....	....	23	110
Bedford Sanitarium—				
Treated.....	....	....	....	359
Reported .....	....	....	121	....
Bellevue—				
Treated.....	....	....	....	1,247
Reported .....	....	....	1,321	1,481
Montefiore—				
Treated.....	....	....	....	93
Reported.....	....	....	537	556
House of Relief—				
Treated.....	....	....	....	159
Reported... ..	....	....	325	327

Lincoln Hospital no longer receives patients suffering from tuberculosis. The institution book, which formerly recorded the weekly reports of tuberculosis from the various institutions, will now be discontinued as it will be a very easy matter to refer at any time to the report card index and obtain the desired information.

Duplicate Cases—The number of duplicate cases was 7,560, 1,546 less than last year.

Not Found Cases—The number of cases not found at the address given were in excess of those of 1905, probably due to the fact that

TYPHOID FEVER—COMPARISON OF CASES AND DEATHS FOR YEARS 1904, 1905, 1906.



KEY: Green, 1904; Red, 1905; Black, 1906.

more extended inquiry was made into the condition and whereabouts of the private cases.

Forcible Removals—It was necessary in only 23 instances to remove cases of tuberculosis to Riverside Hospital against their will.

A new order went into effect during the latter part of the year which made it more difficult to have patients removed against their will; (1) the consent of the attending physician had to be obtained; (2) a record of patient's sputum having been examined by the Department showing the tubercular bacilli; (3) or, physically examined by one of our inspectors, confirming the diagnosis; (4) others being exposed to the disease, especially children; (5) non-observance of prophylaxis.

Voluntary Renovation—Premises previously occupied by consumptives were voluntarily renovated by the owners in 388 instances, the landlord attending to same before a compulsory order was instituted against him.

Deaths from Pneumonia—Every death from pneumonia was compared with the tuberculosis records, and very few, possibly not more than a half dozen, were found to have been reported previously as tuberculosis. Investigations were made in every such case and almost invariably a satisfactory explanation was obtained.

Typhoid Fever—This disease, as the accompanying chart for the last three years, shows very little deviation as regards the time of year when the greatest number of cases and deaths occur. During 1906 1,713 cases were reported, 144 less than in 1905. The greatest number of cases occurred during the week ending September 15 (85), while the least, 5 in all, were during the week ending June 9. In addition there were also reported 153 cases which proved on investigation not to be typhoid fever.

The table on page 368, tabulating the cases according to wards, shows that the greatest number of cases were reported from the Twelfth Ward. This, of course, is due to the fact that that ward is the largest and most populous. Ward 1 had the least, being a business district.

Tabulation of Cases of Typhoid Fever According to

Ward No.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
1.....	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	f	..	3	..	..
2.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
4.....	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
5.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	1
6.....	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
7.....	3	2	3	3	2	2	6	4	4	4	5	4
8.....	1	1	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	1
9.....	2	..	1	..	2	..	5	3	5	..	3	1
10.....	..	..	2	4	1	1	3	1	1	3	..	4
11.....	7	5	3	4	6	2	4	1	1	..	4	3
12.....	35	27	18	17	13	17	18	16	16	17	19	18
13.....	1	2	..	2	1	..	3	..	1	..	4	9
14.....	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	2	..
15.....	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	2	..	..	..
16.....	2	2	5	4	1	5	6	5	3	..	4	2
17.....	2	2	2	1	3	3	3	1	3	..	3	2
18.....	5	4	3	8	5	2	2	2	6	2	4	5
19.....	7	7	4	14	8	13	10	8	5	3	9	9
20.....	6	7	6	3	4	5	2	6	6	3	10	4
21.....	7	3	5	4	5	2	1	2	2	6	8	4
22.....	13	6	10	8	10	2	9	4	11	6	30	5
	94	73	64	76	70	61	77	60	65	50	108	72

Wards in the Borough of Manhattan for 1905 and 1906.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
2	..	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	..	1	1
1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1
1	1	3	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	1	1
..	..	3	1	3	3	..	2	..	..	3	1
3	1	5	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	2
8	6	12	13	22	20	12	9	15	10	5	4
..	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	1
18	2	10	13	25	10	10	8	4	7	4	5
3	5	8	5	4	9	6	8	2	6	8	1
11	7	16	5	15	12	9	13	16	12	3	5
44	32	89	49	119	131	46	75	46	69	62	40
11	1	6	4	3	9	8	9	2	11	2	7
..	2	..	2	6	7	..	3	..	3	2	8
3	1	..	6	2	6	4	5	2	4	..	3
9	1	13	10	13	3	11	7	3	6	2	5
10	4	13	3	9	5	4	6	4	4	9	3
9	6	8	6	20	12	9	10	5	4	8	5
17	12	34	26	33	32	17	28	16	32	13	25
12	6	19	13	11	16	19	19	8	7	6	8
8	4	11	10	12	17	4	15	10	13	8	11
24	17	60	36	43	50	47	39	33	27	17	21
194	124	313	217	343	352	210	262	172	216	157	157

Disinfection and Fumigation—Bedding was fumigated in ninety-two instances, almost twice as many as last year, probably due to the fact that postals were sent to the attending physician requesting him to inform the Department when the case had terminated or gone to a hospital so that fumigation could be performed.

Routine Procedure and Forms—Beginning January 1, 1907, the large typhoid history will be replaced by a smaller folding card. This will be a great improvement over the one already in use. The old card was of such size that it became folded in the mail, making it hard to file or carry around by the inspectors, while the new one will be in unison with the tuberculosis card, being the size of a postal.

Every case has been plotted on a large map, as was done in 1905. A photograph of the map is given herewith, showing that there was no special localization of the disease in any particular section of the City.



DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—"DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF
TYPHOID FEVER IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, 1906."

Inspection of Milk Stores—This was done in every instance where the source of infection was stated as being possibly due to drinking of infected milk. Some two hundred inspections were made, but in no instance did the inspectors find anything wrong either as to unsanitary conditions or lack of care.

Dead Cases—The total number of deaths from typhoid was 325. During the week ending October 6 the largest number occurred, 20 in all, while the least was one, for the weeks ending January 13, March 3 and 24.

Tabulation of Dead Cases of Typhoid Fever According to

Ward No.	January.		February.		March.		April		May.		June.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
1.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
2.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
6.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	1	1
8.....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	2	..	1	..
10.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
11.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
12.....	6	4	3	7	4	3	4	5	3	3	3	6
13.....	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
14.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
15.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
16.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	1
17.....	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
18.....	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1
19.....	1	1	4	3	2	2	2	..	..	3	1	..
20.....	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	3
21.....	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	3	..	1	..	1
22.....	2	1	2	..	2	..	1	3	..	1	4	1
	16	10	15	20	13	8	14	20	8	15	14	17

Wards in the Borough of Manhattan for 1905 and 1906.

July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1
1	1	1	2	2	..	..	3	..	2	..	1
..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
1	2	1	2	1	2	4	3	2	1	1	1
..	..	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	3	3	3	..	5	..	1	1	1
8	8	8	5	16	12	17	16	7	13	9	10
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	1
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	2	1	..	2	2	..	2	..	..
1	..	1	..	3	..	..	2	1	2	..	4
1	2	1	..	1	2	..	3	1	3	..	..
1	..	1	..	4	1	2	1	1	2	2	3
4	3	7	2	8	7	4	4	1	4	2	7
1	..	..	1	3	4	5	4	..	5	2	2
2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	1
4	3	5	6	5	4	6	8	4	3	..	5
26	23	30	29	52	43	43	56	19	41	18	39

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis—The prevalence of cerebro-spinal meningitis greatly diminished during 1906 as compared with the two previous years, only 679 cases being reported, two and a half times less than the year 1905. Of these 36, the greatest number, occurred during the week ending February 21, while during the week ending December 29 there were only two. It is possible that this decrease was partly due to the fact that the Department of Health treated cerebro-spinal meningitis as a communicable disease. Quarantine was established, disinfection and fumigation was done wherever it was necessary and all possible precautions taken against the spread of the disease.

The percentage of mortality ran high, there being 545 deaths.

In addition to the above 80 cases were reported, which, on investigation, proved not to be cerebro-spinal meningitis.

All cases of tubercular meningitis are now investigated.

Disinfection and fumigation was done in 464 instances. In 228 cases the first report received was the death certificate. Many of these were hospital cases.

All cases were plotted on a large map as heretofore. The photograph of this map, given herewith, shows the same distribution of the cases as in 1905—i. e., in the poorer quarters, around the periphery of the island, especially in the localities where Italians are most numerous.

Erysipelas—Of the 626 cases reported in the Borough of Manhattan this year the majority were reported by the various hospitals and institutions. As yet the Department of Health has not strictly enforced the reporting of cases of erysipelas by physicians. It is hoped eventually to do this. The number of deaths were 190, the mortality being less than that of last year.

Malaria—224 cases were reported: 31 of these were cases that died, not having been reported during life. Every death from malaria has been rigidly investigated as it is so frequently found that the patient really died of some other disease, such as typhoid fever, puerperal septicaemia, etc.

(See separate report.)



DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—"DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF
CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, 1906."

Glanders—Only one case was reported.

Abortion—There were only 56 cases reported for the entire year, and these were principally reported by the hospitals and institutions. No definite action has been taken as yet as regards the compulsory reporting of this condition by the profession. A new form card, similar to the others in use by the Division, has been devised.

Septicaemia—Only 25 cases were reported in the entire Borough of Manhattan. Likewise, little cognizance has been taken of this for the present.

Tetanus—Of the 20 cases reported all were visited by inspectors. Injection of tetanus antitoxin was offered in every instance but only 11 patients accepted same. The amount of antitoxin injected to each patient ranged from 5 to 20 c.c.. The inspector revisited the patient in ten to fourteen days, and in no instance did they develop tetanus. The time of year when most of the cases were reported was, naturally, the month of July.

Administration of Diphtheria Antitoxin in the Borough of Manhattan.

The results obtained by the free administration of antitoxin in cases of diphtheria in the Borough of Manhattan for the past year are given in a separate report.

Immunization was performed in 5,586 cases. The slight decrease in the number of immunizations from last year's figures may be due to the fact that there were not so many outbreaks of diphtheria in the large institutions for children where widespread immunizations are necessary.

It may be of interest to mention the prompt and efficient work of the inspectors. For the past year a record was kept of the time each inspector attended to the call sent in, and it was found that in the majority of cases they made their inspection within one and two hours of the time the case was reported.

Pneumonia—The prevalence of pneumonia for the past year has doubled, 1,456 deaths against 716 for 1905.

Obituary—In the death of Dr. Thos. DeL. Burckhalter, Medical Inspector in this Division, the Department lost the services of an effi-

cient, faithful and honorable physician and one whose special training in contagious diseases, having been resident physician to the Willard Parker Hospital for a number of years, made him especially fitted for the work connected with this Division and whose loss is regretted by all who were fortunate enough to be associated with him.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Report of the Inspector in Charge of Culture Stations.

There are at present in the Greater City 297 drug stores acting as culture stations, of which 95 are "regular" stations visited daily by the collector, and 202 "sub-stations" sending specimens and obtaining supplies through the nearest regular station. These stations are divided as follows:

	Regular Stations.	Sub- Stations.
Borough of Manhattan.....	26	154
Borough of The Bronx.....	10	29
Borough of Brooklyn.....	41	2
Borough of Queens.....	10	16
Borough of Richmond.....	8	1

(Of the regular stations in Brooklyn 6 only are visited on Sundays and holidays, the others delivering to the nearest station.)

In The Bronx two new stations have been established and none discontinued.

In Manhattan nine new stations have been established and four discontinued.

In Brooklyn one new station has been established and one discontinued.

In Queens two new stations have been established and one discontinued.

The Brooklyn service has been improved by the installation of thirty-three cabinets similar to those placed in the regular stations in Manhattan, and eight large tin boxes (see photographs). It is expected that the regular stations in the other boroughs will be supplied with cabinets during the coming year.

In Manhattan 135 of the sub-stations have been furnished with large boxes which are properly divided to contain the various outfits and, as a consequence, are kept in much better order than the small boxes formerly used. It is expected that all the sub-stations will be furnished with these boxes in the near future.



DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—CULTURE STATION CABINET IN DRUG STORE.

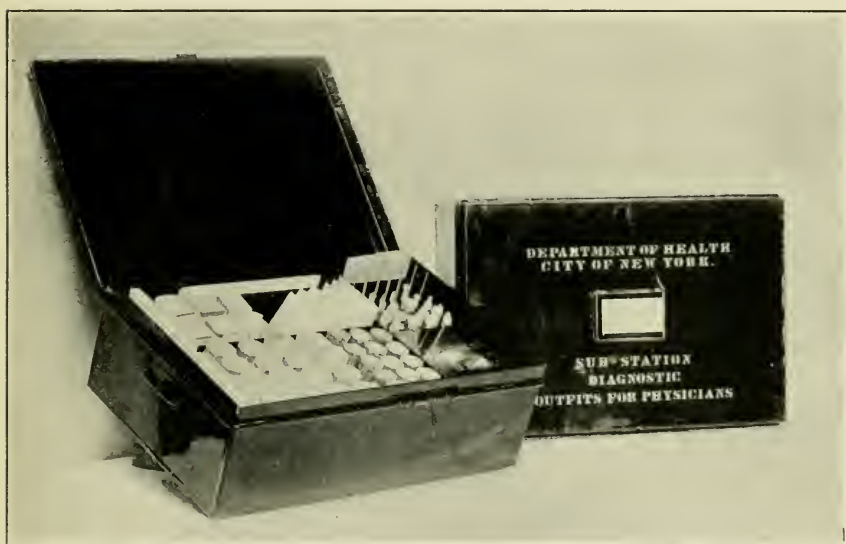
During the year a vest pocket booklet (Form 206 L) containing a list of all the culture stations, the time of day when each regular station is visited by the collector, the station to which each sub-station delivers specimens, and also condensed information for physicians in regard to the work of the Department of Health, was prepared and distributed and met general approval.



DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—CULTURE STATION CABINET IN
DRUG STORE.

A number of the sub-stations are situated at a considerable distance from the nearest regular station, making it necessary for the messenger to use the street cars, and agreements have been made with the proprietors of these stations to pay the car fares for such rides.

In October the auditing of these car fare bills was turned over to me and I found that several of these stations regularly turned in bills which represented a visit every day in the month. In order to determine if this service was actually performed I sent to each station a package of cards stamped with the name of the station and dates for



DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—"SUPPLY BOX ISSUED TO CULTURE STATIONS."

the month of November, with instructions that every day that the messenger called at the collection station a card corresponding to the date of visit must be left in the cabinet.

These cards have been brought in by the collectors, stamped with the date of receipt, and turned over to me for filing. As this system has been in operation for only two months, it is impossible to give exact figures for comparison, but I believe that considerable saving will result. The regular stations have been visited once in two weeks by one of the laboratory assistants in a Department wagon and the stock of supplies replenished.

The sub-stations have been inspected each month by the nurses and requisitions for supplies made out when necessary. I have also personally inspected the condition of the regular stations.

In general the condition of the stations has been very satisfactory and few complaints have been received from physicians, either in regard to lack of supplies or delays in the deliveries of specimens.

The majority of the proprietors of the stations appear to take considerable interest in the work of the Department and are anxious to keep their supplies in good condition and make deliveries promptly. Considering the fact that the service is purely voluntary and without compensation, I think the results are as satisfactory as can be expected.

There are still a number of culture stations which are not supplied with antitoxin and vaccine owing to the fact that the Chief Clerk declines to issue contracts for the same. The proprietors either do not keep the Department antitoxin or are obliged to purchase it, and, of course, cannot supply it to physicians on free slips. This makes trouble for the druggists as physicians do not understand why one station should differ from another. It seems to me that this divided arrangement of stations is not satisfactory and that it would be better to have the distribution of all supplies and products under the control of the Division of Communicable Diseases.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Stereopticon Picture Exhibitions on Tuberculosis.

The Department has long realized that the most important feature of the organized efforts to limit the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis now being made so generally throughout the world is popular education. In its work it has sought to educate the public in various ways: By the publication and distribution of literature on the subject; by instruction given, verbally, by its physicians and nurses; by formal lectures and by co-operation with the various charitable and other organizations interested in the problem of the prevention of tuberculosis.

It is necessary, before any good results can be expected, to teach the simple, every-day truths about the disease; its ready prevention; the possibility of its cure, and the proper care of those suffering from it. It is important, further, to interest others who, though not ignorant,

are indifferent to the necessity of united energetic action on the part of the municipality in order to control this modern plague.

To further extend this work of popular education stereopticon exhibitions were given in twenty-three of the public parks of Manhattan during the summer of 1906, illustrating various points in connection with the disease, and what is being done in various ways by the City to control it and to care for its victims. These pictures showed the ways in which the bacilli causing the disease are transmitted by the cough and expectoration of those who have it; by dust and air filled with particles of the dried sputum; the effect of the disease on the lungs; how over-crowded, dirty, badly ventilated rooms and tenements cause and spread it; how these conditions are being remedied by new building laws; how this Department cares for rooms infected with the germs of consumption, by fumigation, and the removal and disinfection of the bedding and furnishings; how it cares for patients in Riverside Hospital, and, finally, the possibility of the arrest and even cure of the disease in country sanatoria such as that recently opened by the Department at Otisville, Orange County, New York.

In addition the following terse sentences of advice, in English and Yiddish, were interspersed with the views on the screen:

No. 1. Consumption causes more deaths than any other disease. Nearly one-third of all the people who die between twenty and forty-five years of age die of consumption.

No. 2. If you want to know how to protect yourself and your family from consumption take time to read these bulletins.

No. 3. Consumption attacks especially those who live in crowded or badly ventilated rooms.

No. 4. Consumption is caused by the poison present in the consumptive's spit.

The poisonous spit dries and goes as dust into other people's lungs.

No. 5. A little poisonous spit, when scattered in dust, is enough to affect dozens of people.

People who spit on the floors of their homes spread the disease.

No. 6. Consumption is caused by the dust from dried spit.

Workmen who spit on the floors of their work-shops spread the disease.

No. 7. People who spit on the sidewalks, where women get it on their dresses and take the poison home, spread the disease.

No. 8. Stop spitting, excepting into spittoons or into the gutters; you may have consumption and not know it.

No. 9. Don't spit on floors.

Don't spit in corners of rooms.

You may have consumption and not know it.

No. 10. Don't spit on stairs.

Consumption is caused by the dust from dried spit.

Don't spit on sidewalks.

No. 11. If you have consumption don't give it to others by spitting. If you have not, don't let others give it to you.

No. 12. A consumptive, who coughs and spits anywhere and everywhere, is a danger to the community.

No. 13. He is a danger to the neighborhood. He is a danger to the family. He will poison the house he lives in.

No. 14. A consumptive who coughs and spits anywhere and everywhere must be made to stop it. He is a danger to his family.

No. 15. If he will not stop spitting he must be reported to the Board of Health as a dangerous nuisance.

No. 16. A consumptive should spit into a cloth or paper, which can be burned. If he spits anywhere else he is a source of danger to you and your family.

No. 17. A careful consumptive, one who coughs into a handkerchief and spits into it, or into anything that can be boiled or burned, is perfectly safe to be about you.

No. 18. Be kind to the careful consumptive, as you would have others kind to you if you were sick.

No. 19. The only consumptive to be afraid of is the careless consumptive. He is a danger to the neighborhood. He coughs and spits anywhere and everywhere.

No. 20. Sunlight and fresh air kill the poison in the consumptive's spit.

No. 21. In dark, damp or poorly ventilated rooms the poison remains for months a source of danger.

No. 22. Rooms which have been occupied by a consumptive should be thoroughly cleaned and then disinfected by the Board of Health.

No. 23. See that you have fresh air in your homes.

No. 24. See that you have fresh air in your work-shops.

Don't live in a room where there is no fresh air.

Don't work in a room where there is no fresh air.

Don't sleep in a room where there is no fresh air.

No. 25. The trouble is that people don't let air enough or sunlight enough into their homes.

No. 26. If you suspect that you have consumption—if you have a slight persistent cough, if you are gradually, steadily losing weight—

No. 27. If you are beginning to feel tired all the time—

No. 28. If you have a slight feeling of feverishness every afternoon—

No. 29. Go at once to your family physician, or, if you are not able to do that, go at once to a dispensary.

No. 30. Don't waste time or money on patent medicines or "Consumption Cures." They don't cure.

No. 31. Consumption may be cured, if taken in time, but usually not otherwise.

No. 32. Patent medicines do not cure consumption; most of them are practically alcoholic drinks in disguise.

No. 33. They brace you up for a little while; after that you are worse than before.

No. 34. "Consumption Cures" do not cure consumption. While you are taking them you are losing time, and time you cannot afford to lose.

No. 35. The treatment of consumption is fresh air, day and night; rest, as much as possible; food, as much as you can take.

No. 36. Fresh air—day and night, summer and winter.

Rest—all you can get.

Food—all you can eat ; plain food, bread and butter and milk.

No. 37. Fresh air, rest, food. These give you your chance to **get** well of consumption.

No. 38. Medicine will help but it is not so important.

Avoid alcoholic drinks if you have consumption.

No. 39. Alcoholic drinks are particularly bad for persons suffering from consumption. They do not cure—they kill.

No. 40. Few people were ever benefited by the use of alcohol.

Thousands of people have been ruined by it.

No. 41. Self-indulgence and intemperance are very bad for the body. Vice, which weakens the strong, kills the weak.

Exhibitions were given at the following parks on the dates given below:

July 30, Battery Park, foot of Broadway.

August 1, City Hall Park, Broadway and Chambers street.

August 3, Mulberry Bend Park, Mulberry and Bayard streets.

August 6, William H. Seward Park, Canal and Jefferson streets.

August 8, Corlears Hook Park, Corlears and South street.

August 10, Hamilton Fish Park, Houston and Willett streets.

August 12, Abingdon Square Park, Abingdon square.

August 13, Hudson Park, Hudson and Leroy streets.

August 14, Recreation Pier, Christopher street.

August 15, Washington Square Park, Fifth avenue and Waverly place

August 16, Recreation Pier, Third street and East river.

August 17, Tompkins Square Park, Avenue A and Seventh street.

August 20, Park bounded by Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets and East river.

August 22, Stuyvesant Park, Rutherford place and Sixteenth street.

August 24, Union Square Park, Broadway and Fourteenth street.

August 27, Madison Square Park, Broadway and Twenty-third street.

August 29, Alex. Hamilton Park, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, Ninth and Tenth avenues.

August 30, Recreation Pier, Twenty-fourth street and East river.

September 2, Park bounded by Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, First and Second avenues.

September 5, Bryant Park, Sixth avenue and Forty-second street.

September 6, DeWitt Clinton Park, Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth streets and North river.

September 7, Recreation Pier, Fiftieth street and North river.

September 10, Central Park, The Green.

September 12, John Jay Park, Seventy-sixth and Seventy-eighth streets and East river.

September 14, East River Park, Eighty-fourth to Eighty-ninth streets and East river.

September 17, Jefferson Park, One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Fourteenth street and First avenue and East river.

September 18, Mount Morris Park, Mt. Morris to Madison avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets.

September 28, St. Nicholas Park, One Hundred and Thirtieth to One Hundred and Forty-fifth streets, St. Nicholas to Tenth avenue.

September 29, Recreation Pier, West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street.

These exhibitions were most successful. Lasting about an hour, in each case they attracted and held crowds of people of all ages and social conditions, and, doubtless, many persons who could not be reached in any other way were influenced. With this encouragement and with a desire to extend their influence as much as possible, similar exhibitions were given on certain of the Recreation Piers.

The National Association for the Prevention and Study of Tuberculosis, impressed with the novelty and value of these exhibitions, prepared copies of the slides for use in a traveling exhibition in other cities of the country.

These exhibitions will be made more interesting and instructive by new photographs taken especially for them; the preparation and distribution to the spectators of a printed leaflet or card of information

and instruction and the preparation of moving pictures, and continued during the winter as popular illustrated lectures, if possible in connection with the Department of Education's lectures in the public schools. Arrangements will be made to give the picture exhibits again in the parks during the coming summer.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

Report of the Inspector in Charge.

The year just ended has been one of great accomplishment for the Division of Communicable Diseases in the Borough of The Bronx, and it closes with results eminently satisfactory to those whose duty it has been to assist in the work connected with the Division.

During the year the office force has remained the same in number, although the personnel has been somewhat changed owing to the resignations and transfers. The general routine of work in the office has remained practically the same with the exception of a radical change in the method of handling the tuberculosis records, this change having been introduced by the Chief of the Division during the month of November. Details of this change will be found in the report of the Chief of Division.

Tuberculosis Clinic.

During the year preparations have been made for the opening of a public clinic for the treatment of communicable pulmonary and throat diseases on the ground floor of the building now occupied by The Bronx Borough branch of the Department of Health at No. 3731 Third avenue. Plans were filed, contracts let, etc., and at the close of the year everything is practically completed. Most of the furniture and apparatus has been delivered from the manufactories, and, unless something unforeseen occurs, the clinic will undoubtedly be opened by February 1, 1907. The space in the building devoted to clinic purposes has been divided into six rooms and two toilets, all arranged so as to allow of free ventilation by transoms, doors and air-shafts. The rooms are: (a) registration room, (b) patients' waiting room, (c) drug and coat room, (d) throat room, (e) female examination room, (f) male examination room, (g) toilet and wash room for physicians, (h) toilet for patients.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, 1906.

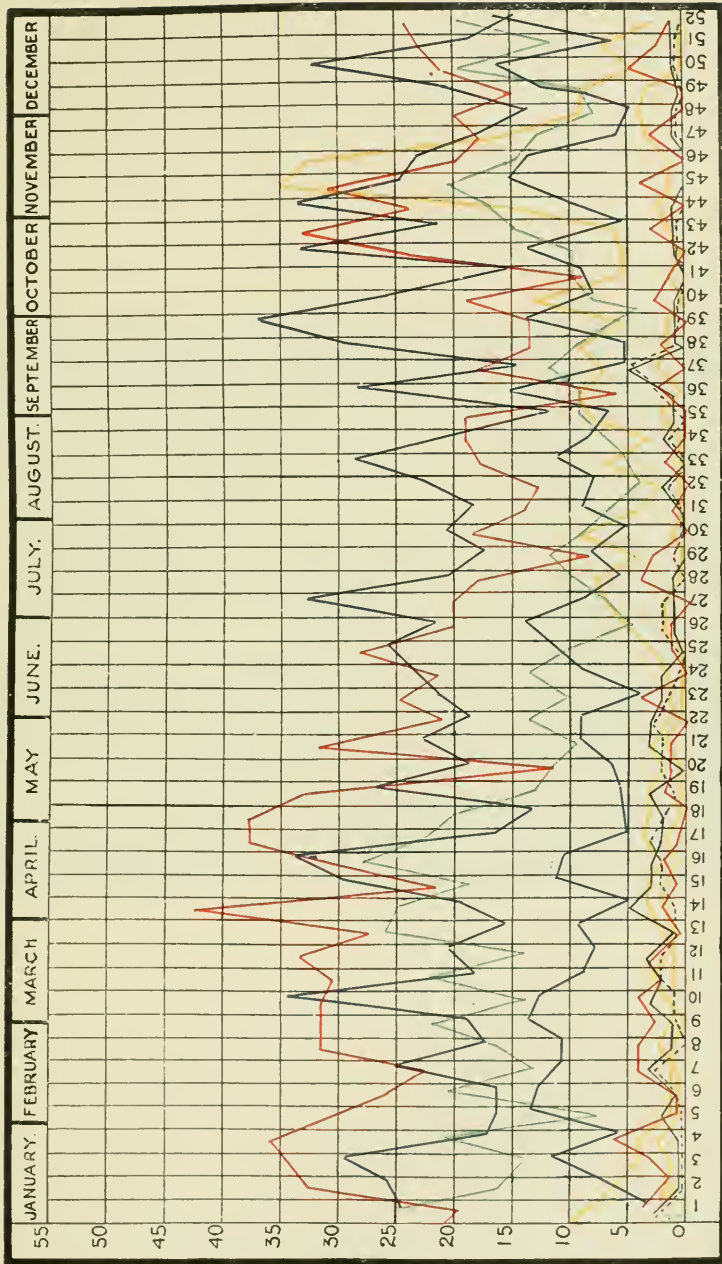


Chart showing cases and deaths occurring weekly. Upper line, cases; lower line, deaths. Blue, tuberculosis; red, diphtheria; yellow, typhoid fever; green (deaths only), pneumonia; black, cerebro-spinal meningitis. (Solid line, cases; dotted line, deaths.)

Each examination room and the physicians' toilet and wash room are supplied with hot and cold running water. The furnishings of the clinic are of the same type as those in use in the other clinics maintained by the Department of Health in Greater New York for the treatment of communicable pulmonary diseases. The methods of keeping the records, the formulary, etc., will be the same as is now in use in these clinics. The establishment of this clinic will undoubtedly fill a long-felt want in the Borough of The Bronx, as there are very many consumptives living in this borough, who are without treatment and without



DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—"OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF DIVISION, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX."

means to procure the same from a private physician, and who will unquestionably eagerly embrace the opportunity to procure good treatment near their homes free of cost. The establishment of this clinic will also relieve to some extent the pressure on the clinic in the Borough of Manhattan, to which all Bronx cases have now to be referred. A competent corps of physicians will be in attendance on the patients, and the clinic will be under the general supervision of the Chief of the Tuberculosis Clinics and under the immediate charge of the Inspector in Charge of the borough.

Administration of Diphtheria Antitoxin.

The work of the inspectors during the year has been commendable. Promptness and thoroughness has been the rule. The work in the administration of diphtheria antitoxin and in intubating has been successful in a high degree, as shown by the very small number of cases of secondary infection. In the matter of intubation we have been greatly aided by the staff of physicians under Dr. Watson, Resident Physician at Riverside Hospital, North Brother Island. Calls upon him in cases for intubation where our inspectors have not been immediately available, owing to absence upon other calls at the time, have been cheerfully responded to at once and the lives of many children suffering from laryngeal diphtheria have been preserved by this prompt and effectual action on the part of his hospital staff. There are at present forty culture stations in the borough.

Typhoid Fever.

During the latter part of the fall there was a sudden rise in the number of cases of typhoid fever reported to the Department in this borough. It was also noticed that a very large percentage, about 75 per cent., lived in a certain section of the borough, not much more than half a mile square. The cases for a few days increased rapidly in number and reached on one day eighteen—a very large number for one day in this borough. Immediate steps were taken for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, the cause of the outbreak, and for the purpose of eradicating the disease before it might gain a foothold which would make it a serious menace. The following measures were at once adopted:

1. A house-to-house canvass of the infected district to locate hidden or unreported cases, if any, or any cases not under the care of a physician.
2. The distribution of circulars of information to as large a number of families living in the said district as possible.
3. The visiting of all reported cases by Inspectors and the instruction by means of literature in precautionary measures.
4. The disinfection of apartments and bedding after the termination of the cases by death, recovery or removal to the hospital.

5. The inspection of all milk stores in the said district (there are 34 of these).

6. The inspection of all stores selling raw foodstuffs which might be a source of infection. This entailed the inspection in the said district of groceries, fish, fruit and meat stores to the number of seventy-six.

7. A chemical and bacteriological examination of the city water drawn from ten hydrants in different parts of said district.

8. An inspection of the watershed, its streams, lakes and shores, and of the reservoir in which this water is stored for consumption.

9. An inspection of the dairies and creameries from which milk is sent to the distributing stations for consumption in the said district. This, of course, could be done only in the case of the large suppliers of the district.

10. The keeping of all reported and discovered cases under observation of the inspectors of the Department.

These measures were well carried out and an epidemic was fortunately averted. With the exception of the rise in the number of cases of typhoid fever previously mentioned, there has been a moderate number of cases only during the remainder of the year, a very small percentage for the size of the borough and its population, which is approximately about four hundred thousand.

Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis has gradually died out and there have been relatively very few cases reported during the year. Fumigation has been done at the termination of each case, except for some special and adequate reason.

A strict record of all other communicable diseases (pneumonia, erysipelas, abortion, malaria, etc.) has been kept during the year for statistical purposes and for future reference.

Deaths from malaria (so reported) have been investigated by the inspectors in order to demonstrate whether the death might not have been due to typhoid fever.

All deaths from pneumonia have been investigated to see if the case has not been previously reported as one of tuberculosis. If so found

the attending physician has been communicated with and the premises fumigated and renovated, if necessary. The matter has then been referred to the Assistant Registrar of Records for action, if necessary.



DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—"DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, 1906."

Tuberculosis.

The supervision of tuberculosis constitutes one of the most important branches of the work of this Division. The nurse, in addition to her other regular work in tuberculosis, inspection of culture stations, etc., has had an average of over fifty cases of tuberculosis under her constant observation in their homes. The aid received by many of these patients from the various charity organizations of the City is worthy of mention and of great commendation. There were a moderate number of forcible removals of consumptives to the Riverside Sanatorium

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, 1906.

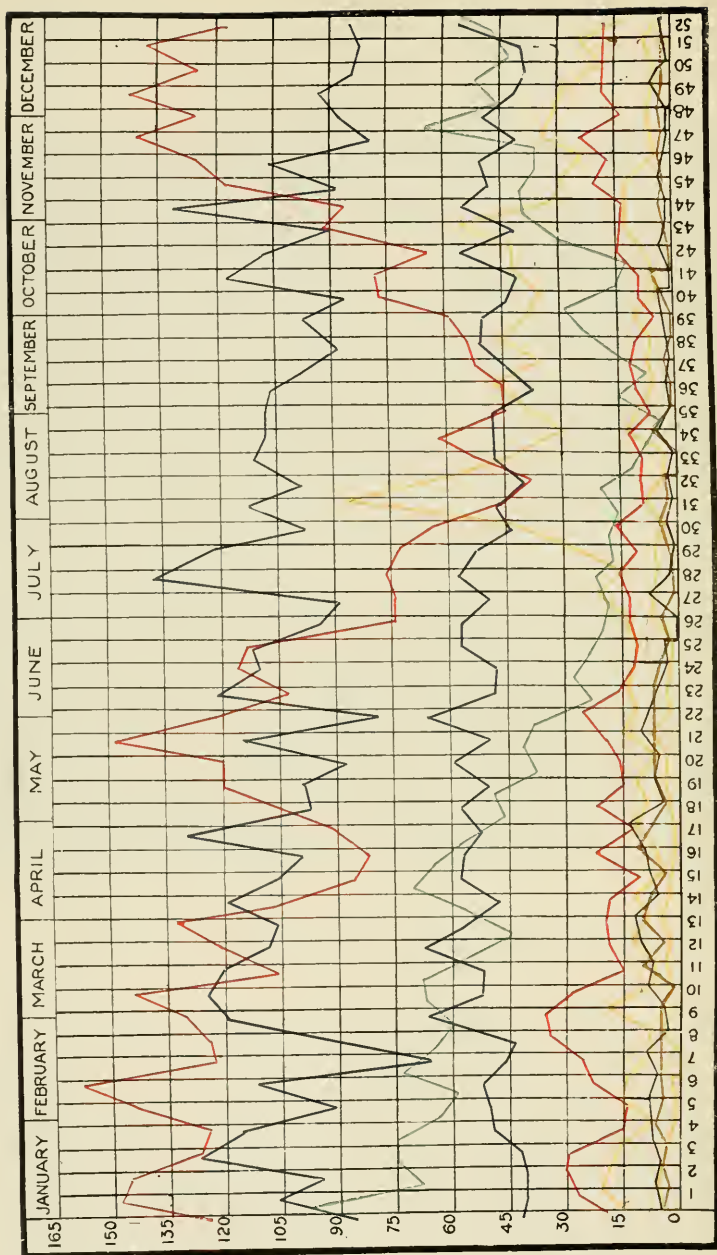


Chart showing cases and deaths occurring weekly. Upper line, cases; lower line, deaths. Blue, tuberculosis; red, diphtheria; yellow, typhoid fever; green (deaths only), pneumonia; black, cerebro-spinal meningitis. (Solid line, cases; dotted line, deaths.)

owing to bad sanitary conditions at the home and also to the dangers of infection of other members of the family.

There was a considerable increase in the number of cases of tuberculosis reported this past year over 1905. This is due, apparently, to large increase in population during the year—a fair proportion of this increase coming from the crowded and less sanitary portions of Manhattan. Physicians in general are more carefully reporting their cases, as are also the hospitals and dispensaries. General enlightenment of the public at large through the lay press and through the distribution of circulars in many languages by the Department of Health to afflicted families and others have caused the laity to be on the alert and to seek earlier medical advice than heretofore. The Bronx also shelters a very large number of tuberculosis cases in Seton and St. Joseph's Hospitals, both of which are constantly filled with these afflicted people. A goodly number of cases of tuberculosis have been sent from this borough to Ray Brook and Otisville Sanatoria and to St. Vincent's Hospital on Staten Island.

The new clinic will be able to take care of a large number of ambulatory cases, and, altogether, the outlook for the year 1907 in the caring for the supervision over consumptives is one of good promise.

In conclusion it is to be said that the standard of the work of the Division in the borough has been greatly raised during the past year—due in great measure to the faithful and conscientious work of the inspectors, nurses and employees.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Report of the Inspector in Charge.

Recapitulating the work of this Division in the Borough of Brooklyn during 1906 and the progress made, I beg to report as follows:

The offices of the Division, located for some eighteen months at No. 75 Henry street, were removed on the first of October, 1906, to No. 361 Jay street, this change having been made necessary by the opposition of residents of Henry street and the vicinity to the opening of the tuberculosis clinic, they having secured a permanent injunction against the same, and while the new building is not so spacious as the old, yet

it is far more central and arrangement of its rooms more suitable for our purposes.

The constantly increasing work of the Division rendered necessary, early in the year, the employment of two additional clerks and two medical inspectors.

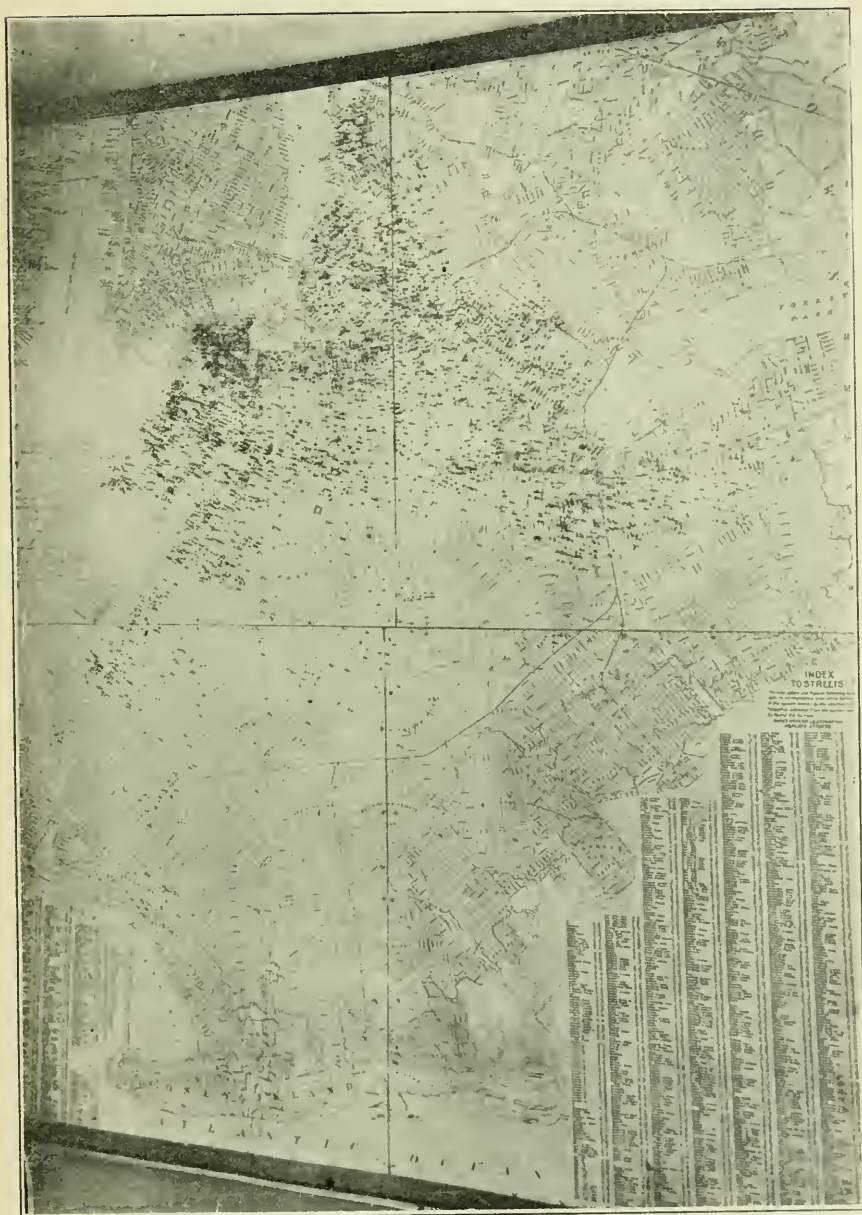
The new telephone system of registration and assignment for inspection of tuberculosis cases has worked very well as far as the inspectors are concerned, there being eight of them on district duty. Since its commencement their work has not been heavy; with the nurses, however, it has not been possible for the four, between whom the entire borough is divided, to cover the necessary ground so as to complete all work assigned within the allotted twenty-four hours. It is hoped, however, that the services of an additional nurse for district duty can be secured, which would, in all probability, solve the problem.

To show the distribution of the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis an enlarged map of the borough was purchased and each and every case reported was indicated thereon with a tack, and this chart now adorns the entire side of one room (see photograph).

Tuberculosis.

Our principal work, the sanitary supervision of tuberculosis, has been carried on along the old lines, but these have perhaps been followed out more thoroughly than ever before, resulting in, first, the total report during the year of some 5,400 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 400 cases in advance of 1905; of this number, those that the Department was permitted to visit, received 13,256 visits from our inspectors and nurses. More circulars of information regarding this disease were distributed than ever before by inspectors, by nurses and at various meetings, concerning this disease, held in the borough during the year under private auspices. The new dusting circular figured prominently and one was issued by nurse or inspector on each visit without respect to the nature of the disease.

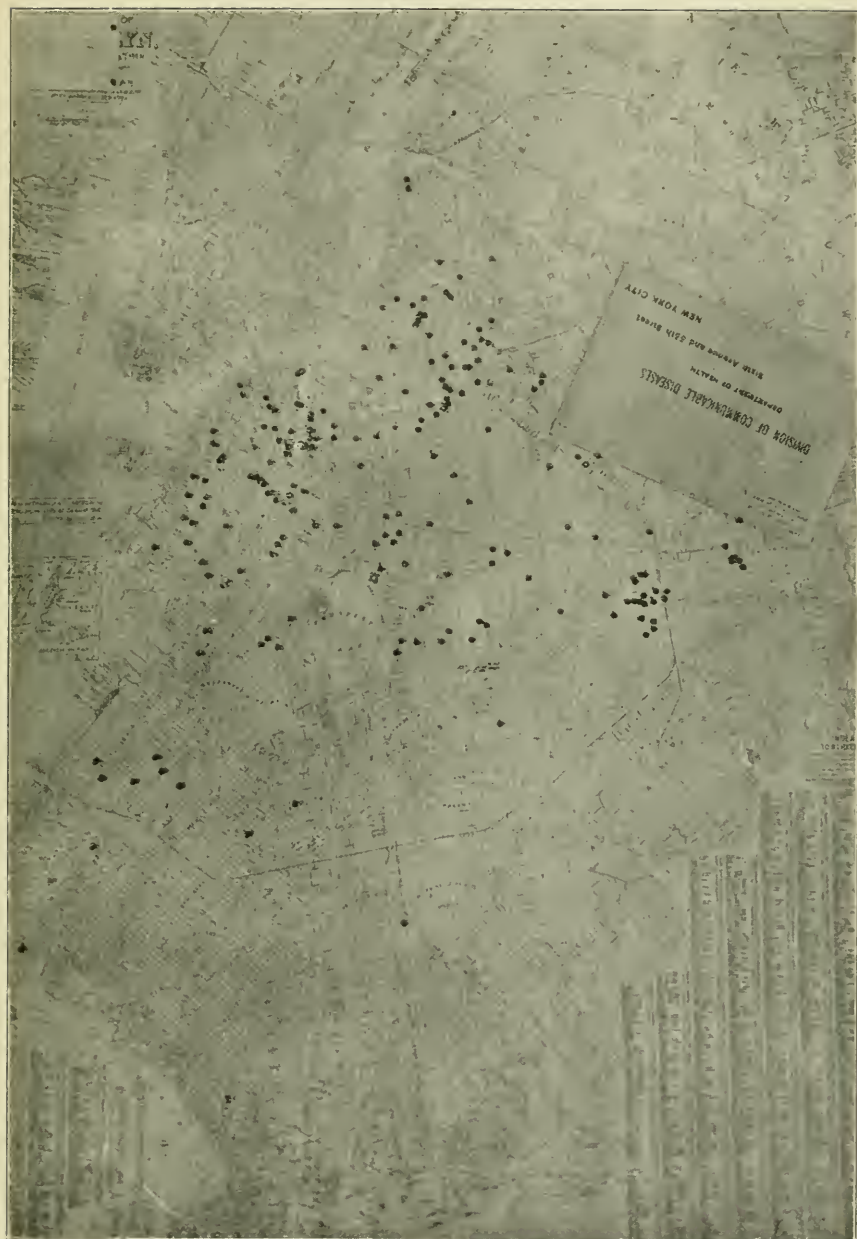
We have been continually on the lookout for infected houses, and in order to prevent the possibility of such developing, issued during the year some 778 renovation orders, an increase over the previous year of about 200.



DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—"DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, 1906."



DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—"DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, 1906."



DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—"DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, 1906."

Typhoid Fever.

This disease has been less prevalent. The 1,200 cases reported being 700 less than last year, and through the circulars of information concerning this disease, distributed in every instance, the Department may claim some credit in having prevented, in many cases, direct infection.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

Only 200 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis having been reported during 1906, the disease may be considered to have become sporadic, and the fumigations and disinfections done and the circulars distributed may again claim some good effected.

Diphtheria.

This disease has been rather more prevalent during 1906 than during 1905.

As one good result of the Department's work I may mention the fact that out of 1,982 persons immunized against the disease by the inspectors (and they have injected every one, to their knowledge, exposed to the disease) only three developed diphtheria, and each in this instance was a very mild form.

On the 12th of November the long delayed tuberculosis clinic was opened and started under the most promising auspices, with a most excellent corps of attending physicians and nurses. The attendance runs from two to five new cases daily and from five to fifteen revisits, but this number is constantly augmenting. Through the kind offices of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, daily distribution is made of two quarts of milk and three eggs each to some forty of the clinic's patients, who have been adjudged suitable for such extra diet.

The clinic is now open for patients from 2 to 4 p. m. daily, but it will soon be necessary to have morning and evening hours similar to those of the Manhattan clinic.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.
Report of the Inspector in Charge.

I.—*Inspectors.*

No change in the number or personnel of the Inspectors occurred during the year, the Division continuing to have one inspector of its own, plus the services of a diagnostician for antitoxin injection, loaned by the Division of Inspections.

That this force is hardly adequate for, nor commensurate with the size of the borough, is apparent at a glance.

Size of Borough—Length, 24 miles; width, 15 miles; area, 107 square miles. Population, 250,000, divided as follows: First Ward, 65,000; Second Ward, 65,000; Third Ward, 29,000; Fourth Ward, 42,000; Fifth Ward, 10,300.

(a) For antitoxin injection the borough was divided into two districts, the first, comprising the First and Second Wards; the second, the Third, Fourth and Fifth Wards. These two districts, compared, show the major part of the antitoxin work was done in the first district.

	First District.	Second District.
Primary injections.....	61	53
Persons immunized	239	76
Total diphtheria visits.....	286	159

(b) For tuberculosis, typhoid, C. S. M. and all other inspections, the borough was covered in its entity by the one inspector. The total area of the district being 107 square miles, liberal allowance had to be made for delay in reaching premises within the prescribed time limit.

II.—*Nurses.*

Up to November 20 a nurse was assigned to work two days a week in this borough, the balance of her time being divided between Richmond Borough and the Manhattan Tuberculosis Clinic. This proved to be so unsatisfactory, by reason of the increase of work and the de-

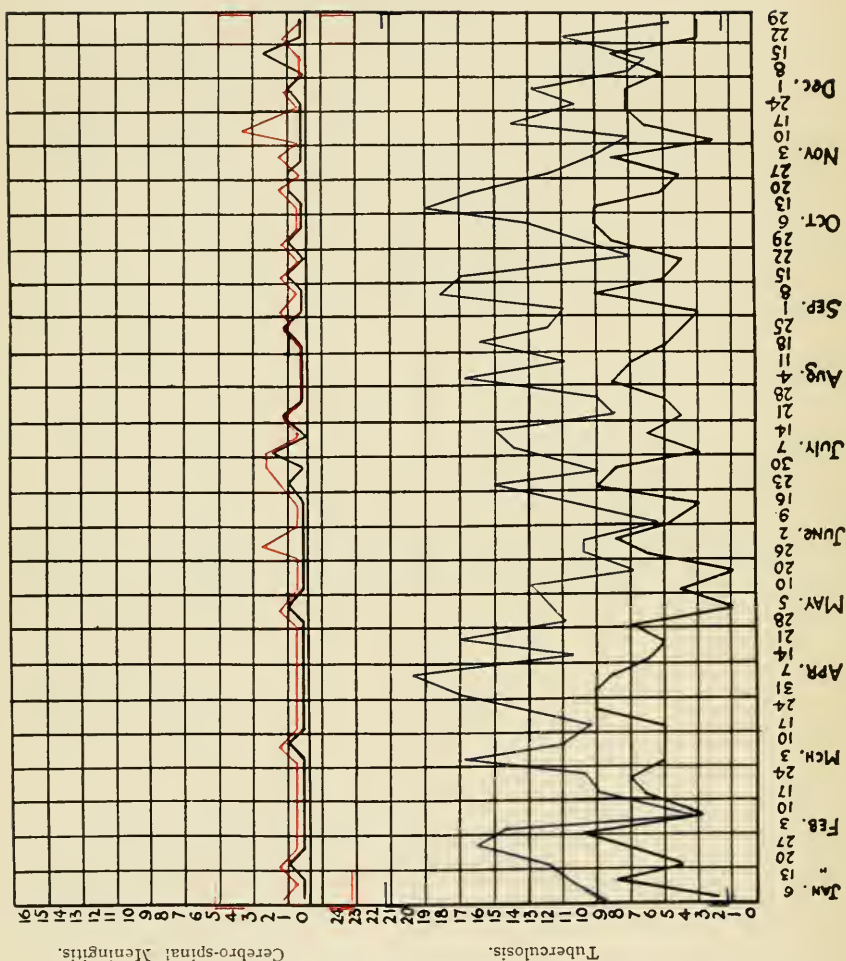
lay in visiting cases (patients frequently being reported as dead before first visit of nurse was made) that, on November 20, a nurse was assigned exclusively to the borough.

Borough of Queens.

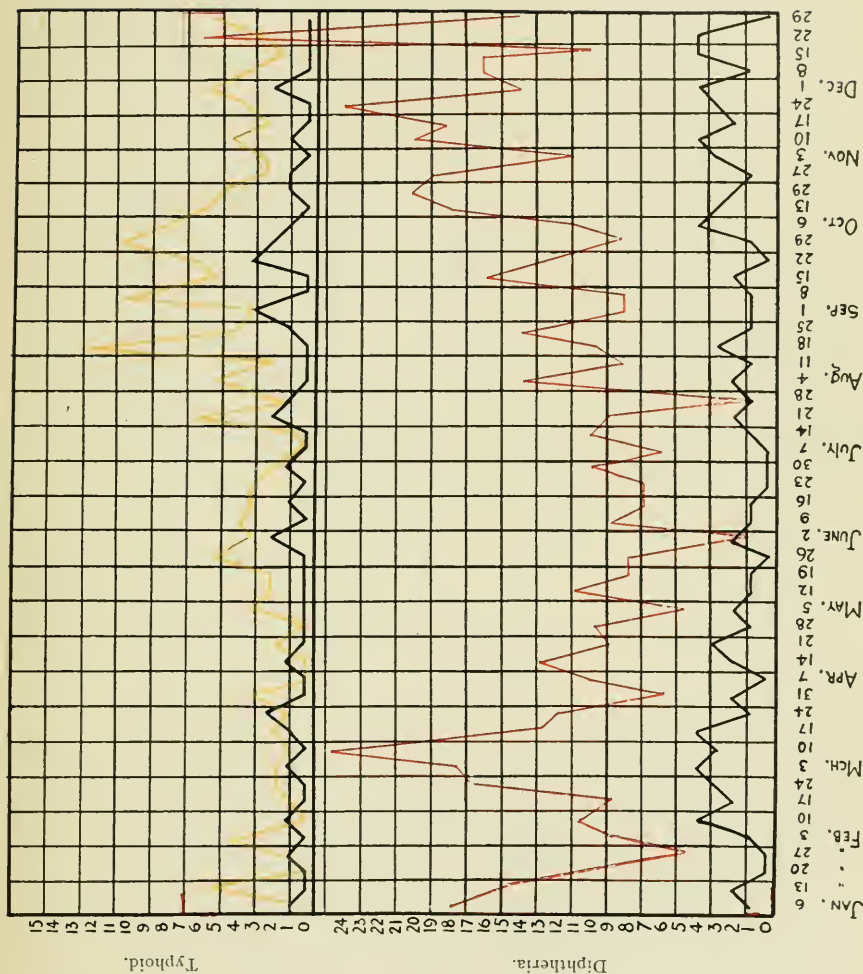
COMPARATIVE TABLE I.

Disease.	1925.		1926.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Diphtheria	577	72	627	94
Tuberculosis.....	504	278	603	308
Typhoid.....	146	31	166	30
C. S. M.....	38	48	21	16
Pneumonia.....	105	384	534	483
Malaria.....	2	4	23	7
Erysipelas.....	2	6	20	10
Sepsis	11	16	24	16
Abortion	4	10	1	3

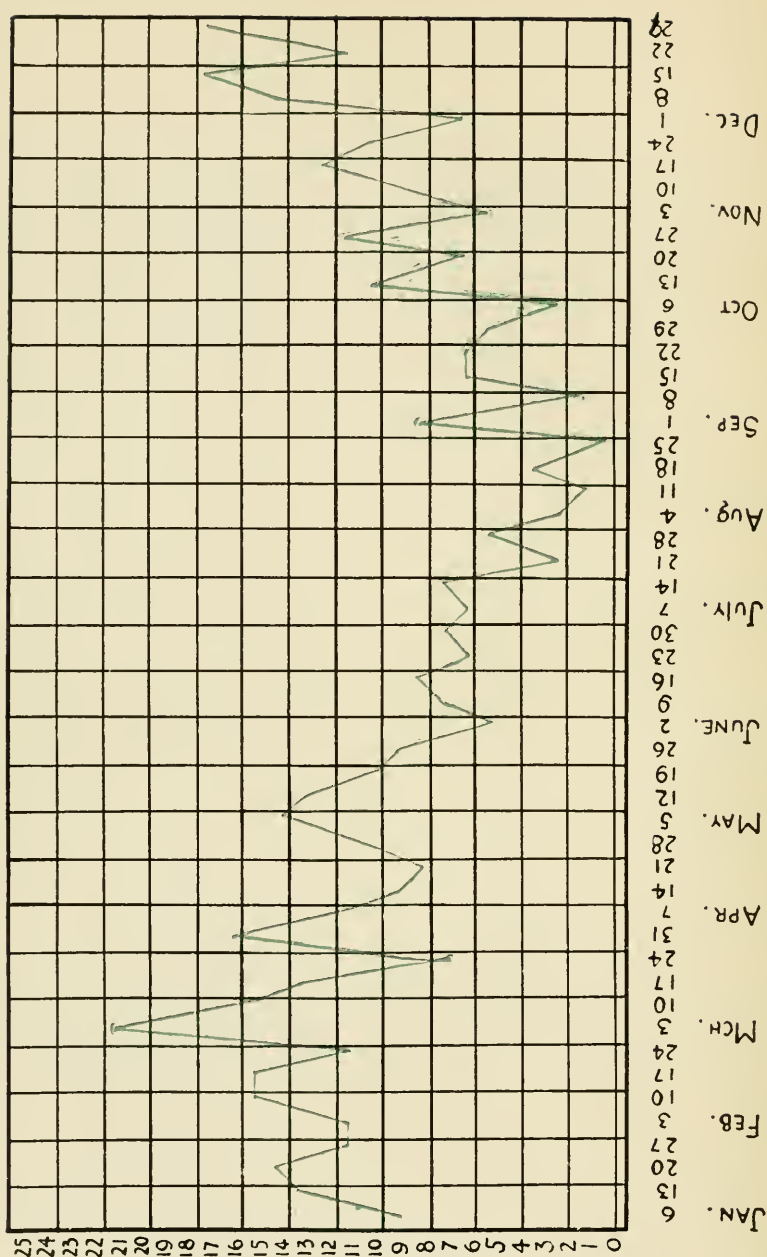
NOTE—Where the above figures do not correspond with the sum of the daily reports, it is because of the subtraction at the end of the year of the total number of “no cases”—i. e., cases that have been counted but returned “no case.”



Black lines indicate deaths; colored lines indicate cases.



QUEENS—PNEUMONIA DEATHS.



III.—*Records.*

During the year the following changes in gathering and keeping the records were inaugurated:

The method of reporting tuberculosis cases by institutions, and of assigning these cases to inspectors and nurses, was changed from the mail to the telephone. (For the detail of this arrangement see Chief of Division's report.)

The operation of this system in this borough was attended with some difficulty. Out of the five hospitals in the borough one had no telephone and one had recently adopted a rule to receive no more cases of tuberculosis. The telephone service to Astoria was and still is so wretched it is only with great difficulty that messages can be transmitted with any degree of accuracy, and that no momentous errors have occurred is only an indication of the carefulness of both the operator in Manhattan and the inspector in Queens.

Maps—As in 1905, the locality of all cases of tuberculosis, cerebro-spinal meningitis, typhoid and pneumonia were indicated on large maps of the borough by means of colored tacks.

These maps show at a glance the segregational tendency of these disease, clumps of tacks pointing plainly to foci of contagion. For example, the worst two spots for tuberculosis are Hunter's Point, in Long Island City, and Ridgewood, adjacent to the Brooklyn boundary line.

Chart—A chart was kept, indicating by colored lines the weekly rise and fall of the communicable diseases.

In this borough the weekly reported number of the various diseases so nearly corresponded that the frequent criss-crossing of the colored lines on the chart was confusing. I therefore recommend that the chart for 1907 be modified as per plan proposed.

The reproductions of each disease separately, as here submitted, were so made in order to obviate the bewilderment incident to a contemplation of the whole.

IV.—*Diphtheria.*

The time of year in which diphtheria was most prevalent in the borough was the week ending December 22, with thirty-two (32) cases reported and four (4) deaths.

The locality of the greatest occurrence was Hunter's Point, in Long Island City.

Total number of cases reported during the year.....	627
Total number of deaths	94

Of the 105 cases injected by the Department only nine were intubated. This, with the small number of deaths (8), would seem to indicate that the cases were visited promptly and injected early in the course of the disease.

Private Physician's Cases—Every physician reporting a case of diphtheria, but declining the offer of antitoxin injection, was interviewed by an inspector, with a view to ascertaining if antitoxin was administered privately; if not, why not; and offering again the services of the Department.

The inspectors reported to the Inspector-in-charge, from time to time, that many of the physicians so interviewed grew angry at the fancied interference of the Health Department in their affairs, but the employment of tact usually elicited the information without causing such offense as to result in a formal protest to this office.

A brief summary of this work follows:

Number of physicians interviewed.....	101
Number of interviews.....	278
Privately injected	252
"Does not believe in antitoxin".....	2
"Case too mild for antitoxin".....	4
"Does not use it in croup".....	1
"Didn't have to".....	1
"Doing well without antitoxin".....	3
"Called too late".....	1
"Child too nervous".....	1
"Did not wish to use it".....	1
"Injection not warranted".....	1
"Case convalescent".....	3
"Case not diagnosed as diphtheria".....	2
"No reason"	6

Quarantine Release.

Complaints having been received that quarantine was raised by the Division of Contagious Diseases of the borough before later cultures

showed diphtheria bacilli to have disappeared, or without any later cultures having been taken, the matter was investigated and the charge found to be true. Since that time daily scrutiny of quarantine releases has been maintained by the Inspector-in-charge, and the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent communicated with in each case of omission.

V.—*Tuberculosis.*

The time of the year in which tuberculosis was most prevalent in the borough was the week ending April 7, with twenty (20) cases reported, and eight (8) deaths.

The locality of the greatest occurrence was Hunter's Point (Long Island City), with Ridgewood (in the Second Ward) a close second.

Total number of cases reported during the year.....	604
Total number of deaths.....	308
Cases reported by institutions.....	91
Cases reported by private physicians.....	220
Cases reported by dead list.....	99
Cases reported by sputum.....	138
Cases reported by other boroughs.....	53
Cases reported miscellaneously.....	6
Duplicate reports	206
Cases not found.....	166
Cases entering hospitals.....	50
Mistaken diagnosis	3
Voluntary renovations	251
Fumigations	360

The last two items, compared, indicate a gratifying willingness on the part of the inhabitants of Queens to augment the efforts of the Health Department in dealing with this disease. There were only twenty-nine (29) ordered renovations.

Forcible Removals—There were only two forcible removals during the year.

Hospitals—The census of cases of tuberculosis in hospitals was taken twice, March 1 and August 1.

The returns made it obvious that in spite of frequent visits by the Inspector-in-charge, letters of instruction, etc., the hospitals were not

reporting all cases as they should. The chief cause of this negligence was the custom of leaving this duty for the house physician to perform. As these physicians receive no incentive in the shape of remuneration for exercising care in the performance of such duties, as there is no penalty for failure to perform them, and as the incumbent of the position is changed every six months or oftener, the problem of getting full and accurate reports seemed insolvable until the idea occurred of using the telephone instead of the mail. Record books were furnished to the institutions, and they are now called up once a week for the required information.

St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, decided, about June 1, to receive no more cases of tuberculosis.

Private Cases—The annual letter to private physicians requesting information as to their private cases of tuberculosis was sent out (in this borough for the first time) on June 1 with the following results:

Letters sent out.....	134
Replies received	105
Failed to reply.....	29
Cases improved	43
Cases worse	12
Cases died	69
Unsatisfactory	67

The cards for which no reply was received were given to the nurse for inspection, and the "Private Case" file was then corrected to date.

The private physicians' file of "non-reported cases" shows the following data:

Number of physicians failing to report one case.....	28
Number of physicians failing to report two cases.....	13
Number of physicians failing to report three or more cases.....	4
Number of physicians requiring two letters before replying.....	17
Number of physicians requiring three letters before replying.....	0

Cases of Tuberculosis Reported as Having Died from Other Cause
—Four (4) of these cases were investigated with very unsatisfactory results, the physicians maintaining the cases were not tuberculous in spite of our records (sputum, etc.) to the contrary.

VI.—*Typhoid Fever.*

The time of the year in which typhoid was most prevalent in the borough was the week ending August 18, with thirteen (13) cases reported and no deaths.

The locality of the greatest occurrence was Hunter's Point (Long Island City).

Total number of cases reported during the year.....	166
Wrong diagnosis	9
Total number of deaths.....	30

Of the 156 cases reported forty-nine (49) were treated in hospitals, the remainder at their homes.

Cases which physicians failed to report before death.....	4
Number of disinfections.....	70
Number of milk stores inspected.....	19
Number of oyster stores inspected.....	1

VII.—*Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.*

The time of year in which cerebro-spinal meningitis was most prevalent in the borough was the week ending November 17, with three (3) cases reported and no deaths.

The locality of the greatest occurrence was the Ridgewood section, adjacent to Brooklyn.

Total number of cases reported during the year.....	21
Wrong diagnosis	2
Total number of deaths.....	16
Cases which physicians failed to report before death.....	5
Number of fumigations and disinfections.....	18

BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

Tuberculosis, Cerebro-spinal Meningitis and Typhoid Fever, as Reported by Weeks and Arranged by Wards.

Week Ending.	Ward I.			Ward II.			Ward III.			Ward IV.			Ward V.		
	Tuberculosis.	C. S. M.	Typhoid.	Tuberculosis.	C. S. M.	Typhoid.	Tuberculosis.	C. S. M.	Typhoid.	Tuberculosis.	C. S. M.	Typhoid.	Tuberculosis.	C. S. M.	Typhoid.
January 6.....	3	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
“ 13.....	1	..	2	4	..	..	3	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..
“ 20.....	6	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
“ 27.....	2	..	..	7	..	..	4	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
February 3.....	5	..	1	5	..	..	2	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
“ 10.....	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
“ 17.....	3	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
“ 24.....	6	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
March 3.....	4	..	..	7	..	2	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
“ 10.....	4	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..
“ 17.....	2	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..
“ 24.....	3	..	..	4	..	1	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
“ 31.....	6	..	1	6	..	1	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
April 7.....	10	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..
“ 14.....	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
“ 21.....	5	..	1	6	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
“ 28.....	2	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
May 5.....	2	1	3	5	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
“ 12.....	3	..	1	4	..	1	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
“ 19.....	1	..	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
“ 26.....	5	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..
June 2.....	1	..	1	5	2	..	1	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
“ 9.....	1	..	2	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
“ 16.....	3	..	..	2	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..
“ 23.....	2	1	..	9	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
“ 30.....	..	..	1	4	..	1	3	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
July 7.....	5	2	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
“ 14.....	4	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
“ 21.....	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	2
“ 28.....	2	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
August 4.....	7	..	2	7	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1

Week Ending.	Ward I.			Ward II.			Ward III.			Ward IV.			Ward V.		
	Tuberculosis.	C. S. M.	Typhoid.	Tuberculosis.	C. S. M.	Typhoid.	Tuberculosis.	C. S. M.	Typhoid.	Tuberculosis.	C. S. M.	Typhoid.	Tuberculosis.	C. S. M.	Typhoid.
August 11.....	2	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	..
“ 18.....	4	..	3	6	1	4	2	..	1	4	..	2	..	..	3
“ 25.....	5	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	2
September 1.....	3	..	2	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
“ 8.....	6	..	3	5	..	3	3	..	4	3	..	..	1	..	..
“ 15.....	7	..	..	6	1	2	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	2
“ 22.....	2	..	1	4	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
“ 29.....	3	..	5	5	..	..	1	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
October 6.....	4	..	5	3	..	1	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
“ 13.....	6	..	..	9	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2
“ 20.....	8	..	2	6	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
“ 27.....	5	..	1	2	..	1	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
November 3.....	4	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
“ 10.....	2	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..
“ 17.....	2	..	2	8	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
“ 24.....	2	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..
December 1.....	6	..	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..
“ 8.....	3	..	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
“ 15.....	2	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
“ 22.....	3	..	..	6	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
“ 29.....	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Totals.....	183	5	58	229	10	36	77	4	28	95	2	32	20	..	13

VIII.—Pneumonia.

The time of year in which pneumonia was most prevalent in the borough was the week ending March 3d, with twenty-one (21) deaths reported.

Total number of cases reported during the year, 534.

Of these only fifty-nine (59) were living cases, the balance (483) being reported by dead list.

IX.—Malaria.

Total number of cases reported during the year, 23.

All deaths from this disease (11) were investigated, and in four instances it was found that other causes than malaria were responsible for death, so the death certificates were corrected accordingly.

X.—*Erysipelas.*

Cases reported during the year, 20.

Reports filed, no investigation.

XI.—*Abortion.*

Cases reported during the year, 1.

Reports filed, no investigation.

XII.—*Puerperal Septicaemia.*

Cases reported during the year, 24.

Reports filed, no investigation.

XIII.—*Culture Stations.*

The sixteen substations in the borough were inspected every month by either the inspector or nurse, and thrice during the year by the Inspector-in-Charge. One station (Bayside) was discontinued and another (Rockaway Beach) was put on probation. Other than these, the pharmacists evinced a willingness to do as directed, and the boxes, although in some instances too small, are now in good order and condition.

XIV.—*Tabulation of Histories and Compilation of Statistics for the Division.*

It was decided at the beginning of the year, that this work would be better done, continuously (from week to week) throughout the year, instead of being left for the closing weeks. The task was assigned to the Inspector-in-Charge of Queens, who drew up sheets for each borough and for each disease. The histories, when completed, were sent to his office by the inspectors in charge of each borough, and were returned stamped "Tabulated," for filing.

This plan should have worked very well, the one flaw being the sending of incomplete histories to be tabulated. This lack of care caused much inconvenience and delay. In order to obviate this diffi-



DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, BOROUGH OF QUEENS—"DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1906."



DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—"DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, 1906."

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, 1906.

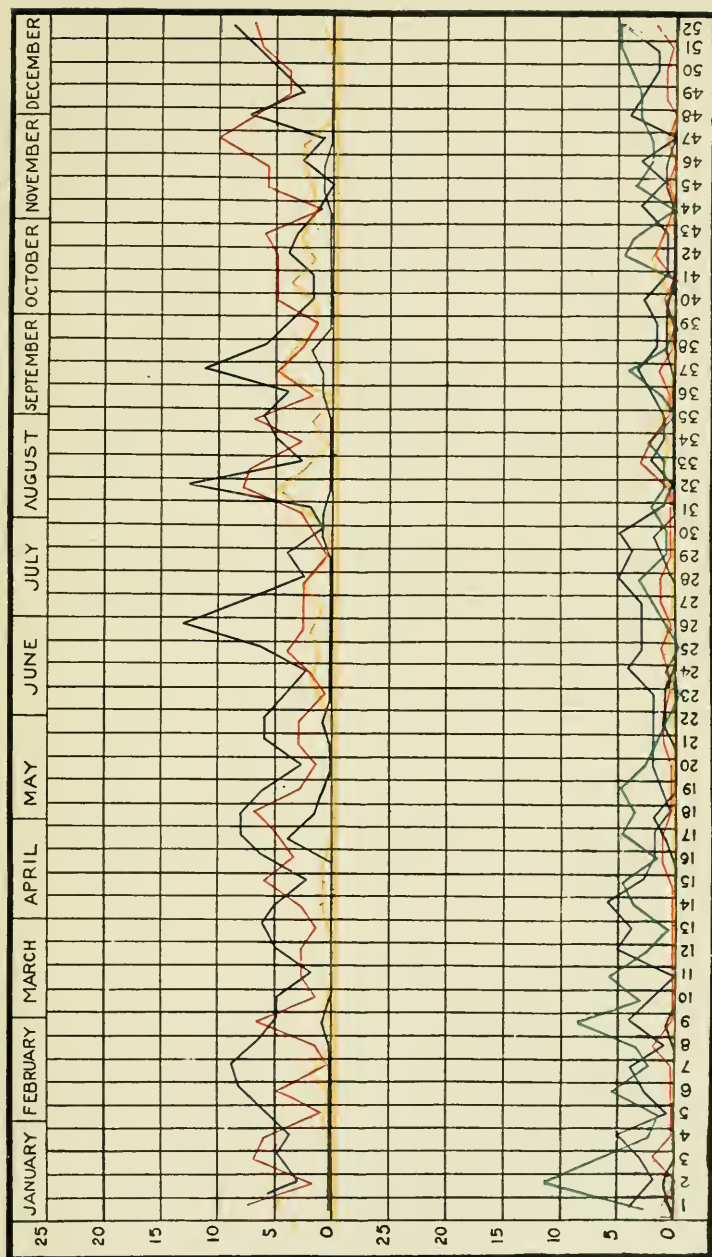


Chart showing cases and deaths occurring weekly. Upper line, cases; lower line, deaths. Blue, tuberculosis; red, diphtheria; yellow, typhoid fever; green (deaths only), pneumonia; black, cerebro-spinal meningitis. (Solid line, cases; dotted line, deaths.)

culty, it is recommended that the histories for each borough be hereafter tabulated by the Inspector-in-Charge of each borough.

Added force is lent to this suggestion by the fact that the steady increase in the office work of the Borough of Queens will compel the appointment of a clerk, unless the above recommendation is adopted.

Recommendations.

1. *Establishment of a tuberculosis clinic* either in Long Island City or Jamaica. The necessity for such a clinic grows daily with the increase of the population of the borough.

2. *Removal of borough office* to the borough building in Jamaica. This recommendation is made with full knowledge that its adoption will work an inconvenience to the present Inspector-in-Charge of the borough, but as the "good of the service" should overshadow personal preference, it is made in that spirit.

3. *Transfer of the Work of Tabulation*—The divisional statistics of each borough to be tabulated by the respective Inspector-in-Charge (the private physician antitoxin histories by the Inspector-in-Charge of Culture Stations).

4. *Rearrangement of Inspector's Districts*—The assignment of another inspector to the borough, to relieve the borrowed services of a diagnostician, and to more equitably divide the work, is a pressing need, which bids fair to be supplied within the next few months by the transference of a Manhattan Inspector, at his own request, to Queens.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

Report of the Inspector-in-Charge.

Commencing January 1, 1906, all inspections, administration of antitoxin, etc., which formerly was done by the various district inspectors of the Division of Contagious Diseases, have been done by the Inspector-in-Charge and one nurse, the latter spending two days per week here until December 1st, since when she has spent four days per week there.

All disinfections have been made by our own disinfectors, promptly and thoroughly.

This small force, with the very large territory to be covered added to the very poor public transit facilities, has had at times very hard work to get the work done on time, but I am glad to report that the work has always been promptly and efficiently performed.

There has been no epidemic of any of the communicable diseases under the supervision of this Division in this borough—all cases reported being sporadic, and in only one instance (a case of typhoid) was there any suspicion of direct infection.

Typhoid Fever.

There were two less cases of typhoid fever this year than last, and the death rate was 1.3 per 1,000 of population as against 1.5 per 1,000 last year.

Tuberculosis.

There were 20 per cent. more cases of tuberculosis reported this year than last, while the number of previously unreported dead cases has fallen from 41 in 1905 to 28 in 1906, thus showing that the physicians are reporting their cases better. The death rate per 1,000 has fallen from 21.2 per 1,000 in 1905 to 17.1 in 1906. The presence in this borough of a sanatorium for tuberculosis which receives most of its cases from other boroughs, brings this death rate higher. If we subtract the deaths of patients in this sanatorium from the total deaths from this cause we get a revised death rate for this borough of 12.4 per 1,000.

Pneumonia.

There have been a great many more cases reported during 1906 as the physicians understand more and more that this is a reportable disease. The death rate per 1,000 has fallen markedly, however, from 22. in 1905 to 18.9 in 1906.

Diphtheria.

Twenty-one cases of diphtheria received 35 curative injections of antitoxin, with no deaths due to diphtheria proper. Twelve intubations were made with no deaths. 220 exposed individuals received immunizing doses of antitoxin and only one of these cases subsequently

contracted diphtheria and as it developed in less than 24 hours after the immunization was performed, the child probably had the disease at that time. The case proved a very mild one.

CLINICS FOR THE TREATMENT OF COMMUNICABLE PULMONARY DISEASES.

Report of the Chief of Clinics.

A review of the work of the Clinic for the Treatment of Communicable Pulmonary Diseases for the year 1906 is interesting, quite as much for the large share it has had in the various efforts made for the care and relief of tuberculous patients by municipal, private, and charitable organizations, as for the steady progress and effectiveness of its own work.

The dispensary system, so much more tardy in development in this country than in France or Germany, has, in the past year, grown rapidly, becoming daily more satisfactory and more an essential part of the modern anti-tuberculosis machine.

When, therefore, it is said that the Department Clinic has thoroughly justified the purposes for which it was established; that it has been a clearing house for the various classes of consumptives as well as an individual school of instruction, or preventorium; that it has served as a model for similar institutions elsewhere in this country; and that it has shared actively with similar dispensaries here, in concerted measures for the relief, care and control of the City's consumptives, it is evident that the year has been one of success and progress.

History Cards.

An improved set of history cards has been devised which is more comprehensive and is designed for use in and to secure uniformity of the records of all the tuberculosis institutions of the Department.

Otisville Sanatorium.

Since the opening of the sanatorium for incipient patients at Otisville, all applicants have been examined in the clinic and admitted by the Chief of Clinic. To the Assistant to the Chief of Clinic has been assigned the conduction of each party of patients to the sanatorium.

State Sanatorium.

Applicants for admission to the State Sanatorium at Ray Brook, N. Y., have also been examined at the Clinic, subject to review by the Chief of Clinic, and final examination by the Chief of Division.

Extra Diet.

Extra diet in the form of milk and eggs has been supplied on recommendation of the physicians in attendance and subject to the approval of the Chief of Clinic, to incipient and favorable second stage cases only, and only after careful investigation, by a nurse, of their financial need and fitness for such aid, previous experience having shown the necessity of great care and constant control to prevent abuse of this valuable adjunct to treatment. Further, only those who become and remain patients of the clinic now receive the extra diet, its distribution by the Manhattan office of the Division having been discontinued early in the year. As heretofore, both eggs and milk have been distributed through the depots of the N. Y. Diet Kitchen Association at the expense of this Department. The appended tabulations indicate the limitations which it has seemed wise to make in the distribution of extra diet.

Nurses.

The assignment of an additional nurse to the work of visiting patients in their homes has assisted in the extension of the Clinic's sphere of influence and has made it possible to keep more patients needing such attention under observation. It is recommended again, as in the report of 1905, that this feature of dispensary work is essential and should be extended as rapidly as possible along the lines of legitimate nursing, the instruction and care of patients, and the disinfection and fumigation from time to time of their personal and bed clothing in their homes.

Brooklyn Clinic.

In accordance with the plan of this Department to establish dispensaries in the other boroughs of the City, the Brooklyn Clinic was opened in the building of this Division at 361 Jay street, on November 12, 1906. It is similar, in equipment, methods of operation and purpose, to the Manhattan Clinic. Occupying the ground and first floors,

there are provided a registration room, a waiting room for patients, an examination room each for men and women, and a throat room. Owing to many delays the latter is not yet equipped, and the clinic, as a whole, has scarcely established itself, but the work done so far has been very satisfactory.

Chief of Clinics, Supervising Nurse, Clinic Nurses.

With this, the first extension of the Department dispensary system, the organization and immediate direction of the Brooklyn Clinic, as well as all those soon to be put in operation elsewhere, was assigned to the Chief of Clinic under the title of Chief of Clinics, and Miss Lois Davidson was detailed as supervising nurse of clinic nurses. For the Manhattan clinic, in addition to three nurses assigned to clinic work, two nurses are detailed from the Willard Parker Hospital. For the Brooklyn Clinic three nurses are detailed from the Kingston Avenue Hospital.

X-Ray Work.

Unfortunately, little use has been made of the X-Ray plant except for radioscopic examinations, as owing to lack of a suitable dark room no photographic work could be done. However, since the removal of the drug laboratory from the cellar of the clinic, a completely equipped dark room has been designed and is now being installed there. Improvements have been made in the efficiency of the plant and the ease and safety of its operation, and under the direction of Dr. L. G. Cole, who has kindly offered his services, it is hoped during the coming year to make some studies, by means of photographic plates, of incipient lesions.

Attending Physicians.

Some changes have been made in the personnel of the attending physicians. Their services, given without remuneration, have been for the most part faithful and efficient. The work is exacting, not without hazard, and requires skill, judgment and a knowledge of the tuberculosis problem, which only men trained in this work possess. This Department cannot expect to secure and retain the services of such clinical assistants without making them some financial return; certainly it cannot demand their services to the detriment of their own

private work, and it is therefore strongly recommended in order to secure more constant attendance and fewer changes in the attending staff, that, as has been promised for so long a time, adequate salaries be paid.

Dispensary Districts.

An exceedingly important feature of the year's work to which attention is especially directed is the coöperation of the Manhattan Clinic with other tuberculosis dispensaries of that borough and under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society's Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, in the Society's relief work, and the development from this of a system of dispensary districts which promises in the future to be an important factor in the municipal control of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Certain charitable persons having given to the Charity Organization Society a considerable sum of money to be expended for the relief of tuberculosis patients, a sub-committee was appointed consisting of the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Paul Kennaday; the Assistant Secretary of the Society, Mr. C. C. Carstens; Mr. Gaylord White, interested in the Society's work; Dr. S. F. Hallock, closely identified with the district work of the Society, and the following physicians:

Dr. Jas. Alexander Miller, chairman; director of the tuberculosis dispensaries of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.

Dr. J. H. Huddleston, in charge of the tuberculosis work of Gouverneur Hospital Dispensary.

Dr. Henry L. Shively, in charge of the tuberculosis work of the Presbyterian Hospital Dispensary.

Dr. Henry W. Patterson, in charge of the tuberculosis work of Vanderbilt Clinic.

Dr. B. H. Waters, in charge of the clinics of the Department of Health.

Early in the year, this committee, sitting once a week, began reviewing cases referred to it by the district agents of the Charity Organization Society and deciding the best disposition to make of each; in some cases removing them to better quarters and paying the excess rent; in others paying the wage loss while patients were in a sanatorium, providing beds for the separate use of patients, sending patients

for periods of several weeks or months to the country, besides giving much financial assistance. (For more detailed information, see below and also the special report of this Committee.)

It was soon found that such work required preliminary medical examinations and reports, and while at first such reports were obtained from the dispensary at which the patient was attending, it was later thought desirable that the respective chiefs, being members of the committee, could best do this work.

Many patients too ill to attend the dispensary required to be visited in their homes. The greater part of this visiting has been done by the physicians of this Department.

Still later, in order to facilitate the work of the dispensary nurse and to avoid duplication of their visits, it was decided to assign to each dispensary represented on this committee, a definite district, and, after June 1st, to require each dispensary to refer every new patient, as soon as a final diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis could be made, to the dispensary in whose district he or she lived, further treatment being thereafter refused in the dispensary of original application.

The districts as first laid out were:

Bellevue, bounded on the south by East Tenth street, on the west by the Bowery, Broadway and Fifth avenue, on the north by Fifty-ninth street, and on the east by the river.

Gouverneur, bounded on the south by Brooklyn Bridge, on the west by the New Bowery, on the north by Grand street, and on the east by the river.

Presbyterian, bounded on the south by Fifty-ninth street, on the west by Fifth avenue, on the north by Ninety-fifth street, and on the east by the river.

Harlem, bounded on the south by Ninety-fifth street, on the west by Fifth avenue, on the north and east by the river.

The Department of Health, the rest of Manhattan Borough and the other boroughs of the City.

Later, Bellevue district was increased by the extension of the southern boundary to Grand street. Still later, on the admission of Vanderbilt Clinic to the system, certain changes in boundaries were made, so that at present, as shown on the accompanying map, they are:

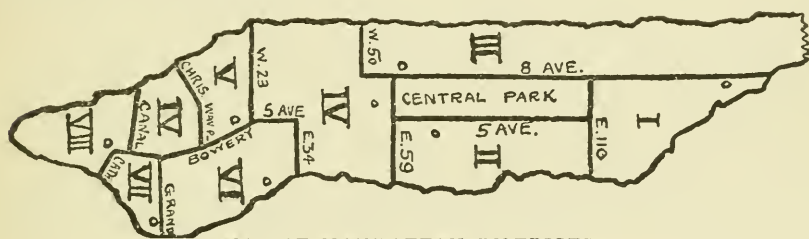
Bellevue, on the south by Grand street, on the west by the Bowery, Broadway and Fifth avenue, on the north by Forty-second street, and on the east by the river.

Gouverneur, on the south by Dover street, on the west by the New Bowery and the Bowery, on the north by Grand street, and on the east by the river.

Presbyterian, on the south by Fifty-ninth street, on the west by Fifth avenue, on the north by One Hundred and Tenth street, and on the east by the river.

Harlem, on the south by One Hundred and Tenth street, on the west by Eighth avenue, and on the north and east by the river.

Vanderbilt, on the south by Fiftieth street, on the west by the river, on the east by Eighth avenue and Central Park West, and on the north by the borough limits.



MAP OF MANHATTAN DISTRICTS.

As will be seen by reference to the statistical tables, this procedure has affected little, if at all, the attendance at the Manhattan clinic of the Department. This is probably due to the fact that there has been during the year a steady increase in the number of patients applying for admission. Whether the recent assignment of a district to Vanderbilt clinic, which occurred about December 1st, will greatly diminish our attendance remains to be seen. Even if it should it will, within certain limits, be an advantage, as it is not possible now to give to so many patients the careful individual attention demanded in a tuberculosis dispensary.

This scheme has been of such advantage and has been so easily put into operation, securing as it does, convenience for the patients, facility and saving of time for the dispensary nurses, and an orderly distribution of patients, that the question may well be considered of extending and strengthening the system, not as a part or only a part of the Charity Organization Society's relief plan, but as a definite mu-

nicipal system. True, objection has already been made by teachers of medicine that it tends to deprive them of teaching material. It remains then only for the institution in which teaching is done, to establish in their respective dispensaries special classes for tuberculosis patients. In one instance this has already been done. This objection has been overruled and the dispensary in question has entered into the arrangement.

In an interesting and exhaustive report on the hospital and dispensary problem, made for the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society, by Mr. Christopher Easton, he recommends that a system of tuberculosis dispensaries be established under a uniform administration. This in many of its essentials has already been accomplished by this group of associated dispensaries, with benefit to each, and the logical development and extension of any such dispensary plan would seem also to involve and necessitate a requirement which would be entirely justifiable on preventive grounds, and entirely within the powers of this Department, namely: That tuberculosis patients be permitted to attend *only* special tuberculosis dispensaries. Such patients are not received now in any of our general hospitals. Why should we receive them in our general dispensaries and subject the other patients in overcrowded waiting rooms to the danger of infection?

It is recommended that this dispensary plan and the suggestion here made be considered by the Department during the coming year.

The following tabulations indicate how great a share the clinic of the Department has had in the relief work of the Charity Organization Society referred to at length above, and the appended tabulations of the work of the clinic for the year and of the Brooklyn clinic for the last two months, indicate the following facts of especial interest:

Tabulation of Cases Referred to the Relief Committee of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society, by the Manhattan Clinic, January 30 to December 31, 1906.

	Cases.
Number of cases examined and reported upon for this committee.....	263
Diagnosis, pulmonary tuberculosis.....	222
Diagnosis, negative	41
Aid recommended by Manhattan clinic.....	38
Hospital recommended	107
Country care recommended.....	28

Action Taken by Tuberculosis Relief Committee in These Cases.

	Cases.
Patients sent to hospital.....	57
Patients sent to country.....	29
Assistance, food, clothing and rent to patient.....	44
Assistance, food, clothing and rent to patient's family.....	35
Clothing, only, supplied	11
Employment obtained	4
Families removed to new apartments from old dirty ones, moving expenses, rent, etc., paid.....	9
Emergency relief supplied.....	3
Extra diet supplied.....	12
Rent, only, paid.....	3
Insurance paid	1
Children sent to institution.....	2
Advanced cases referred to the District Committee.....	18

After June 1st, according to the dispensary system, suggested by this committee, there were:

	Patients.
Referred to other tuberculosis dispensaries.....	307
Referred by other tuberculosis dispensaries to this clinic.....	124
Referred to Gouverneur.....	71
Referred to Bellevue.....	127
Referred to Presbyterian.....	39
Referred to Harlem.....	70
	<hr/>
	307
	<hr/>
Referred by Gouverneur	30
Referred by Bellevue.....	69
Referred by Presbyterian.....	9
Referred by Harlem.....	16
	<hr/>
	124
	<hr/>

Tuberculosis Clinic.

	Manhattan.		Brooklyn. Nov. 12-Dec. 31
	1905.	1906.	1906.
Total new patients treated....	3,815	4,088	118
Total new patients treated, male.....	2,443	2,579	70
Total new patients treated, female.....	1,372	1,509	48
Total old patients treated.....	15,580	17,109	452
Total old patients treated, male.....	10,608	11,165	289
Total old patients treated, female.....	4,972	5,944	163
Total number of patients treated.....	19,395	21,197	570
Average daily attendance.....	64	70	14
Number of Russians treated.....	474	424	11
Number of Austrians treated.....	145	203	3
Number of Germans treated.....	110	92	3
Number of Irish treated.....	120	169	4
Number of Colored treated....	32	39	1
Number of United States treated.....	588	244	14
Various	201	281	6
Tailors, furriers, sweatshops.....	428	615	16
Tailors	105	128	3
Operator	313	143	9
Furrier	10	10	1
Cigarmaker.....	18	32	...
Factory.....	193	60	3
Housework ...	293	375	10
Various.....	484	753	8
Foreign born patients.....	1,064	888	27
Foreign born patients who contracted tuberculosis } before arrival in this country	65	50	...
Residents of Manhattan.....	3,272	3,397	...
Residents of Bronx.....	147	141	...
Residents of Brooklyn.....	341	496	570
Residents of Queens.....	24	29	...
Residents of Richmond	31	7	...
*Number of quarts of milk supplied to clinic patients....	12,510	† 22,299	...
*Number of eggs supplied to clinic patients.....	9,757	44,544	...
Total number of new cases.....	3,815	4,088	118
Diagnosis tuberculosis, sputum positive.....	881	781	25

* Diet supplied to 187 patients.

† Quarts of milk supplied by the Division, 50,142. Eggs supplied by the Division, 96,480.

	Manhattan.		Brooklyn. Nov. 12-Dec. 31.
	1905.	1906.	1906.
Diagnosis tuberculosis, sputum negative.....	789	1,005	14
Total number of positive cases transferred to hospitals.	554	607	1
Total number of positive cases transferred to sanatoria.	119	189	....
Under treatment at clinic.....	451	870	191
Not found at address given.....	409	210	2
Deaths	137	128	....
Cases under treatment, diagnosis doubtful.....	327	176	74
Cases not found tuberculosis, transferred to general } hospitals and dispensaries, or discharged..... }	2,145	2,126	....
Cases examined for Ray Brook.....	651	270	....
Cases recommended as suitable for admission.....	107	* 131	....
Number of specimens of sputum examined.....	2,231	2,315	75
Tubercle bacilli found.....	881	781	25
Tubercle bacilli not found.....	1,350	1,534	50
Number of patients treated in throat clinic.....	521	1,548	....

* Number admitted, 116.

Laryngeal examination was made of 2,307 patients. Of these 1,621 presented the following pathological conditions:

Not Tubercular.

Chronic hypertrophic rhinitis	244
Chronic laryngitis.....	195
Chronic pharyngitis.....	572
Chronic rhino-pharyngitis.....	508
Tonsillar hypertrophy	42
	<hr/> 1,561

Tubercular.

Laryngitis	102
Pharyngitis	1
	<hr/> 103
	<hr/> 1664

Of the remainder various lesions were presented by..... 166

The percentage of laryngeal tuberculosis in patients having pulmonary tuberculosis is shown to be about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN AND BROOKLYN.

Manhattan Tuberculosis Clinic—Attendance Table.

Month.	New Cases.			Old Cases.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
January.....	193	119	312	1,044	530	1,574	1,237	649	1,886
February	149	81	230	927	449	1,376	1,076	530	1,606
March.....	208	127	335	1,031	528	1,559	1,239	655	1,894
April	228	140	368	970	529	1,499	1,198	669	1,867
May.....	251	143	394	1,056	602	1,658	1,307	745	2,052
June.....	238	133	371	1,036	509	1,545	1,274	642	1,916
July	213	127	340	937	429	1,366	1,150	556	1,706
August.....	214	155	369	819	409	1,228	1,033	564	1,597
September.....	239	109	348	798	417	1,215	1,037	526	1,563
October.....	248	142	390	1,019	594	1,613	1,267	736	2,003
November.....	211	128	339	760	498	1,258	971	626	1,597
December.....	187	105	292	768	450	1,218	955	555	1,510
Total.....	2,579	1,509	4,088	11,165	5,944	17,109	13,744	7,453	21,197

Daily average attendance, 70.

Brooklyn Tuberculosis Clinic—Attendance Table.

Month.	New Cases.			Old Cases.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
November 12-30.....	42	27	69	104	65	169	146	92	238
December.....	28	21	49	185	97	283	213	119	332

Manhattan Clinic.

Of 1,132 foreign born patients, only fifty or less than one-half of one per cent. contracted the disease previous to their arrival in this country.

The number of new patients, the number of revisits, and the daily average attendance was increased, despite the increased number of special tuberculosis dispensaries and the number of patients (see above) transferred to them by this clinic in excess of those transferred by them to this clinic.

In only 176 instances was the diagnosis considered doubtful, as against 327 last year. This seems to indicate better observation of patients and greater skill and decision on the part of the clinic physicians.

The small number of "not found" cases, the large number of visits made (over 86 a week) and the number of patients (318) visited more or less frequently during the year, shows commendable work by the nurses.

Only a little over 33 1-3 per cent. of sputum examinations proved to be positive. This seems to be too small a percentage and steps have been taken to make special searches of those specimens which have been twice negative, when the clinical diagnosis is tuberculosis.

The reduction in the number of applicants for admission to the State Sanatorium at Ray Brook and the increased proportion of those recommended as suitable for admission, is perhaps best explained by the better understanding which a year's experience has given both physicians and patients, of the conditions imposed by the sanatorium requirements.

The total amount of milk issued includes that issued during the first four months of the year by the Manhattan office of the Division. Of this, 22,299 quarts were issued to clinic patients, and since May 1st the monthly average for the clinic has been about 1,800 quarts. Approximately the same reduction was made in the number of eggs issued.

Investigation of Deaths Due to Malarial Fever.

Death from malarial fever in this climate and in this age should occur very rarely, if at all. The exceptional cases, it would seem, would be those cases of pernicious malarial fever, imported from the tropics. With the accurate means of bacteriological diagnosis now within the knowledge and at the command of every physician in New York City, mistakes in diagnosis and the confounding of malaria with typhoid, etc., ought to be reduced to the minimum. With the specific, quinine, intelligently employed, and with the recently acquired knowledge of the cause and prevention of the disease; and with the authorities, municipal and State, putting into practical effect the prophylactic

suggestions of scientists, fatalities from "malaria" *per se*, should be practically unknown.

For the purpose of ascertaining just what proportion of the reported deaths from malaria should be attributed to other and more potent causes, the following card was designed for the use of inspectors of this division in gathering the information and for tabulating the results.

MALARIA**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH****DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES**

_____ Borough of _____ Date _____

Address _____ Floor _____ No. _____

Name _____ Age _____ Occur. _____ M. F. M. S. W. Nat. _____

Reported. Date _____ How P. O. B. DL. C. I. _____

By _____ Address _____

Assn. _____ To _____ Ret. _____ By _____

Assn. _____ To _____ Ret. _____ By _____

175 L-1907

2919, '06, 5,000 (P)

Preceding attacks _____ Temp. _____

Chills _____ Sweating _____ Spleen enlarged _____

Blood examined _____ Widal _____ Results _____

Rose spots _____ Type _____ Tertian _____ Quotidian _____ Quartan _____

Malarial Plasmodia _____ Results _____

Has patient been a resident of New York? If so, where? _____

Bitten by Mosquitoes? _____

Diagnosis based on _____

Remarks: _____

Date _____ M. D.

Inspector.

Routine—These cards are issued from the borough office, from returns received from the Registrar's Office, where the information is obtained from the original death certificates. The cards are then sent by mail to the inspector in whose district the attending physician resides. The inspector makes an appointment with the physician, then calls upon him, and in as diplomatic a manner as possible seeks elucidation on the following points:

1. On what basis the diagnosis was made; whether blood examination or clinical signs.
2. If no blood examination was made, the reason why; the inspector politely pointing out the facilities offered by the Health Department, free of charge, and urging that in future cases of the kind, they be utilized.
3. The Inspector's own opinion, based on the remarks, manner, and apparent scientific sincerity of the physician; also on the entrance into the case of insurance and the necessity of adjusting the cause of death to fit the requirements of the insurance company.

Upon the return of these histories from the inspectors, they are forwarded to the Registrar's Office, where correction of the death certificates is made where it is deemed advisable. The cards are then returned to the borough office for tabulation and filing.

Results—A review of these histories for all the boroughs for 1906 shows Manhattan to have had 22; Bronx, 3; Brooklyn, 6; Queens, 11, and Richmond, none; a total of 42 for the Greater City. Of this total 23 or more than half were between the ages of 20 and 40; 15 had preceding attacks; the duration of illness in 9 was 1-2 weeks; in 4 less than 1 week; in 3, 2-3 weeks; and in 22 over 3 weeks. The temperature was intermittent in only 15 cases. 27 had chills; 27 had sweats; 28 had enlargement of the spleen; 2 had rose spots. In most cases the type of the exacerbation was not stated; where it was, 14 were tertian; 4 were quotidian; and 1 quartan. The blood was examined in only 7 cases, 6 of which showed malarial plasmodia, and none Widal. Ten (10) of the 41 resided out of the city before attacked. 9 were bitten by mosquitoes—whether the anopheles was not stated. In 31 cases the physician made his diagnosis by clinical signs.

In only 9 cases was the death certificate altered, although the inspectors returned a contrary opinion in 12 cases.

These opinions follow:

<i>Considered to be</i>	
Typhoid	2
Alcoholism	1
"Pulmonary Trouble".....	1
Cerebral Compression.....	1
Tuberculosis	2
Acute Gastritis.....	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	1
Puerperal Septicaemia.....	1
Nephritis	1
Meningitis	1
	<hr/>
	12
	<hr/>

So that in only 6 instances (14 per cent.) could it be positively stated that the patient had malarial fever; and in 12 (28 per cent.) it was almost certain that the patient did not die from that cause.

Antitoxin Injected by Inspectors.

	Manhattan.		The Bronx.		Brooklyn.		Queens.		Richmond.		Total.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Total cases injected.....	2,949	2,987	222	402	320	679	54	104	20	24	3,458	4,196
False or removed to hospital.....	1,223	1,398	41	135	140	257	....	24	13	15	1,417	1,829
Considered as diphtheria.....	1,726	1,589	181	267	186	422	54	80	7	9	2,148	2,367
Died.....	95	80	14	17	14	49	4	8	1	....	128	154
Moribund.....	36	32	4	7	7	22	1	4	1	....	49	65
Case fatality, per cent.....	5.5	5.3	7.7	6.8	7.7	13.1	7.4	11.1	14.2	....	5.9	6.9
Case fatality, moribund deducted, { per cent.....	3.4	3.2	5.6	4.1	4.0	7.6	5.6	5.8	....	....	3.7	4.1
Cause of Death—												
Asthenia.....	....	19	....	9	....	25	....	8	....	....	....	61
Asphyxia.....	....	10	....	2	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	26
Sepsis.....	....	22	....	6	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	38
Cardiac paralysis.....	....	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
Pneumonia.....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Died :												
Hours after first injection—												
1 to 24.....	....	32	....	7	....	22	....	4	....	....	....	65
24 to 48.....	....	11	....	1	....	9	....	2	....	....	....	23
48 to 72.....	....	8	....	1	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	18
72 to 96.....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Over 96.....	....	22	....	8	....	9	....	2	....	....	....	41

Died:

Day of Disease—

First.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Second.....	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	11
Third.....	11	...	4	...	6	...	2	...	...	23
Fourth.....	14	...	2	...	5	...	1	...	...	22
Fifth.....	12	...	1	...	9	...	1	...	...	23
Fifth to Tenth.....	29	...	5	...	20	...	1	...	...	55
Tenth to Twentieth.....	9	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	17
Over Twentieth.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1

Total Cases:

Day of Disease Injected—

First.....	235	...	...	27	...	42	6	...	4	...	314
Second.....	742	...	...	106	...	212	35	...	5	...	1,100
Third.....	445	...	...	83	...	123	28	...	8	...	687
Fourth.....	203	...	...	35	...	63	8	...	...	...	309
Fifth.....	58	...	...	18	...	18	5	...	1	...	100
Fifth to Tenth.....	60	...	...	22	...	24	1	...	...	...	107
Tenth to Twentieth.....	11	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	15
Subsequent Injections.....	134	...	...	40	...	52	12	...	4	...	242

Units under—

5,000.....	270	...	...	19	...	101	71	...	5	...	466
5,000 to 10,000.....	1,377	...	...	166	...	366	13	...	12	...	1,934
Over 10,000.....	107	...	...	107	...	17	...	...	1	...	232

	Manhattan.		The Bronx.		Brooklyn.		Queens.		Richmond.		Total.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Laryngeal Cases—												
Cases.....	240	264	23	54	37	99	8	15	2	3	310	435
Deaths.....	41	49	3	8	10	36	2	4	1	1	57	98
Case fatality, per cent.....	17.	18.5	25.	14.8	22.	36.3	25.	26.6	50.	33.3	18.3	22.5
Moribund deducted.....	23	26	....	6	5	21	1	3	1	....	30	56
Case fatality, per cent.....	8.2	9.6	....	4.1	15.6	19.2	14.2	8.3	....	33.3	9.6	11.0
Laryngeal Cases (Intubated)—												
Cases.....	48	43	8	11	8	47	2	8	1	....	67	109
Deaths.....	11	25	2	1	3	25	....	1	....	....	16	52
Case fatality, per cent.....	22.	58.1	25	9	37.5	53.2	....	12.5	....	....	24	47.7
Moribund deducted.....	5	8	1	1	1	14	....	....	....	....	7	23
Case fatality, per cent.....	14.	48.5	14.2	....	28.5	33.3	....	12.8	....	....	15.	33.7
Immunizations.....	6,133	5,064	453	1,276	913	1,753	74	201	153	98	7,726	8,482
Developed diphtheria.....	5	13	1	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	8	17
Per cent.....	.08	.25	.22	.23	.21	.05	....	....	....	....	.10	.20

Antitoxin Injected by Private Physicians.

	Manhattan.		The Bronx.		Brooklyn.		Queens.		Richmond.		Total.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Total cases injected.....	..	1,079	..	256	..	1,236	..	186	..	104	..	2,681
False or removed to hospital.....	..	221	..	38	..	158	..	9	..	16	..	442
Considered as diphtheria.....	565	858	119	218	715	1,078	80	177	74	88	1,553	2,419
Died	57	66	11	9	88	131	10	16	10	9	176	231
Moribund.....	21	22	3	1	32	41	5	8	4	1	65	73
Case fatality.....	10.	12.7	9.2	6.4	12.3	20.5	12.5	19.	13.5	16.1	11.3	16.
Case fatality, moribund deducted..	6.4	8.8	6.8	5.7	8.2	15.	6.2	10.5	9.5	14.5	7.4	11.5
Cause of death—												
Sepsis.....	..	21	..	1	..	43	..	3	..	1	..	69
Suffocation .....	..	8	..	2	..	22	..	5	..	..	..	37
Asthenia.....	..	25	..	4	..	50	..	6	..	6	..	91
Pneumonia.....	..	5	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	13
Not stated.....	..	7	..	..	..	10	..	2	..	2	..	21
Died:												
Days after first injection—												
1.....	..	22	..	1	..	41	..	8	..	1	..	73
2.....	..	9	..	1	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	36
3.....	..	8	..	3	..	10	..	3	..	1	..	25
4.....	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	12
5.....	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	2	..	13
Over 5.....	..	11	..	3	..	29	..	3	..	4	..	50
Not stated.....	..	3	..	1	..	12	..	..	..	1	..	22

	Manhattan.		The Bronx.		Brooklyn.		Queens.		Richmond.		Total.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Total cases:												
Day of disease injected—												
1.....	..	216	..	53	..	166	..	46	..	19	..	500
2.....	..	259	..	47	..	313	..	26	..	35	..	686
3.....	..	146	..	37	..	203	..	13	..	8	..	407
4.....	..	46	..	9	..	70	..	8	..	5	..	138
5.....	..	18	..	8	..	17	..	1	..	4	..	48
Over 5.....	..	28	..	6	..	42	..	5	..	2	..	83
Not stated.....	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	10	..	..	..	26
Units—												
Under 5,000.....	..	562	..	99	..	657	..	82	..	39	..	1,439
5,000-10,000.....	..	121	..	46	..	121	..	27	..	29	..	344
Over 10,000.....	..	27	..	15	..	49	..	..	..	5	..	96
Not stated.....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Rash—												
Erythema.....	..	50	..	7	..	35	..	4	..	2	..	98
Urticaria.....	..	20	..	8	..	20	..	1	..	3	..	52
Appeared days after injection—												
0-5.....	..	35	..	5	..	30	..	5	..	2	..	77
5-10.....	..	17	..	9	..	17	..	..	..	3	..	46
10-20.....	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Over 20.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Larynx—												
Involved.....	125	206	15	31	107	161	23	33	19	12	289	443
Intubated.....	..	70	..	10	..	57	..	8	..	8	..	153
Immunizations.....	..	638	..	213	..	704	..	59	..	32	..	1,646
Developed Diphtheria.....	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
Per cent.....	..	..	..	..	..	0.56	..	..	..	..	..	24

TABULATION OF CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER IN 1906.

Typhoid Fever, 1906.

	Manhattan	The Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	Total.
Male.....	965	134	653	95	49	1,896
Female	638	123	464	56	19	1,300
Not stated.....	28	....	37	....	2	67
Age.						
0 to 1 year	3	....	2	....	....	5
1 to 5 years	55	10	24	6	....	95
5 to 10 "	131	30	77	25	1	264
10 to 20 "	397	70	308	49	16	840
20 to 50 "	984	140	693	65	53	1,935
50 and over	61	7	49	6	....	123
Commercial business men.	58	5	20	2	1	86
Clerks.....	165	30	136	14	4	349
Factory workers.....	23	3	22	6	1	55
Firemen	6	....	....	....	....	6
Houseworkers.....	346	61	258	22	13	700
Laborers, indoor.....	89	4	12	4	....	109
Laborers, outdoor.....	161	17	94	18	3	293
Literary workers.....	5	....	1	....	....	6
Manual trades.....	82	23	115	7	3	230
Policemen.....	2	3	4	1	2	12
Professional	84	12	43	4	3	146
Skilled artisans.....	27	5	13	5	....	50
School attendants.....	322	6	202	47	5	582
Storekeepers.....	32	5	31	3	1	72
Sailors.....	24	3	41	2	29	99
Sewers.....	49	3	17	....	....	69
Soldiers	2	3	....	....	2	7
Private house.....	197	75	466	95	27	860
Boarding house.....	60	1	33	....	2	96
Boats.....	26	....	22	1	28	77
Lodging house.	26	2	6	....	2	36
Hotels and Institutions....	149	6	24	2	3	184
Stable	1	....	....	....	....	1
Tenements	1,121	148	478	36	1	1,784
Tents.....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Sanitary condition, bad....	189	12	76	2	5	284

	Manhattan	The Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	Total.
Blood examined.....	1,275	175	675	86	68	2,279
Widal positive	1,023	118	530	70	61	1,802
Urine examined.....	1,086	91	496	64	41	1,778
Diazo positive.....	475	37	302	45	31	890
Spleen enlarged.....	1,161	155	828	129	44	2,317
Rose spots present.....	1,067	157	801	111	52	2,188
Other cases—family.....	144	28	84	18	2	276
“ house.....	84	14	57	1	1	157
“ friends	32	2	15	1	4	54
Patient has separate room.	771	177	678	108	21	1,755
Water bottled	110	18	54	2	2	186
“ Croton.....	1,306	109	945	131	30	2,521
“ tank.....	115	22	85	16	33	271
Precautions taken.....	1,464	230	1,031	146	63	2,934
Source.....						
Source milk.....	357	80	261	37	5	740
Source oysters.....	65	5	44	2	4	120
Source exposure.....	191	33	106	17	6	353
Source O. O. T.....	484	57	291	17	38	887
Source unknown.....	534	82	452	78	17	1,163

TABULATION OF CASES OF CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS FOR 1906.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, 1906.

	Manhattan	The Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	Total.
Male.....	338	32	115	10	15	611
Female.....	286	28	90	9	2	415
Not stated.....	3	...	4	....	....	7
Age—						
0 to 1 year.....	100	20	28	3	1	152
1 to 5 years.....	192	15	64	6	4	281
5 to 10 “.....	127	4	39	3	5	178
10 to 20 “.....	113	12	43	2	6	176
Over 20 “.....	95	9	35	5	2	146
Not stated.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
United States.....	263	28	67	11	10	379
England and Scotland....	3	....	2	....	1	6
Ireland.....	26	3	8	....	1	38
Japan.....	1	...	....	....	....	1
Germany.....	39	4	7	4	1	55
France.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Russia.....	76	1	25	....	....	102
Italy.....	109	9	44	1	....	163
Black.....	5	....	2	1	....	8
Not stated.....	....	....	....	....	5	5
Tenement.....	597	39	149	10	11	806
Halls dirty.....	178	7	61	....	2	248
Area dirty.....	178	3	46	....	1	228
Yard dirty.....	183	7	50	....	2	247
Street dirty.....	199	14	40	1	1	255
C. S. M. in neighborhood..	126	11	21	1	7	166
Ventilation bad.....	101	5	35	....	1	142
Light bad.....	100	4	28	....	1	133
Plumbing bad.....	99	2	19	....	....	120
No cleanliness.....	113	7	50	....	2	172
Dust? Yes.....	125	11	65	5	2	208
Parasites? Yes.....	61	5	22	4	2	94
Pets? Yes.....	59	15	23	3	4	104
Present health? Bad.....	13	....	5	....	....	18

	Manhattan.	The Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	Total.
Food and clothing? Bad..	45	2	13	....	....	60
Personal cleanliness? Bad	34	3	22	....	1	60
Susceptibility to colds.....	50	6	6	4	....	66
Exposure to C. S. M... ..	25	3	10	1	5	44
Exposure to over-heat- ing, etc.....}	50	3	2	....	1	56
Exposure to cold, etc.....	81	5	13	....	2	101
Health at onset, bad.....	42	7	7	....	....	56
Onset slow.....	39	4	13	....	4	60
Stiffness of neck.....	556	47	192	17	14	826
Headache.....	437	37	151	16	16	657
Convulsions.....	348	36	122	12	8	526
Vomiting.....	538	46	171	16	16	787
Eruption, petech.....	131	13	29	3	2	178
Eruption, herpes.....	123	11	32	7	1	174
Nasal discharge.....	92	7	41	8	5	153
Kernig's sign.....	386	27	129	12	15	569
No temperature.....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Leucocytes counted.....	202	10	2	1	....	215
Eye involved.....	85	17	35	1	....	138
Ear involved.....	31	3	3	....	....	37
Pneumonia.....	30	4	6	1	1	42
Paralysis.....	33	7	24	2	1	67
Diagnosis by clinical signs.	387	45	168	19	13	632
Diagnosis by lumbar } puncture..... }	240	15	41	....	5	301
Treatment, medical.....	607	52	191	19	13	882
Death on first day.....	37	2	10	....	1	50
“ second day.....	34	3	19	4	1	61
“ third day.....	38	4	12	....	....	54
“ fourth day.....	37	5	15	3	1	61
“ fifth day.....	33	4	10	....	1	48
“ fifth to tenth day	70	12	35	3	1	121
Death on tenth to twenti- eth day..... }	108	8	33	3	4	156
Death on twentieth day } and over..... }	126	9	30	5	....	170
Day not stated.....	6	3	5	....	1	15
Sent to hospital.....	....	....	3	....	....	3
From convulsions.....	91	3	5	1	1	101
From coma and exhaustion	381	41	159	17	8	606
From pneumonia.....	13	....	2	....	....	15

	Manhattan	The Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	Total.
Not stated.....	....	6	43	....	1	50
Recovery complete	114	7	28	1	7	157
On 1 to 7 days.....	2	....	1	....	....	3
“ 7 to 14 “	13	2	3	....	....	18
“ 14 to 21 “	17	....	8	....	3	28
“ 21 to 28 “	19	1	2	....	1	23
“ 28 to 35 “	15	....	2	1	....	18
“ 35 + days.....	48	4	6	....	....	58
Not stated.....	....	....	..	....	3	9
Recovery incomplete.....	24	3	9	....	1	37
Micro-organism in spinal fluid.....}	185	5	27	....	4	221
Fumigation and disinfec- tion ordered.....}	495	50	174	19	11	749
Antitoxin administered....	16	....	2	....	....	18
Antitoxin recoveries.....	6	....	1	....	....	7
Antitoxin deaths	10	....	1	....	....	11
No case, doubtful.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
No diagnosis.....	6	....	18	....	....	24
Simple M.....	1	....	6	1	....	8
Traumatic M.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tubercular M.....	13	5	16	4	....	38
Syphilitic M.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pneumonia.....	16	....	1	....	....	17
Gastro-intestinal.....	4	....	6	....	....	10
Typhoid.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Bronchitis.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Strep. meningitis.....	4	....	....	....	....	4
Nephritis.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Influenza.....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Measles.....	1	....	1	....	....	2
Endocarditis.....	1	....	..	....	....	1
Not found.....	11	....	....	....	....	11
Septicaemia .....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Otitis.....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Tuberculosis.....	....	....	2	....	....	2

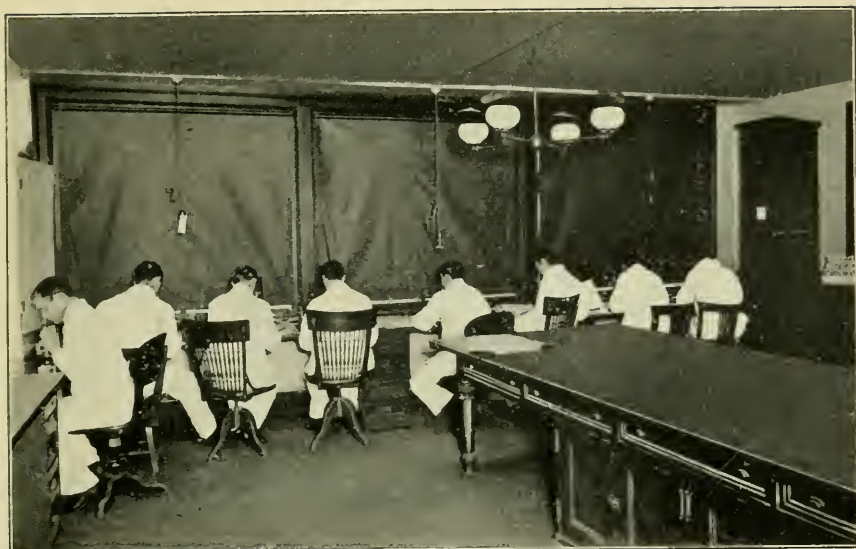
DIAGNOSIS LABORATORY.

Report of the Assistant Director.

It is with much pleasure that I can report the renovation of the entire Diagnosis Laboratory. No money being available for the purpose, the work of painting the woodwork, kalsomining the walls and making repairs in general, devolved upon the laboratory force and they, displaying an admirable "esprit de corps," each one contributed his share of work to the general improvement of the laboratory, with the result that the Diagnosis Laboratory from a poorly ventilated, poorly equipped and ill-lighted assortment of rooms, now has the appearance and tone of a first-class laboratory.

There is still room for improvement. If a supply room could be built on the roof and connected with a door cut through the wall at the head of the main stairway, it would facilitate the work of the laboratory (and prevent much interruption of the same) by changing the course of traffic. The numerous persons coming to the laboratory for supplies, etc., would no longer enter the laboratory proper, but their course would be deviated directly to the supply room. An additional examining room should also be added, the present quarters of the laboratory assistants being somewhat cramped.

For further plans of Laboratory, see accompanying photographs.



DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, DIAGNOSIS LABORATORY—"MAIN LABORATORY."



DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, DIAGNOSIS LABORATORY—"SUPPLY ROOM."



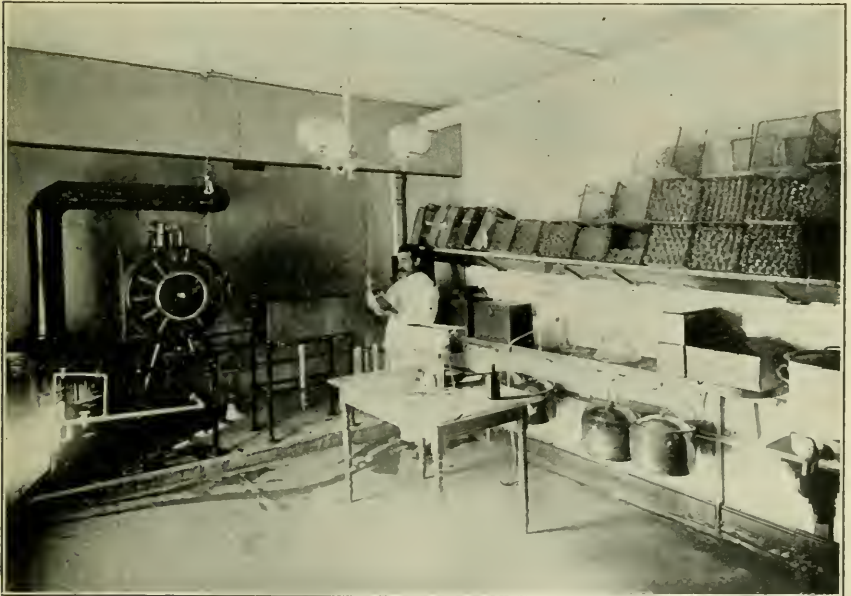
DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, DIAGNOSIS LABORATORY—"PREPARATION ROOM."



DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, DIAGNOSIS LABORATORY—"PREPARATION ROOM."



DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, DIAGNOSIS LABORATORY—"PREPARATION OF TUBERCULOSIS SPECIMENS."



DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, DIAGNOSIS LABORATORY—"STERILIZING AND WASH ROOM."



DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, DIAGNOSIS LABORATORY—"MEDIA ROOM."



DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, DIAGNOSIS LABORATORY—"RECORDS AND REPORTS."

The laboratory staff at present consists of the Acting Assistant Director, three assistant bacteriologists, three bacteriological diagnosticians, seven laboratory assistants, two laborers, one hospital clerk and three clerks.

The assistant bacteriologists and laboratory assistants are provided with white linen suits, which are worn while they are working in the laboratory.

The statistical work of the laboratory is given on a separate sheet.

Following is a report of the work performed in the various branches during 1906:

The routine work consists in:

Examination of cultures for diphtheria bacilli,

Examination of sputum for tubercle bacilli,

Examination of blood for Widal reaction,

Examination of urine for Diazo reaction,

Examination of blood for malarial organisms,

Examination of smears for diplococcus intracellularis meningitidis,

Examination of smears for pneumococcus of Frankel.

Examination of Cultures for Diphtheria Bacilli.

A slight improvement has been made in the routine preparation of specimens; three films instead of two being placed on an ordinary glass slide; this saves time both for the maker of the specimen as well as the examiner, besides reducing the expenses of the laboratory. In all other respects the work is carried on in the same manner as in the previous year. 50,609 culture tubes were examined, 18,950 being proven positive and 369 negative specimens; these were confined to two boroughs, Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Tuberculosis.

The work during the past year has greatly increased, a daily average of over eighty (80) specimens having been examined, thereby testifying to the work accomplished. We are grateful for having been furnished with a separate room, in which the preparation of films is carried on by two laboratory assistants, from six until eleven in the

morning. No sooner is this work completed than the entire room is disinfected with a 5 per cent. carbolic solution.

During 1906 there were 21,773 specimens examined, with a total of 6,752 positive results, yet, the number of positive specimens found might be increased, if the laboratory staff were enlarged permitting a still more thorough searching of negative specimens.

All positive examinations, on request of the physicians of Greater New York, are telephoned to their residences no later than 10.00 a. m. the next morning.

Typhoid.

In regard to the Widal examination, the one to ten dilution has been dropped and the one to twenty alone employed with a time limit fixed at one-half hour. Since this has been done, there is no longer a request by the physicians to kindly explain the results of examination. Mr. J. S. C. Stelling, a bacteriological diagnostician, has had some difficulty in preserving the vitality of the *Bacillus typhosus*, but since the latter have been transferred from bouillon to agar agar instead of bouillon to bouillon, and the former used as a stock solution for a week, this trouble has been obviated.

For the year 1906, the total examinations were 6,181; of these 1,502 were proven positive, 4,091 negative and 588 doubtful.

In the examinations of urine for Ehrlich's diazo-reaction there has been no change; it might be advisable to have the physicians notified to send in early specimens, for instance, where duration of disease is ten days or less, as the positive result of examination of the urine can be obtained much earlier than the Widal reaction. The total number of examinations was 1,226, of which 405 were proven positive; 765 negative; 56 doubtful. The methylene blue reaction for the same purpose as the diazo-reaction did not give satisfactory results.

Culture Tubes.

During 1906 all culture tubes for substations have been sealed with paraffin instead of rubber caps.

This change has brought about a great saving in expense. During 1907 all stations will be supplied with them.

The price of rubber caps has been two hundred dollars (\$200.00) per ten thousand (10,000), while it costs but five dollars (\$5.00) to paraffin the same number and the results attained as to the keeping of the tubes moist and sterile are better than in previous years.

Opsonic Index.

During the latter months of 1906 investigations in connection with the determination of the tubercle-opsonic index were begun. It is hoped to continue these during 1907, paying special attention to the tuberculo-opsonic index of healthy persons of various nationalities. Should the results prove of value, the appointment of additional bacteriologists will be necessary.

REPORT OF THE RIVERSIDE SANATORIUM, NORTH BROTHERS' ISLAND, CITY OF NEW YORK.

The capacity of the Riverside Sanatorium on January 1, 1906, was four (4) pavilions, with eighty (80) beds. The capacity of the Riverside Sanatorium January 1, 1907, is six (6) pavilions, with one hundred and sixteen (116) beds.

Plant.

The present accommodations are six pavilions, Nos. 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12. Of these, 8, 10, 11 and 12 are for males; capacity, seventy-eight (78) beds. Pavilions 6 and 9 are used for females; capacity, thirty-eight (38) beds.

In description in detail it may be said that

Pavilion 6 has one ward of 14 beds.....	14
Pavilions 8 and 9 have four wards each of 6 beds.....	48
Pavilions 11 and 12 have two wards each of 12 beds.....	48
Pavilion 10 has one ward in use, 6 beds.....	6
Total	116

Pavilion 10 is in use partly as administration centre for the tuberculosis division. One ward is divided into two rooms which serve respectively as office and laboratory; a second ward serves as a male dining-room, seating forty; and a third ward is occupied by six patients. The fourth ward is occupied by orderlies who were formerly tubercu-

losis patients. This pavilion contains also a small room which was formerly used for the isolation of objectionable cases, but has during the year been fitted up for the treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat cases.

Pavilion 11 has been provided during the year with partitions eight feet high which extend nine feet between the beds at right angles to the walls, so that each ward is separated into four separate rooms. The room effect is increased by curtains which hang from a rod crossing the space between the partitions. The cubic feet of air space varies from about 1,000, in pavilion 6 to 1,200 in each of the other pavilions. The windows are all large and vary in number from four in wards with six beds to ten in each of the larger wards.

Pavilions 11-12 each have one bath and two toilets in each ward. Every pavilion has a storeroom and a room which is provided with a gas stove, and is used as a temporary kitchen.

Sun Rooms.

One each for males and females, one summer house for males and one tent house.

The sun house for men is 10x60x8 feet high, enclosed with glass windows that can be opened from above or below. The one for women is 19x19x8 feet high, enclosed with glass windows on hinges that can be hooked to the ceiling above, making an open air pavilion.

The summer house is about 19x19x8 feet high, open on all sides.

The tent house is large enough to accommodate two patients with dressing-room and sleeping-room.

The wards and the sun rooms are steam heated. The wards are lighted by electricity.

Care of Plant.

The grounds around the pavilions are cared for by two men whose duty it is to pick up all waste, etc., keep grass in good condition.

The floors of all wards, toilets and bath are washed daily with soap and water with washing soda and 10 per cent. ammonia, and with creolin twice a week.

Tables, beds, stands and window sills are wiped off with 1-40 carbolic acid solution.

All cleaning in wards is done between the hours of 6.30 and 10.00 a. m. No dry sweeping is permitted. The wards are fumigated with formalin on an average of every ten days.

Nurses.

There are fifteen nurses in the tuberculosis service. They are employed by the Superintendent of Nurses, at \$40.00 per month and maintenance, and come from the various training schools of the United States and Canada. The duties of the nurses are, taking temperatures, giving medication, baths, doing dressings, preparing extra diets, supervising the orderlies and cleaners and regulating the ventilation of the wards.

Orderlies.

There are seven orderlies. For the past ten months we have been employing men who were formerly tuberculosis patients. They are employed by the Superintendent of Nurses at \$30 per month and maintenance. Thus far they have given entire satisfaction. The orderlies do the general waiting on of bed patients, making of beds, the care of the linen and distribution of same, and other necessary duties.

Cleaners.

There are thirteen cleaners, including helpers in the dining-room and are employed by the Superintendent of Nurses at \$16 and \$18 per month and maintenance. They are usually secured through the Employment Agency, although at the present time there are some who were former tuberculosis patients.

Care of Sputum.

Seabury and Johnson sputum cups are used exclusively. They are collected three times daily, at 7.30 a. m. and 1.00 and 6.30 p. m.

The man whose duty it is to collect the sputum carries a large white enamelled covered pail in which he puts the cups which have been in use in each ward, collecting all the cups in one pavilion and then emptying the contents into a garbage can provided for that pur-

pose. This can is emptied into the crematory every morning at nine o'clock.

The pail and garbage can which is thus used is carbolized every day, and the brass frames for the pasteboard cups are carbolized once a week.

Care of Patients.

Food—The cooking for all the pavilions is done in the general kitchen. It is transferred from the kitchen to the wards and dining-room in a wagon provided with steam cans.

The meals for ambulatory cases are as follows:

BREAKFAST.

Cereal, meat, eggs, toast, coffee, bread (white, graham or rye), and butter.

DINNER.

Soup, meat, vegetables, toast, dessert, tea and coffee.

SUPPER.

Hot or cold meat, eggs, toast, coffee and tea, fruit.

EXTRA FOR ALL CASES.

Raw scraped beef, rare roast beef, cooked scraped beef, beef juice.

The food for all bed cases is served in the wards on bed trays. Besides the extra food, the nurses prepare several delicate dishes for the more enfeebled patients. Eggs and milk are kept in the wards at all times, so that the patients may have access to them during the day. Many take from this extra supply, six eggs a day.

On admission to the hospital each patient is stripped of his or her clothing, given a bath, and issued:

- 1 undershirt.
- 1 pair drawers.
- 1 pair socks.
- 1 pair shoes.
- 1 top shirt.
- 1 pair pants.
- 1 cardigan jacket.
- 1 cap.
- 1 pair pajamas.
- 1 overcoat.

—and the women are given the clothing they require. The clothing worn by the patients to the hospital is fumigated and sent to a room where it is labeled and numbered. It remains there until the patient is discharged or dies. In the first case they are returned to the patient; in the latter, they are turned over to relatives or friends.

Admission of Patients.

All admission cards are issued by the Chief of the Division of Communicable Diseases, and under no circumstances will a case be received into the hospital without first consulting his office. After receiving a card, the patient is sent to the Reception Hospital, at the foot of East Sixteenth street, or Health Department dock, at the foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-second street, where they are transferred to the hospital on the steamship "Franklin Edson."

Class of Patients.

First—Voluntary cases.

Second—Compulsory cases.

Cases of the second class are those which are forced in by the Health Department, as being a menace to the public health. These are removed by ambulance and it is sometimes necessary to have an officer at the house to assist in the removal.

Discharge.

The method by which a patient procures a discharge is as follows:

Application is first made to the physician in charge who communicates the wishes of the patient to the Chief of the Division of Communicable Diseases. An inspector is then directed to the home of the patient, and if he finds the premises conform to the Department regulation, he or she is then discharged. In case the inspector's report is adverse, the patient is compelled to remain in the hospital.

Visiting Days.

The visiting days are Tuesday and Thursday, 10.00 a. m. to 12.00 M.; Sundays, 1.00 p. m. to 3.00 p. m. The boat leaves the Department of Health Dock, foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-second street, fifteen minutes after the hour.

Medical Care of Patients.

On admission, a full history is taken.

Form of history, the same as that used in the tuberculosis clinics of the Department and at Otisville Sanatorium.

The temperature, pulse, respiration are taken between 5 and 6.30 a. m., and 2.00 and 4.00 p. m. Patients with a temperature above 100 are kept quiet in bed. Those that are normal are allowed to take a moderate amount of exercise.

Ventilation of Wards.

The wards are kept under forced ventilation at all times. The temperature varies between 50 and 60 degrees in winter. In summer they are open on all sides.

General Supervision.

The work is directly under the supervision of Dr. S. P. Watson, Resident Physician; Dr. F. S. Westmoreland, Assistant Resident Physician. The visiting staff consists of Drs. Knopf, Huddleston and Pulley. During the period of their service they visit the hospital once a week and can be called whenever it is found necessary to have their advice.

During the year 1906, 322 patients (male and female) were admitted.

The following table shows the nationality, occupation, age at entrance and the district in which they lived prior to their admission to the hospital:

<i>Nationality.</i>	
United States	158
Ireland	56
Russia	42
Germany	17
England	10
Scotland	6
Italy	6
Sweden	4
Switzerland	3
Hungary	5
Austria	9
Roumania	2

Norway	1
Portugal	1
Poland	1

Occupation.

Laborer	62
Civil Engineer.....	1
Miner	1
Tailor	16
Bookkeeper	4
Truckmen	20
Carpenter	9
Clerk	20
Plumber	6
Musician	3
Painter	4
Druggist	2
Cook	2
Cigarmaker	2
Peddler	5
Fireman	1
Soldier	2
Housework	66
Electrician	1
Machinist	3
Stenographer	3
Butcher	1
Barkeeper	5
Factory	31
Conductor	4
Barber	1
Porter	4
Printer	7
Waiter	4
Piano maker	1
Artist	3
News agent	2
Minister	2
Blacksmith	3
Baker	1
Photographer	1
Janitor	7
Brewer	1

Age.

10 years.....	2
15 years.....	12
20 years.....	48
25 years.....	52

30 years.....	50
35 years.....	46
40 years.....	40
45 years.....	28
50 years.....	22
55 years.....	10
60 years.....	3
65 years.....	4
70 years.....	1

Districts.

Harlem Dispensary.....	12
Presbyterian	28
Bellevue	124
Gouverneur	42
Vanderbilt	4
Health Department Clinic.....	44
Brooklyn	63
Staten Island	5

The following table shows the results in the cases during the year 1906. The classification in stages is in accordance with that recommended by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, at entrance, duration in sanatorium and condition at exit:

	1 Week.	1 Week to 3 Months.	3 Months to 6 Months.	6 Months to 9 Months.	9 Months to 1 Year.	Total.
First stage.....	3	20	4	1	..	8
Second stage... ..	8	57	29	5	8	107
Third stage.....	19	98	37	21	12	187
Dead.....	16	39	17	5	..	77
Progressed.....	10	96	28	12	10	156
Improved.....	4	40	25	10	10	89
Discharged.....	9	75	43	9	4	140
Hospital.....	5	61	10	13	16	105

RULES FOR PATIENTS.

1. Never spit on the grounds, on the floor of the wards or toilet rooms, into the sinks or anywhere except into the cup or bottle provided for that purpose.

2. You are required to carry your sputum cup or bottle with you wherever you go. Never leave it lying about on the grounds. If

your cup is more than half full, exchange it for a fresh one at the place appointed for that purpose. If you have a bottle, you must clean it yourself according to the instructions you will receive from the nurse. If you should accidentally spill the contents of your sputum cup, inform the nurse or orderly of the fact, so that the place may be properly disinfected.

3. Never swallow your sputum. Don't cough unless you have to. Hold a piece of gauze before your face when coughing or sneezing. Avoid soiling your hands, face or clothing with sputum. Wash your hands before each meal.

4. Unless instructed by the doctor or nurse to remain in bed, all patients able to walk must arise with the bell at 6 a. m. Patients must go to bed not later than 9.30 p. m., after which hour no games will be allowed in the ward.

5. Patients are not allowed in the wards while the same are being cleansed, nor at any other time during the day excepting by special permission of the doctor or nurse.

6. The use of whiskey or alcoholic beverages other than those prescribed by the doctor is absolutely prohibited. There must be no smoking in the wards or toilet rooms.

7. Boisterous conduct, profanity and loud talking or quarreling are strictly prohibited.

8. Patients must not brush their clothing nor shake their blankets or bedding in the wards.

9. Patients are not allowed to raise or lower the windows nor to meddle with the valves of the radiators. If there is too much draught, or if it is too hot, inform the nurse and she will make the necessary correction.

10. Your chances of getting well depend largely upon the observance of these rules. It is, therefore, to your interest to obey them and to see that they are followed by the other patients. The individual who breaks these rules is your enemy and should be promptly reported to the doctor or nurse. If you have any other complaint to make, state the case to the doctor.

DIVISION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLE.

Statistical Summary.

SECTION I.—COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

	Manhattan.		The Bronx.		Brooklyn.		Queens.		Richmond.		Total.
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Population, 1904.....	2,061,907			256,924		1,321,403		189,046		71,743	3,901,923
Population, 1905.....	2,117,375			273,007		1,562,352		199,099		72,947	4,024,780
Population, 1906.....	2,174,335			299,007		1,404,569		209,686		74,173	4,152,860

	Manhattan.		The Bronx.		Brooklyn.		Queens.		Richmond.		Total.
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
General death rate per 10,000.....	218.2	187.4	187.4	202.5	177.9	175.7	181.1	160.3	190.4	183.1	183.5
(a) <i>Tuberculosis.</i>											
Total number of new cases reported...	12,579	14,081	12,693	955	1,198	4,897	5,324	504	394	20,831	20,085
Total number of duplicate cases reported...	8,199	9,106	7,537	358	664	2,026	2,202	19	133	11,642	10,741
Total Number of cases reported by physicians and sputum.....	....	4,621	2,713	375	620	1,497	2,986	108	85	6,686	6,816
Total Number of cases reported by institutions.....	....	6,492	6,975	235	424	1,189	1,866	....	280	8,196	9,508
Total Number of deaths from tuberculosis.....	4,114	4,237	4,450	1,441	1,450	2,420	2,557	278	159	8,535	8,995
Total Number of deaths not previously reported.....	998	867	1,222	118	153	614	447	74	41	1,714	1,979
Death rate—pulmonary tuberculosis...	19.95	20.01	20.00	52.78	49.99	17.76	18.20	13.96	21.70	21.21	21.65
Manhattan cases—died in.....	....	....	....	916	864	....	4	....	....	....	....
Bronx cases—died in.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

	Manhattan.			The Bronx.		Brooklyn.		Queens.		Richmond.		Total.	
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Number of typhoid inspections.....	3,248	1,400	2,421	....	333	1,861	1,421	....	181	4	26	....	4,382
Number of typhoid fumigations.....	....	50	92	6	62	20	154	4	29	1	7	81	344
Number of oyster inspections.....	....	....	27	....	8	....	4	....	1	....	8	....	48
Number of milk inspections.....	....	....	200	....	25	....	157	....	19	....	1	....	402
<i>(c) Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.</i>													
Number of new cases reported.....	1,044	1,892	679	118	72	689	241	38	21	18	19	2,755	1,032
Number of deaths from cerebro-spinal meningitis.....	1,003	1,424	545	87	55	455	184	48	10	12	12	2,026	806
Number of deaths not previously reported.....	....	....	228	4	17	24	....	....	5	1	3	29	253
Death rate, cerebro-spinal meningitis..	4.86	6.72	2.56	3.18	1.89	3.33	1.31	2.41	.47	1.64	1.61	5.03	1.94
Case fatality, per cent. ....	....	75.2	80.4	73.7	76.3	66.0	76.3	....	47.6	66.6	63.1	73.5	78.1
Number of cerebro-spinal meningitis inspections.....	....	2,144	2,346	....	169	322	554	41	54	50	12	2,557	3,135
Number of cerebro-spinal meningitis fumigations.....	....	900	464	54	20	304	188	16	7	14	7	1,288	686
<i>(d) Pneumonia.</i>													
Number of cases reported by institutions.....	....	....	1,456	....	747	....	3,761	....	534	....	286	....	6,784
Number of deaths from pneumonia...	4,226	2,733	2,850	364	453	2,148	2,097	284	271	159	96	5,688	5,767
Death rate, pneumonia.	20.49	12.90	13.10	13.33	15.62	15.76	14.92	14.26	12.92	21.79	12.94	14.13	13.88
Number of deaths, broncho pneumonia	3,181	2,889	3,141	153	238	951	1,400	100	212	33	50	4,126	5,101
Death rate, broncho pneumonia.....	15.42	13.64	14.44	5.60	8.20	6.98	10.39	5.02	10.11	4.52	6.74	10.25	12.28
<i>(e) Malarial Fever.</i>													
Number of new cases reported.....	....	172	221	24	26	70	76	2	23	91	78	359	424
Number of deaths.....	20	14	26	5	1	29	29	3	7	1	1	52	64
Death rate.....	.09	.06	.11	.06	.03	.21	.20	.15	.33	.14	.13	.12	.15

SECTION II.—ADMINISTRATION OF DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.

	Manhattan.		The Bronx.		Brooklyn.		Queens.		Richmond.		Total.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
<i>Diagnosis Laboratory.</i>												
Number of bacteriological diagnoses of suspected diphtheria.....	13,362	14,104	....	2,111	7,051	7,792	653	906	514	503	21,580	25,416
Number showing diphtheria bacilli.....	5,446	4,818	....	814	2,999	3,163	226	352	179	156	8,823	9,303
Number not showing diphtheria bacilli.....	7,510	8,372	....	1,199	3,794	4,250	380	496	310	320	12,061	14,637
Number indecisive.....	406	914	....	98	258	379	47	58	25	27	606	1,476
Number later cultures.....	12,169	12,476	....	1,270	7,629	9,638	507	482	512	277	19,273	24,143
Number taken by medical school inspectors.....	313	322	....	....	....	88	....	....	....	....	313	410
Number of trial cultures.....	342	455	....	8	227	11	....	....	....	2	....	476
<i>Tuberculosis Sputum.</i>												
Number of specimens examined.....	....	14,730	....	1,273	....	5,044	....	405	....	327	18,639	21,779
Number showing tubercle bacilli.....	....	4,172	....	447	....	1,915	....	148	....	100	6,424	6,782
Number not showing tubercle bacilli.....	....	10,558	....	826	....	3,129	....	257	....	227	12,215	14,997
<i>Widal Reaction.</i>												
Number of specimens of blood examined.....	....	3,411	....	649	....	1,663	....	226	....	211	5,754	6,160
Number showing reaction.....	....	753	....	151	....	461	....	71	....	57	1,229	1,493
Number not showing reaction.....	....	2,354	....	421	....	1,039	....	136	....	132	3,646	4,082
Number indecisive.....	....	304	....	77	....	163	....	19	....	22	879	585
<i>Ditazo Reaction.</i>												
Number of specimens examined.....	....	618	....	102	....	421	....	71	....	8	1,082	1,220
Number showing reaction.....	....	182	....	34	....	143	....	30	....	4	313	401
Number not showing reaction.....	....	405	....	65	....	258	....	38	....	4	691	762
Number indecisive.....	....	31	....	3	....	20	....	3	....	....	78	57

Malaria.

Number of specimens examined.....	....	607	....	115	....	291	....	38	....	57	1,035	1,198
Number showing malaria plasmodium.....	....	74	....	9	....	17	....	9	....	13	150	122
Number not showing malaria plasmodium.....	....	623	....	106	....	274	....	29	....	44	885	1,076
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>												
Number of visits to collect specimens.....	....	9,164	....	3,640	....	12,824	....	3,276	....	2,547	31,999	31,451
Number of laboratory preparations made.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	72,132	80,750
Number of culture tubes made.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	86,124	97,848
Number of swabs made.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	97,245	99,009
Number of sputum jars prepared.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18,665
Number of Widal outfits prepared.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,597
Number of Diazo outfits prepared.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,370
Number of malaria outfits prepared.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,230
Number of cerebro-spinal meningitis outfits prepared.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	250
<i>Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.</i>												
Number specimens examined.....	....	24	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	26
Number showing meningococci.....	....	9	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	10
Number not showing meningococci.....	....	15	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	16

ANTITOXIN INJECTIONS—INSPECTORS' RECORDS.

Reached Premises.

	Within 1 Hour.	Within 2 Hours.	Within 3 Hours.	Over 3 Hours.	Total Visits.
Manhattan—					
Brown.....	70	65	24	11	170
Burckhalter.....	90	59	14	24	187
Ennis	113	56	26	59	254
Finkelstein.....	46	83	24	9	162
Ghertler.....	225	99	16	34	374
Goetschius	128	77	15	37	257
Goldstein	210	157	37	16	420
Goodman	102	68	17	19	206
Kremer.....	151	84	26	14	275
MacAdam.....	123	62	15	47	247
Mahnkin	71	67	36	35	209
Rothwell.....	3	4	4	9	20
Schultze.....	52	32	20	23	127
Stevenson.....	208	45	16	36	305
Tannenbaum.....	336	21	15	6	378
Wilson.....	23	39	18	8	88
The Bronx—					
Dillenberg.....	87	60	10	8	165
Elliot.....	60	46	8	14	128
Klein	79	36	13	16	144
Pinckney.....	1	1	....	....	2
Brooklyn—					
Bedford	28	26	11	16	81
Beery.....	23	32	24	39	118
Blateis.....	43	33	32	62	170
Bowen	7	19	13	23	62
Eberle.....	5	10	3	15	33
Jones.....	80	38	13	17	148
Knause.....	26	36	38	54	154
Peacock	3	7	4	22	36
Peck	37	29	9	30	105
Queens—					
Lehman.....	19	50	23	9	101
Sheridan.....	33	12	9	8	62
Richmond—					
Patterson	20	10	....	6	36

RESEARCH LABORATORY.

The following report covers the essential features of the work carried out during 1906. After the ending of 1905 the practical refining of diphtheria antitoxin was definitely accomplished. Since then we have been treating all cases of diphtheria in Greater New York with this refined and concentrated antitoxin. In the hospital we have carefully watched the effect of this refining. We have done this by giving to half the children the serum in its non-refined state, and then treating the other half of the children with the refined antitoxin.

The results of this observation have proven conclusively that the refining of the antitoxin not only has the advantage of giving a stronger antitoxin, but it also has the advantage of producing fewer rashes and other disagreeable symptoms. We have improved our methods of producing diphtheria antitoxin, so that, with less horses than in 1905, we produce more than twice as much diphtheria antitoxin. During 1906 more than 1,000 liters of serum were obtained from the horses, so that we now have quite a large supply on hand, and have at present only 10 horses in the stables.

Upon tetanus antitoxin we have done considerable experimental work. This has enabled us to refine it the same as diphtheria antitoxin. We have also shown by animal experiments that every minute of delay after the beginning of symptoms is a great loss in the probability of doing good by the injections of antitoxin. When during the early symptoms very large doses are given intravenously, we found not only in animals but also in man that good results were frequently obtained. It is interesting to note that the number of deaths from diphtheria in Greater New York was less during 1906 than any previous year.

There has been a good deal of activity in the study of hydrophobia as well as a great increase in the number of patients treated for the bites of rabid dogs. During the past year 323 persons have been treated. This, which is a considerable increase over 1905, took place largely in the fall, and is due to our development of mailing the Pasteur Vaccine to the suburbs and to distant places. Much work has been done under the direction of Dr. Williams upon the cause of hydrophobia. This has divided itself into two different parts. First,

the routine study of all brains sent in for diagnosis; and, second, experimental work in guinea pigs to determine, (a) the rapidity of development of the disease and the correspondence between the course of the disease and the morphology and time of appearance of bodies; (b) the possibility of growth of the micro-organism in fresh brains removed from the animal.

The results obtained in the study outlined under 1 and 2a have been very helpful. In the first place in confirming our work on the diagnostic value of the negri bodies; and, secondly, in adding new evidence in favor of the protozoan nature of the bodies. The work under 2b has just been begun, so we cannot give results.

The work on the etiology of vaccinia and variola has been continued and consists in the study of development of the vaccine bodies under the microscope in the living corneal tissue, and we are getting results which encourage us to think that we may be able to add the final proof as to the protozoan nature of these bodies. We have begun the serious study of the cause of scarlet fever. The section work on the etiology of scarlet fever is progressing slowly because of the few deaths which are occurring at the height of the disease. We have succeeded, however, in getting some good autopsy material which is being carefully studied.

A very important piece of work has been undertaken upon the agglutination of cultures of glanders bacilli by the blood of horses with either latent or developed glanders. This test indicates that a great many horses that were only suspected of having glanders really are infected. The great advantage of the agglutination test over the mallein test is that it does not disable the horse at all, and does not keep the horse from work, even for a moment. There are still a number of points to be decided, as what degree of agglutination indicates strongly that the horse has glanders, and what degree of agglutination makes the diagnosis positive. We are still actively engaged in the study of this question. Mallein is still being produced for the use of the Department, and for those outside of the Department.

Upon tuberculosis we have done but little work except of a routine nature, but are intending to take up immunization with vaccines upon a considerable scale.

We have been carrying on tests of the opsonic index in cases of tuberculosis which are being treated with the bacterial substances of the tubercle bacillus.

We have been aiding the New York County Medical Society in the supervision of a number of dairies, the examination of the milk being done free of charge in the laboratory. Much work upon pasteurization has been started.

Disinfection continues to be overlooked by the Laboratory, but no important work except of a routine nature has been carried on. Over 8,000 tests from rooms that have been disinfected have been made.

At the end of the year we are engaged upon the following problems: The refining of antitoxin; the use of vaccines in tuberculosis and other diseases; the value of the opsonic test; the prevalence of glanders in the horses of New York, and the use of the agglutination test in detecting it; the effect of different temperatures applied for different lengths of time upon the disease germs that occur in milk.

A routine manufacture of diphtheria antitoxin, tetanus antitoxin, mallein, tuberculin, and vaccines for several diseases is being carried on as before.

VACCINE LABORATORY.

Report of the work performed at the Vaccine Laboratory during the year 1906.

The routine work has been carried on as in previous years and the accompanying table gives the statistical items.

Plant—On account of the expected construction of a new laboratory few changes have been made in the present plant during the past year. There has been installed, however, an electric motor, which supplies the power for a suction pump used to fill capillary tubes, for a compressed air cylinder used to produce a blow-pipe flame for sealing tubes, and for a shaft supplied with belting, which turns the grinders by which the vaccine pulp is emulsified. There has also been installed another electric motor, which furnishes the power for clipping the calves.

Routine—There have been few changes during the past year in the process of preparing vaccine virus. The ratio of pulp to glycerine

mixture has been continued at 1 to 4. All the calves are now clipped closely on entrance to the stable, and the resulting increase in cleanliness of the animals is marked. No pathological condition was observed in the calves at autopsy during the entire year.

Since the demonstration in this laboratory of tetanus bacilli in calf faeces, it has been the practice to make an anærobic culture from every collection of virus and test it for the presence of tetanus toxine. This work is performed as follows: A three-inch test tube containing nutrient bouillon is inoculated with the contents of one capillary tube of vaccine virus. A 6-inch test tube is then prepared with 1-3 grs. of pyrogallic acid and a short piece of potassium hydrate stick. The tube is one-half filled with water and the 3-inch tube is placed in the 6-inch tube so that the rim of the smaller tube rests on the rim of the larger. Both tubes are then covered with an inverted glass test tube and placed in a glass containing enough water to cover the mouth of the inverted tube, and thereby to prevent the entrance of air. The whole apparatus is then placed in an incubator at 37 degrees centigrade for forty-eight hours. On removal the bouillon is filtered through a Berkfeld filter and the filtrate, which would contain any tetanus toxine present, is injected to the amount of $\frac{1}{2}$ a cubic centimeter into a guinea-pig. The pig is kept under observation for three days, and if there are no symptoms of tetanus the virus is deemed free of tetanus toxine. Since the adoption of this routine examination no virus has been found to show the presence of tetanus. To determine the presence of ordinary pyogenic organism the contents of one capillary tube of vaccine virus are injected beneath the skin of another guinea-pig, and this pig is kept under observation five days. During the year all the guinea-pigs have shown no reaction with the exception of two. These two developed small abscesses, but as they were injected by a new laboratory assistant it is thought probable that the abscesses were the result of careless technique.

Some chance observations in the purchase of capillary tubes at drug stores throughout the City have shown that it is not an unfrequent practice of the stores to keep and sell vaccine virus far too old to be efficient. To one Laboratory Assistant is therefore assigned the task of visiting drug stores throughout the City, inspecting the stock

of capillary tubes on hand, withdrawing tubes of inefficient virus and replacing them without cost to the druggist with an equal number of tubes of fresh virus. During the last three months of the year 769 tubes were so reclaimed and an equal number of fresh tubes issued.

Experimental Work—When glycerine was first used as an emulsifying agent the statement was made, and in part supported by experiments made in this laboratory, that the glycerine has an antiseptic effect on the germs contained in the vaccine pulp, and that contact with the glycerine for a few weeks is sufficient to render the virus sterile, as far as the ordinary bacteria are concerned. It became early evident that while certain bacteria are easily killed certain others are practically unaffected, and when these varieties are present, glycerinated virus a year or more old may contain many bacteria. While these bacteria are as a rule non-pathogenic it cannot be positively asserted that in all cases there is no possibility that they may not contribute to inflammation at the site of inoculation. It is desirable, therefore, to get rid of these bacteria as far as possible, and experiments have been conducted to this end.

It must be recognized, however, that the prime requisite of vaccine virus is not the production of a sterile fluid, but the production of a virus, which, when inoculated, will produce the disease vaccinia. It has been demonstrated in the laboratory, for example, that it is possible, by incubating the tubes of glycerinated virus for twenty-four to forty-eight hours, to increase the bactericidal power of the glycerine, and to produce nearly sterile virus quickly, but the process of incubation is found to diminish the efficiency of the virus.

Experiments have been made by adding $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. carbolic acid to the glycerinated emulsion, and while it is found that this addition notably diminishes the number of bacteria present, it does not render the virus sterile. One per cent. carbolic acid in glycerine, however, kills the germs rapidly. It is the custom of the laboratory to make plate cultures and counts on each of two tubes of virus on the seventh day after collection; again on the fourteenth; again on the twenty-first, and finally on the twenty-eighth day after collection.

The counts vary considerably for the following reasons. The skin of one calf and the vesicles produced on it contain more bacteria

than the skin and vesicles of another calf; the quantity of virus used in the count is not precisely fixed, for all the tubes do not contain exactly the same amount; the virus being an emulsion and not a liquid, shows an uneven distribution of the bacteria, so that two drops of the same size from the same emulsion may give somewhat different counts. In other words, the count is recognized simply as an index of cleanliness.

The following table exhibits the average number of bacteria per tube found on each of the four dates from ten calves (a) while 50 per cent. glycerine was the only antiseptic; (b) while $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. carbolic acid in glycerine was the only antiseptic; and (c) after the introduction of 1 per cent. carbolic acid in glycerine.

Day.	Glycerine.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Per Cent. Carbolic.	1 Per Cent. Carbolic.
7th.....	Innumerable.....	4,372	867
14th.....	Innumerable.....	3,103	582
21st.....	Innumerable.....	1,578	492
28th.....	Lowest number in 80 plates, 2629.....	622	285

To determine the effect of carbolic acid upon the efficiency of the virus, the pulp taken from twenty-five successive calves was mixed in each case one-half with $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. carbolic acid in 50 per cent. glycerine, and the other half with 1 per cent. carbolic acid in 50 per cent. glycerine. The two sets of material from each calf were tested by repeated use in primary vaccinations over a period of months, and it was found that there was no difference between the two in the life of the virus.

During the latter months of the year, therefore, the routine preparation of virus has been to emulsify it in 1 per cent. carbolic acid, 50 per cent. glycerine and 49 per cent. water.

There have at times appeared observations on the possibility of producing the disease "Vaccinia" by inoculating material taken from a vaccinated animal apart from the site of the vesicle, and this laboratory has made a number of tests on the presence of the specific organism of vaccinia in the inguinal glands of the calves inoculated. These observations are worthy of a special respect because the glands

were removed at autopsy after the skin containing the scars of the curetted vesicles had been removed, and because the autopsy was performed in the slaughter-house at a distance from the laboratory by a veterinary surgeon, who does not come in contact with the vaccine material so that it may be safely assumed that there was no possibility that these glands became infected by contact with vaccine material. Parts of the glands were cut up and the gland mixed with 50 per cent. glycerine, and the material so obtained was examined bacteriologically, and then used for primary vaccinations. It should be said here that cultures made from these were sterile in all but one instance, in which a diplococcus was found. Tests were made on glands taken from twenty-five calves, and the glands were removed at periods following the vaccination of the calves varying from six to twenty-two days. In two instances only out of the twenty-five were positive results obtained in primary vaccination. In one the gland had been removed thirteen days after vaccination of the calf, and in the other six days after vaccination. It is apparently demonstrated, therefore, that exceptionally the inguinal glands of the vaccinated animal may contain the specific organism of the disease. The spleen was tested in like manner twice, but in neither instance did a positive result follow use in primary vaccination.

The degree of dilution of the pulp by the glycerine mixture is one of the points of difference in vaccine laboratories' practice. Experiments have been made in this laboratory to determine the effect on the efficiency of virus of various degrees of dilution. It may be stated, first, that all degrees up to one part of pulp in six parts of glycerine emulsion yield virus which is uniformly efficient if the virus is used promptly. A series of preparations in which the ratios of virus to excipient have been 1 to 2, 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$, 1 to 3, 1 to $3\frac{1}{2}$, 1 to 4, and 1 to 5, have been watched and tested over periods of time extending in some cases to two years. Conclusions are difficult because a strongly efficient virus in any of these dilutions will last much longer than a mildly efficient virus, but the tabular view of the results obtained indicates that up to the dilution of 1 to 4 there is no appreciable difference in the duration of the efficiency of the virus. High dilutions are uncertain because it is not at present possible to divide

the pulp finely enough to permit its even spread through many times its weight of liquid. A dilution, for example, of one part of pulp to 24 of excipient has been found in many cases to be efficient when used in primary vaccination, but in a hundred primary vaccinations its percentage of efficiency is small. Experimentally dilutions have been prepared and tested, ranging all the way from one part of pulp to six of excipient to one part of pulp to five hundred of excipient. Successful vaccinations are common with all dilutions up to one part of pulp and two hundred and fifty of excipient. Higher dilutions than the last rarely give successful "takes."

The amount of immunity granted by a single vesicle has been the subject of some debate. Experiments have been made in the laboratory on the immunity against vaccinia produced by a single small vesicle on the calf. It is somewhat difficult to produce a small vesicle on the calf because even when the virus is pricked into the skin by one thrust of a needle the resulting vesicle may be of considerable size, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, for example. Three calves, however, were vaccinated so as to produce the smallest vesicle possible, and re-vaccinated two to three weeks after the original vaccination; in each case the re-vaccination failed, and it is inferred that at least against early re-vaccination the smallest vesicle possible to obtain on a calf affords immunity.

PATHOLOGIST.

Report of Work Performed During the Year 1906.

Autopsies have been conducted on cases dying of suspected communicable diseases when further investigation was deemed important. Also upon horses dying while being used for the development of antitoxins.

A larger part of the work is, however, represented by the production of antitoxins, the duties consisting of regular inspections of the horses and stable, supervision of injections and bleedings of the horses, and handling of the antitoxin in bulk. The total number of horses under treatment during the year was thirty-seven (37). Most of these were employed in the production of diphtheria antitoxin, and from twenty-six (26) of them so used antitoxin was ob-

tained. This diphtheria antitoxin product is represented by a total of 1,680,685 c. c., of which amount 165,355 c. c. was in the form of serum and 1,515,330 c. c. was citrated plasma.

From two horses injected with tetanus toxin there was obtained tetanus antitoxin to the extent of 24,450 c. c.

A few horses were used for experimental inoculations with the toxins of dysentery bacilli, typhoid bacilli, streptococci, and rabies.

The total number of injections was 662 and of the bleedings 319, the latter yielding serum or citrated plasma having a combined bulk of 1,704,975 c. c.

KINGSTON AVENUE HOSPITAL.

Medical Work.

Three thousand and seventy-eight (3,078) with three hundred and seventy-two (372) accompanying have been treated as follows:

165 cases remaining .....	.....
399 cases diphtheria, mortality rate	31.3
609 cases scarlet fever, mortality rate	12.1
1,344 cases measles, mortality rate	12.6
108 cases small pox, mortality rate	5.5
1 case measles, scarlet fever and varicella.....	.....
78 cases varicella, mortality rate	5.6
11 cases pertussis, mortality rate.....	5.8
3 cases German measles, mortality rate .....	.....
69 cases diphtheria and measles, mortality rate.....	1.7
50 cases diphtheria and scarlet fever, mortality rate.....	22.0
1 case diphtheria and varicella .....	.....
1 case diphtheria and pertussis .....	.....
1 case typhoid fever, mortality rate	100.00
129 cases scarlet fever and measles .....	.....
11 cases scarlet fever and varicella.....	.....
8 cases scarlet fever and pertussis .....	.....
30 cases measles and pertussis .....	.....
27 cases measles and varicella .....	.....
2 cases measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria.....	.....
1 case measles, varicella and pertussis, mortality rate.....	100.00
2 cases measles and mumps .....	.....
2 cases mumps .....	.....

5 cases measles, scarlet fever and pertussis .....	.....
1 case varicella and pertussis .....	.....
8 cases scarlet fever and pertussis.....	.....

Of the diphtheria cases six (6) died within twelve (12) hours, fourteen (14) within twenty-four (24) hours, thirteen (13) within thirty-six (36) hours, and ten (10) within forty-eight (48) hours after admission. There were one hundred and fourteen (114) intubation cases of which seventy-two (72) died.

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that the high death rate may be explained by the deaths occurring in those cases that were profoundly toxicated upon admission or in cases requiring intubation, but if the intubation and moribund cases are eliminated, the death rate is very much lower. I would also call your attention to the fact that a large percentage of the cases sent to our institution are in a poorly nourished condition and physically unable to combat the disease.

I would respectfully call your attention to the necessary cost of the treatment of mixed infections. You will observe that there have been five hundred and twenty-six (526) mixed infections in the hospital distributed over a range of nineteen (19) different mixed infections. It not infrequently happens that it is necessary to take care of a large number of different infections at one time necessitating a day nurse, night nurse and a ward attendant for every infection. In most instances there would be only one or two cases to one isolation ward. The facilities of this hospital are wholly inadequate for taking care of these cases. At the present time there should be provided a number of admission wards where the cases admitted daily could be kept for observation, until the incubation period of the various contagious diseases, to which the patient is liable, has passed. To prevent the spread of mixed infections in this hospital, where there are so many foreign patients admitted, from whom, and of whom, there is no possibility of getting histories, demands the utmost care on the part of the officials of the institution and the very best methods of isolation. Both of these factors are absolutely essential, the absence of either of them makes the spread of infection almost inevitable.

There have been made (exclusive of diphtheria) five thousand six hundred and thirty-nine (5,639) examinations in the Pathological Laboratory as follows:

Urines, four thousand six hundred and sixty-two (4,662) bacteriological examinations; exudates, etc., nine hundred and seventy-seven (977); of these five hundred and sixty-two (562) smears have been made from cases suffering from vaginitis, of which two hundred and ten (210) have shown the presence of an organism having the morphological and staining characteristics of the gonococcus and the clinical aspect of the cases has been that of specific vaginitis. This disease has been of such an infectious character as to demand its isolation and treatment as that of a most communicable disease. All the female children admitted are held in an observation room until it can be determined whether vaginitis is present. This disease is so persistent that frequently a child has to be retained for some time after its recovery from the contagious disease for which it was admitted. The most favorably recommended therapeutic measures have been employed to cure this disease and for the last month systematic vaccinations have been employed, with the view of raising the resistance of the children to such a degree that a cure will be effected. Too few cases have been observed to draw any conclusion as to the value of this mode of treatment. During the year a systematic study of the pathological lesions of the diseases treated in this hospital has been carried on in the Research Laboratory and will be continued during the year 1907.

Administrative Work.

There are on the grounds of the Kingston Avenue Hospital thirty-one (31) buildings as follows: Administration building, stable with annex, disinfecting station, kitchen, ice plant, storehouse and laundry, five (5) pavilions, diphtheria building, scarlet fever building, six (6) cottages, four (4) wigwams, boiler house, two (2) morgues, paint shop, two (2) incinerator houses, one (1) greenhouse, and the nurses' home.

There are employed in the institution one hundred and ninety-nine (199) persons as follows: Two (2) hospital physicians, five (5)

medical internes, one (1) matron, ten (10) hospital clerks, of whom three (3) are detailed to the Tuberculosis Clinic in Jay street, one (1) is detailed to the chief of the ambulance service, two (2) are detailed to the Borough Headquarters at Nos. 38-40 Clinton street, one (1) Superintendent of Nurses, fifty-one (51) nurses, of whom three (3) are detailed to the Tuberculosis Clinic in Jay street, fifty-six (56) domestics, of whom one (1) is detailed to the Tuberculosis Clinic in Jay street, five (5) firemen, three (3) carpenters, one (1) telephone operator, one (1) gardener, one (1) watchman, two (2) orderlies, thirty-seven (37) laborers, of whom two (2) are detailed to the Headquarters of the Borough, Nos. 38-40 Clinton street, two (2) are detailed at the Disinfecting Station of the borough, eighteen (18) drivers, of whom one (1) is detailed at Nos. 38-40 Clinton street, one (1) driver detailed to the Visiting Physician of the Kingston Avenue Hospital, and seven (7) drivers detailed to the Disinfecting Station of the borough, one (1) helper, four (4) engineers.

In estimating the cost of administration of this institution, the money expended on these special details should not be charged against the hospital.

During the past year permanent improvements have been added to the hospital as follows: Pipe trench completing the installation of the new steam system; retaining wall about the storehouse and laundry; enclosing the stairway of the dormitory; the erection of four portable wigwams for isolation purposes; the completion of new stable; completion of new incinerating plants; division of the rear half of Pavilion 3 into four isolation rooms; painting interior of wards 2, 3, 5 and 6; the renovation of lavatories of wards 2, 3, 5 and 6.

The grounds of the hospital are being gradually filled in, there having been deposited several thousand loads of dirt during the year. This is being so distributed that, in the spring, the grounds will present a much better appearance. The difficulty of getting contractors to proceed rapidly with contracts awarded them on this plant, on account of men not wishing to work in the grounds of a contagious disease hospital, has made it necessary for us to have as much as possible of the repair and improvement work of the institution performed by our own employees. That you may have some information regard-

ing the extent of this work it is detailed to you by departments as follows :

Carpenters.

During the year 1906 the following permanent improvements have been made by the carpenters of this institution: The raising of Cottage No. 10 for the purpose of allowing the pipe gallery to be constructed under it and resetting it on its foundation (the lowest estimate submitted for this particular piece of work was over \$800); the erection of five tent platforms; the renovation and reconstruction of the bathrooms in Pavilions 2, 3, 5 and 6; the subdivision of the north end of Pavilion 3 into four isolation rooms; the erection of platforms for four wigwam cottages together with the sheathing inside of the same; the erection of 4,070 lineal feet of shelving in the store-rooms of the hospital; the erection of 400 ft. of fencing; the partitioning off and sheathing the room of 2,000 cubic feet of space in the basement of the administration building; the installation of transoms for ventilation in the inside room of the stable dormitory; the partitioning off of a dormitory in the south half of the basement of the scarlet fever pavilion; the partitioning off of a storage room in the ice plant.

In addition to the permanent improvements, the carpenters have kept up the repairs of woodwork in the institution, as well as a number of days of repair work at the borough building at Nos. 38-40 Clinton street.

Engineering Department—The following permanent improvements have been made by the Engineering Department:

Installing new gas ranges in the administration building; running gas to doctors' room in basement; installing new steam line under Pavilion 1 for cooking purposes; installing new gas range in Pavilion 1; repairing steam coil in Pavilion 1; and running new return line under building from heating system; installing new steam coils in Pavilions 2 and 3; installing new return under Pavilion 4 and new nipples in radiators in Pavilions 4 and 5; installing new returns under Pavilion 6; cutting out old water line in rear of Pavilion 6 and putting in new one; putting boilers in running order; removing No. 3 sewer pump from boiler room to engine room and putting same in

good order, thereby making practically a new pump out of same; redrilling blowers on Nos. 4 and 5 boilers; putting new grate bars in No. 3 boiler; putting new gas line in front of all of the five boilers; rebushing pulley for extractor in laundry; taking laundry engine apart and making same as good as new; taking down two old Nason straps from laundry drying room mangle and connecting same with our return system; putting new 2-inch steam line in laundry for heating sleeping apartments upstairs; taking extractor apart and putting same in good working order; repairing mangle; cutting new floor drain in laundry; lowering sewer line from stable that runs through tunnel; putting generator in stable for ambulance station; taking small sterilizer from old building; installing same in disinfection station; cutting through wall and building new wall around No. 1 sterilizer; drilling through wall to raise tracks; putting new gas ranges in Nurses' Home; putting new gas line in Nurses' Home to light the icebox; installing gas piping and fixtures in wigwams; running new cold water line under platform of wigwams; putting steam, hot and cold water, gas and sewer connections in wigwams after they had been removed to cottage platform, using on this job 200 feet of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pipe, 128 feet of 4-inch sewer pipe and 250 feet of 1-inch steam pipe, covering same with hair felt, asbestos paper and canvas; cutting through wall of engine room for suction line; overhauling all valves on steam plant; renewing all defective flanged joints; putting the steam plant in good working order; putting new 2-inch return line between Pavilions 1 and 2; taking coal elevator apart and putting same in good order; taking engine for coal elevator apart and repairing same; making new concrete floor between boiler room and coal shed; concreting floor in engine room where old boilers stood; new steam connection for sewer pumps; putting No. 2 sewer pump in first-class order; running gas in hallway of dormitory, over laundry and dormitory over storehouse; digging trench for new line of suction pipe from engine room to tank; calked all the joints on old 8-inch suction line; installed two new radiators in administration building.

In addition to the permanent improvements the engineering department has kept up all of the current repairs for the year.

Painters.

All of the painting performed at this hospital during the year has been done by its own employees. Scraping and painting on the outside of Pavilions Nos. 5 and 6; painting of the interior of Pavilions Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, and the interior of Pavilion No. 7, the painting of the interior of the wigwams and cottages and the enameling of the hospital furniture.

The needs for further permanent improvements of this hospital are great, especially for dormitories, laundry and a kitchen.

Dormitory.

The present dormitory facilities are entirely inadequate, it being necessary at the present time to house certain of the ward helpers in the basement of the scarlet fever pavilion. There is not in the institution a dormitory in which orderlies can be housed. It has been the policy of the management of this institution to encourage male employees to lodge at their own homes. There should be kept on the plant a sufficient number of male employees at all times to meet any fire emergency. I would respectfully recommend that the proposed new administration building be provided as soon as possible and that the present administration building be made into a dormitory for domestics. Such a change would allow of the present female dormitories being used for male help.

Laundry.

The laundry of the present institution is entirely inadequate. It consists of one thousand four hundred forty (1,440) square feet of floor space, two washers, one extractor, five stationary washtubs, one mangle and six hundred eighty-eight (688) cubic feet of drying space. The number of articles passing through this laundry during the year was six hundred forty-four thousand four hundred (644,400). The number of persons employed in the laundry is fourteen (14).

You will see that in addition to the inadequate facilities the plant has been overcrowded by the employees. I would therefore respectfully recommend that the first improvement that takes place in the Kingston Avenue Hospital, after providing a new dormitory, be that of the erection of a laundry of a capacity sufficient not only for our present needs, but for the needs of this institution ten (10) years hence.

Kitchen.

About thirty-six thousand (36,000) meals were served from the diet kitchen of this institution during the year 1906.

The kitchen is one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of one of the old wooden pavilions. It has seven hundred seventy (770) square feet of space, contains one (1) large coal range and is not provided with hot water system. For the first half of the year there was one steam cooker, the second being installed in July. It has none of the furnishings of a modern kitchen. It is therefore recommended that the building next provided after the laundry be that of a kitchen adequate to the demand of this institution ten years hence.

RECEPTION HOSPITAL.

Medical Work—1,954 cases, with 52 accompanying, have been treated as follows:

Remaining	12
Diphtheria	338
Scarlet fever	489
Measles	607
Small pox	44
Mumps	1
Varicella	21
Pertussis	12
German measles	4
Diphtheria and scarlet fever	20
Diphtheria and measles	87
Diphtheria and varicella	3
Diphtheria and pertussis	1
Diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles.....	5
Scarlet fever and measles.....	3
Scarlet fever and varicella	2
Diphtheria, scarlet fever and pertussis.....	1
Measles and pertussis	9
Measles and varicella	2
Glanders	1
Hydrophobia	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	16
Tuberculosis	106

Administration Work—203 persons are employed in the hospital work.

The report of permanent improvements and general repairs to buildings is included in the report of the Willard Parker Hospital.

I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the work of the Willard Parker Hospital for the year 1906.

The hospital did not receive any patients until March 14, 1906, so that the report actually shows about nine months' work.

Medical Work.

Nine hundred and eighty-eight cases, with 6 accompanying, have been treated as follows: 935 cases diphtheria, 53 cases of scarlatina, 6 accompanying. The death rate in the diphtheria was 34.9 per cent. This high rate is accounted for by the number of cases admitted, either profoundly intoxicated with diphtheria poison, as intubation cases, or cases complicated with broncho-pneumonia. The number of cases dying within 48 hours after admission were 81, 36 within 12 hours, 24 between 12 and 24 hours, 14 between 24 and 36 hours, and 10 between 36 and 48 hours after admission. Thus it will be seen that 60 cases died before 24 hours after admission, and it can be assumed that the majority were too much poisoned to respond to treatment.

Intubation Cases—The total number of tube cases treated, from March 14, 1906, to December 31, were 323. Of this number 153 were discharged cured and 170 died. When the fatal intubation cases are eliminated it is found that the mortality is only 8.4 per cent.

A complication that has caused a very great deal of annoyance and the most rigid adherence to isolation to prevent its spread has been vaginitis. There have been a large number of these cases, and in many instances they have persisted long after the contagious disease was entirely cured. Every therapeutic measure has been used to hasten their recovery. During the last month a number of cases have been vaccinated with the hope of effecting a cure by the increase of opsonins in the blood; there have been too few cases to draw conclusions, but if results warrant it the treatment will be continued in the chronic cases.

On December 24, 1906, two wards in the new scarlet fever pavilion were opened, and cases of scarlet fever were admitted. Up to the 31st

of December 53 cases were treated, with two deaths, with the mortality rate of 3.77 per cent.

Your attention is especially called to the expense of treating mixed infections. Each case suffering with a mixed infection with contagious diseases needs isolation, with one day nurse, one night nurse and one day attendant. It is especially necessary that the hospital be provided with the proper receiving wards where the cases admitted daily can be watched until after the incubation period of the acute contagious diseases. There is no proper place for isolation, excepting Reception Hospital, which is inadequate. From the beginning of my administration, on April 1, 1906, a systematic study of the skin and mucous membranes of the diseases treated in the hospitals has been conducted. This work is being done in the Research Laboratory of the hospital and is to be continued during the present year. The system of keeping histories in the hospital cases has been simplified by a new chart that it is hoped will make the clinical records of the hospital complete and easily accessible.

Visitors—Your attention is called to the necessity of regulating hours of visiting patients at the hospitals. On visiting days it is a common occurrence to see every child in a ward with thirty beds crying at once. The depressing, not to say dangerous effect on every sick case, cannot be overestimated. I would therefore recommend that visiting be restricted to one day a week, and that only one person at a time be allowed to visit. In all cases of very sick patients the hospital notifies the interested persons that they may see the case at any time, under conditions approved by the physician in charge.

All visitors to the contagious hospitals are vaccinated.

Administration Work.

Two hundred and three persons are employed in the hospital work, as follows: Two hospital physicians, working in the Willard Parker and Reception Hospitals; 1 hospital physician, assigned to the Otisville Sanatorium; 4 internes, working in the diphtheria and scarlet fever wards of the Willard Parker Hospitals; 2 hospital clerks, working in the hospital; 1 hospital clerk, assigned to the tuberculosis clinic at Fifty-fifth street; 1 hospital clerk, assigned to the President's office; 1

hospital clerk, assigned to the Division of Communicable Diseases; 1 hospital clerk, assigned to the Vaccine Laboratory at the Willard Parker Hospital plant; 1 matron of the Willard Parker Hospital; 1 supervising nurse, 37 nurses, two of whom are assigned to tuberculosis clinic; 2 helpers, 3 engineers, 8 firemen, 1 carpenter, 1 elevator man, 2 drivers, assigned to the President's office; 1 driver, assigned to the Division of Communicable Diseases; 1 driver, assigned to the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent; 6 drivers, assigned to the disinfecting station; 4 ambulance drivers, 1 watchman, assigned to the drug laboratory; 2 laborers, assigned to the Research Laboratory of the hospital; 2 laborers, assigned to the vaccine laboratory; 1 laborer, assigned to the Division of Communicable Diseases; 1 laborer, assigned to Borough of Richmond; 1 laborer, assigned to the Disinfecting Station; 2 laborers, assigned to Fifty-fifth street building. Total number of assigned laborers, 27. Total number of domestics, 81. Four domestics, assigned to the Fifty-fifth street building; 1 domestic, assigned to the vaccine laboratory, and 10 domestics, assigned to the research laboratory building. Your attention is called to the large number of employees of this institution, who are on special detail. And in considering the expense of administration should not be charged against the hospital in estimating the cost of treatment per patient.

I consider the various buildings, with the employees working therein, at the foot of East Sixteenth street, essentially of the hospital plant, but in estimating cost of maintenance each should be considered separately.

At the Willard Parker Hospital there are 20 buildings, as follows:

Disinfecting station.

Gatehouse.

Ambulance station.

Vaccine Laboratory.

Old Willard Parker.

Boiler house.

Coal storage house.

Animal house.

Morgue.

Plague Laboratory building.

Research Laboratory building.

Administration building.

Reception kitchen.

Inspector's house.

Scarlet fever pavilion.

Scarlet fever kitchen.

Reception Hospital.

Dock house.

Reception storehouse.

Avenue C annex.

During the year the following permanent improvements have been made:

Avenue C Annex—Renovation of sidewalk. Repairing rain leader with new cast-iron pipe. Alteration of the gas pipe system so that all gas is now controlled by one meter.

Disinfecting Station and Dormitory—The second and third floors of the disinfecting station have been renovated and turned into a dormitory for hospital help, with 16 rooms and 48 bed capacity.

Ambulance Station and Vaccine Laboratory—New floors have been placed in the horse stalls of the ambulance station and the stalls placed in first-class condition. The Croton water supply pipe of the ambulance station, which formerly was defective, has been repaired. New electric fixtures have been installed throughout the ambulance station and Vaccine Laboratory.

Plague Laboratory—A new Nason steam trap, with necessary steam fitting, has been installed so that the hot water supply is completely controlled and a permanent supply of hot water provided. The cold water supply pipe of this building has been replaced by a new pipe.

Morgue—Morgue has been painted.

New Boiler House and Coal Storage have been completed. A new malleable iron blow-off pipe from the boiler house to the river has been installed. The electric lighting has been installed in the boiler-house and coal storage.

Willard Parker Hospital and Annex—The Willard Parker Hospital has been renovated throughout and was occupied for the first time since

renovation on March 14, 1906. This building is now modern and up to date in every respect. Screens and awnings furnished throughout.

Administration Building—Has been turned over to the Department and accepted, and is now fully occupied, the ground floors being used for administrative purposes and the floors above the ground being used as a nurses' home. Since the building has been occupied the cellar has been partitioned off into storerooms for the engineer, hospital clerk and storage for groceries and general storage.

New Research Laboratory—Shades and awnings have been furnished for this building. Vacuum pipes have been installed for the laboratory parts of the building. Two new chemical tables, with all appliances, water, gas, etc., have been supplied on the fourth floor. Windows and doors of the storeroom on the first floor and windows and doors throughout the cellar have been protected by heavy wire. Hot water bath for the chemical tables on the third floor has been installed.

Scarlet Fever Pavilion has been completed and opened and on December 31 contained 53 patients.

The New Kitchen for the Reception Hospital is nearly completed.

The Reception Hospital and Waiting Room—Plumbing work has been repaired throughout and new cisterns furnished for the toilets. The waiting room on the dock has been painted.

The difficulty of getting emergency work done quickly in this hospital, on account of the fear that workmen have that they may contract contagious disease here, and the subsequent delay and annoyance, has made it advisable to have all possible repair and permanent improvement work done by our own employees. I call your attention to the following improvements made in this way.

Engineering Department—Five-inch blow-off line from the boilers to the river. Sewers cleaned three times. Overhauling of the pumps and elevator in the Willard Parker Hospital. The making of all steam, gas and water connections and the installation of the sterilizing apparatus in the operating room.

Reception Hospital—One hundred and ten feet of defective water piping and 70 feet of steam piping renewed.

Scarlet Fever Building—Overhauling of pumps and one elevator, renewing 30 feet of defective water piping and 20 feet of steam piping.

Extending 10 new gas lines and the installation of eight new electric fixtures.

Research Laboratory Building—Installation of gas piping for sterilizers, installation of the vacuum apparatus in bottling room. Installing the gas attachments to 1 chemical table, installation of the steam piping for the water baths in the Chemical Laboratory.

Administration Building—Overhauling 2 pumps, 2 steam traps, 1 elevator and the electric call bells.

Ambulance Station—Renewing 20 feet of water piping, overhauling elevator engine.

Vaccine Laboratory—Renewing 60 feet of water piping, installing call bells, renewing 30 feet steam piping and repairing of the vacuum pump.

Plague Laboratory—Renewing 25 feet of water piping, renewing 20 feet of piping on the main steam line.

Boiler House—Overhauling of two pumps and one pump regulator, repairing of the main steam lines, repairing two blow-off valves, one steam trap, repairing four stock valves, repairing three regulators, installation of 13 electric lights.

Annex Building—Overhauling of furnace, installation of 10 feet of new pipe to furnace, renewing 15 feet of water piping.

Besides this work, which represents permanent improvements, the engineering department has kept up all of the ordinary repairing in the water supply, gas and electricity.

Carpenter Shop—The following permanent improvements have been made by the carpenters:

The erection of a fence around the grounds of the Willard Parker Hospital Building. The erection of a fence, making an animal yard. The partitioning off of storerooms in the cellar of the Research Laboratory and Administration Buildings. The erection of one large work table in the Chemical Laboratory and the erection of one work table in the Research Laboratory. In addition to this the carpenters have kept up all minor repairs, such as repairs to doors and windows of the institution, besides the making of closets, shelves, etc., throughout the buildings of the hospital plant.

In the last year the greatly increased capacity for patients at this hospital has made it necessary to very much increase the number of employees, and your attention is called to the necessity of furnishing the hospital with the following buildings:

Dormitories for the Help—Under the present conditions about one-half of the female help is housed in what is called the Avenue C Annex, at Avenue C and Sixteenth street. The domestics working in the Administration Building are accommodated on the top floor of that building, while the ward maids, as far as possible, are accommodated in the new dormitory over the disinfecting station. None of these buildings was intended for the purposes for which they are used, and as this plant grows it will be absolutely necessary to provide proper dormitory facilities for the care of the female help. I would respectfully recommend that the first improvement made by the Department of Health be that it furnish the proper dormitory for the female help employed in this plant.

Male Help—All of the male employees have been encouraged to live on the outside. It would be impossible to keep them under the present conditions, but we are forced to provide sufficient room for enough men for fire protection; aside from that no provision has been made to house male help. In the event of a new dormitory for the female help being provided it would give us the new dormitory over the disinfecting station, which is at present occupied by the female help, and which was originally intended for the male help. This would be sufficient for the needs of the hospital for about ten years.

Laundry—This hospital has no laundry and is entirely dependent upon Riverside Hospital for its laundry work, with the exception of that done for the executive officers. This lack of a laundry has frequently seriously handicapped the executives of the hospital in keeping their wards in good condition. Furthermore, it is necessary, under the present conditions, to have one-third if not a half more articles in use than would be necessary were the laundry on the hospital grounds, this being occasioned by the fact that the actual amount of goods subject to laundry use is found in duplicate on the boat going to North Brothers' Island, in duplicate again at the laundry at North Brothers' Island and in duplicate again on the boat being returned from North

Brothers' Island. Furthermore, there is constantly trouble about getting the laundry returned properly, so that frequently it is necessary to wash diapers and other absolutely essential goods of the hospital, and dry them in attics or over radiators, as best we can. I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that the second building considered for this plant be a laundry, to be furnished as soon as possible.

Machine Shop—The engineering department is very much handicapped in their work by the fact that all steam, gas and water fittings must be purchased by the usual requisition routine, which takes so long a time that it frequently forces us to have work done on emergency requisition which we would otherwise do ourselves. If the proper machine shop was installed in the hospital plant a great many of the fittings that are now purchased would be made by our own men, and, what is more to the point, can be furnished immediately when needed. I would therefore respectfully recommend that when the laundry building is provided that the basement story be fitted up as a machine shop so that the power of the laundry may be utilized for the machinery in the machine shop.

Storehouse—The present storehouses are wholly unequal for the work they are called upon to do. At the present time we have one storeroom in the westerly end of the Administration Building and three rooms on the first floor of the same building, which are used for storage purposes. All of these are overcrowded and do not meet the demands of the hospital at its present size; when the new buildings now contemplated are completed it will be absolutely necessary to have new storehouses. It is therefore recommended that the Department of Health acquire, immediately, that portion of the Gas Company's grounds west of the east side of Avenue D, and that they appropriate the two-story brick building on those grounds for storehouse purposes.

Chemical Laboratory.

The following is a report of the amount of work performed in the Chemical Laboratory during the year ending December 31, 1906.

The amount of work accomplished in number of analyses and variety has exceeded that of any previous years.

It has comprised the examination of a varied class of substances, including foods, drugs, Health and other Department supplies, medico-legal examination, the testing of new methods and experimental work. Though principally for the Department of Health, it also represents a considerable amount for other Departments, as will be seen in the itemized statement.

In addition to the analytical work should be considered the time of the Chemists spent in the courts as expert witnesses.

These results of the year's work are primarily due to the fact that the new laboratory at the foot of East Sixteenth street was ready for occupancy early in the year. The moving of the laboratory stock of apparatus and reagents from the Health Department building at Fifty-fifth street and Sixth avenue was begun about the first of February and occupied two weeks.

This laboratory is much more convenient in its equipment of water, steam, electricity and light and much better arranged in its room division for analytical work.

The following is a detailed statement, alphabetically arranged, of the analytical work:

Alcoholic Beverages.

25 Samples of alcoholic beverages were examined.

4 Samples were examined for wood alcohol only, and were found to be free from it.

21 Samples were examined for alcoholic composition and injurious ingredients with the following results:

Num-ber.	Sample.	Received From.	Results.
27150	Cognac brandy, B.....	Martin Weiser, No. 1142 Second avenue.....	Alcohol by weight, 37.31 per cent.; alcohol by volume, 44.43 per cent.; methyl alcohol, none.
27047	Jamaica rum.....	F. Fischer, No. 203 East Sixtieth street.....	Methyl alcohol, poisonous metals and arsenic, none.
24857	Kümmel	Dr. Nelson, No. 1413 Prospect avenue.....	Free from poisonous substances.
26851	Liquid (brown)......	Arthur Louen, One Hundred and Seventy-first street and Brook avenue.....	Alcohol by weight, 44.59 per cent.; alcohol by volume, 52.15 per cent.; total solids (extract), 0.21 per cent.; methyl alcohol, none; tannic acid, high.
25006	Whiskey, No. 1.....	Chief Clerk's office.....	Alcohol by weight, 37.55 per cent.; alcohol by volume, 44.67 per cent.; extractive matter, 0.32 per cent.; artificial coloring matter (coal tar colors), wood alcohol and ash, none.
25007	Whiskey, No. 2.....	Chief Clerk's office.....	Alcohol by weight, 34.21 per cent.; alcohol by volume, 41.00 per cent.; extractive matter, 0.52 per cent.; artificial coloring matter (coal tar colors), wood alcohol and ash, none.
25008	Whiskey, No. 3.....	Chief Clerk's office.....	Alcohol by weight, 34.94 per cent.; alcohol by volume, 41.79 per cent.; extractive matter, 0.34 per cent.; artificial coloring matter (coal tar colors), wood alcohol and ash, none.
25009	Whiskey, No. 4.....	Chief Clerk's office.....	Alcohol by weight, 38.40 per cent.; alcohol by volume, 45.95 per cent.; extractive matter, 0.74 per cent.; artificial coloring matter (coal tar colors), wood alcohol and ash, none.
25391	Whiskey.....	Wagon of D. Engle, No. 37 Clinton street, Yonkers.....	Alcohol by weight, 37.09 per cent.; alcohol by volume, 44.06 per cent.; methyl alcohol, extractive matter and ash, none.
25392	Whiskey.....	Wagon of D. Engle, No. 37 Clinton street, Yonkers.....	Alcohol by weight, 31.75 per cent.; alcohol by volume, 38.18 per cent.; methyl alcohol and ash, none; extractive matter, 0.012 per cent.
25458	Whiskey.....	Max Pollak & Bros.....	Alcohol by weight, 26.06 per cent.; alcohol by volume, 32.19 per cent.; extractive matter in 100 c. c., 2.3612 gms.; artificial coloring matter (coal tar colors) and wood alcohol, none.
25459	Whiskey.....	Max Klein, No. 94 Avenue B.....	Alcohol by weight, 36.31 per cent.; alcohol by volume, 43.26 per cent.; extractive matter in 100 c. c., 0.5540 gms.; artificial coloring matter (coal tar colors) and wood alcohol, none.
25626	Whiskey (rye).....	Andrew Sheridan, No. 375 First avenue.....	Free from wood alcohol.
26053	Whiskey.....	Mrs. Hauser, No. 510 East One Hundred and Nineteenth street.....	Free from wood alcohol.
26054	Whiskey.....	J. Wolken, No. 2312 Second avenue.....	Alcohol by weight, 36.06 per cent.; alcohol by volume, 44.00 per cent.; extract, 00.32 per cent.
26908	Whiskey, No. 1.....	Chief Clerk's office.....	

26909	Whiskey, No. 2.....	Chief Clerk's office.....	Alcohol by weight, 37.02 per cent.; alcohol by volume, 44.06 per cent.; extract, 00.32 per cent.
26939	Whiskey.....	John Steinberg, No. 322 Tenth avenue.....	Alcohol by weight, 30.27 per cent.; alcohol by volume, 46.75 per cent.; methyl alcohol, none.
27554	Whiskey.....	Mrs. Mary Quinn, No. 243 West Sixty-first street.....	Free from wood alcohol.
24833	Wine.....	John Solari & Co., No. 336 Greenwich street.....	Alcohol by weight, 10.07 per cent.; wine gives reaction for traces of wood alcohol.
24872	Wine.....	John Solari & Co., No. 336 Greenwich street.....	Alcohol by weight, 12.71 per cent.; residue at 100 degrees C., 1.7 per cent.; ash, 0.244 per cent.; total acidity, 42.3 c.c.; N/10 acid per 50 c.c.; non-volatile acidity, 32.2 c.c.; N/10 acid per 50 c.c.; volatile acidity, 10.1 c.c.; N/10 acid per 50 c.c.
24892	Wine (white).....	— Freund, Tremont avenue, Bronx.....	Free from poisonous substances.
25738	Wine.....	Captain Lantry's precinct.....	Alcohol by weight, 11.36 per cent.; alcohol by volume, 14.18 per cent.; extractive matter, 1.57 per cent.; ash, 0.1644 per cent.; artificial coloring matter, preservatives, benzoic and salicylic acids, none; poisonous metals and chloral hydrate, none.
26188	Wine.....	Dr. Robert's office.....	Extractive matter, 11.38 per cent.; ash, 0.299 per cent.; alcohol by weight, 14.37 per cent.; alcohol by volume, 18.48 per cent.; heavy metals, artificial coloring matter, preservatives, benzoic and salicylic acids, none.

Baking Powder.

Num-ber.	Brand.	Where Purchased.	Results.
24514	Solar.....	Henry Hurte, No. 32 West End avenue.....	Phosphate powder, 10.60 per cent. available carbon dioxide.
24794	Egg.....	.....	Phosphate and alum powder 5.12 per cent. available carbon dioxide.
24923	Red Star.....	R. H. Macy, Thirty-fourth street and Broadway.....	Tartrate powder, 7.88 per cent. available carbon dioxide.
24932	Cleveland.....	.....	Tartrate powder, 12.02 per cent. available carbon dioxide.
24933	Sea foam.....	.....	Tartrate powder, 13.98 per cent. available carbon dioxide.
24971	Egg.....	.....	Phosphate and alum, 10.85 per cent. available carbon dioxide.

Bread and Flour.

Number.	Brand.	Where Purchased.	Results.
25733	Rye bread.....	L. Siegman, No. 67 East One Hundred and Ninth street.....	Free from dirt and other foreign substances.
27076	Bread.....		
24917	Corn starch.....		
			Carbohydrates, 44.65 per cent. Ash, 0.80 per cent.; microscopic examination failed to show adulterations with foreign starches.

Candy, Ice Cream, Etc.

Number.	Brand and Sample.	Where Purchased.	Results.
27296	Candy in bag No. 1.....	Father Family Candy Store, No. 90 North Sixth Street, Brooklyn.....	Free from poisonous metals and coloring matter.
27297	Candy in bag No. 2.....		
25474	Wild cherry drops No. 1.....		
25475	Wild cherry drops No. 2.....	Franklin avenue and Park Place, Brooklyn.....	Free from poisonous metals and coloring matter.
25476	Wild cherry drops No. 3.....	Franklin avenue and St. John's Place, Brooklyn.....	Free from paraffin and poisonous metals; colored with a coal tar dye.
25477	Royal gum drops.....	Adolph Hecht, No. 207 East Twenty-fifth street.....	Free from paraffin and poisonous metals; colored with coal tar dye.
	{ Gum drops.....		.....
	{ A & B.....		.....
25553	Royal { A—White.....	E. Greenfield Sons & Co., No. 44 Barclay street.....	Free from paraffin, coloring matter and poisonous metals.
	{ B—Red.....		
27756	Pineapple No. 1.....	H. Sipe, No. 20 Desbrosses street.....	Free from paraffin and poisonous metals; colored with a coal tar dye; starch present.
27757	Pineapple No. 2.....	H. Sipe, No. 20 Desbrosses street.....	Sulphites in traces present.
27795	Pineapple Slices.....	.....	Sulphites in traces present.
25674	Caramels.....	James Mattor, No. 113 Avenue B.....	Free from sulphites.
25675	Caramels.....	Ernest Hagedorn, No. 113 Avenue C.....	Free from paraffin.

25686	Caramels.....	Herman Boehlings, No. 273 First avenue.....	Free from paraffin.
25687	Caramels.....	L. Hoberg & Co., No. 119-121 Third avenue.....	Free from paraffin.
25688	Caramels.....	Pietro Caparall & Calamaty, No. 124 Third avenue..	Free from paraffin.
25689	Caramels.....	Hemtrious Coomoolos, No. 238 East Fourteenth { street.....	Free from paraffin.
25690	Caramels.....	Joseph Anrig, No. 983 Amsterdam avenue.....	Free from paraffin.
25691	Caramels.....	Plump's, No. 684 Columbus avenue.....	Free from paraffin.
25692	Caramels.....	Jacob Stechmann, No. 888 Amsterdam avenue.....	Free from paraffin.
25693	Caramels.....	Henry Fajen, No. 716 Columbus avenue.....	Free from paraffin.
25694	Caramels.....	I. M. Ossenbruggen, No. 746 Columbus avenue.....	Free from paraffin.
25695	Caramels.....	Pape's, No. 646 Columbus avenue.....	Free from paraffin.
25696	Caramels.....	Knippenberg's, No. 802 Columbus avenue.....	Free from paraffin.
25697	Caramels.....	W. R. Ersfeld, No. 848 Amsterdam avenue.....	0.17 per cent. paraffin present.
25698	Caramels.....	Henry Freck's, No. 891 Columbus avenue.....	0.19 per cent. paraffin present.
25699	Caramels.....	Henry Luming, No. 881 Columbus avenue.....	0.436 per cent. paraffin present.
25700	Caramels.....	Peter Jurg, No. 938 Amsterdam avenue.....	0.215 per cent. paraffin present.
25701	Caramels.....	R. Eckhoff, No. 928 Columbus avenue.....	Free from paraffin.
25706	Caramels.....	Frank J. Mutterer, No. 483 Amsterdam avenue.....	Free from paraffin.
25707	Caramels.....	Henry Wittrock, No. 173 Amsterdam avenue.....	Free from paraffin.
25708	Caramels.....	A. Kiemann, No. 133 Columbus avenue.....	1.365 per cent. paraffin present.
25709	Caramels.....	Frederick Hoppe, No. 24 Amsterdam avenue.....	0.678 per cent. paraffin present.
25710	Caramels.....	Catherine Murray, No. 582 Columbus avenue.....	2.10 per cent. paraffin present.
25711	Caramels.....	J. Hollinger, No. 142 Columbus avenue.....	Free from paraffin.
25714	Caramels.....	Elizabeth Kopf, No. 272 Third avenue.....	0.327 per cent. paraffin present.
25715	Caramels.....	H. Marcks, No. 453 Third avenue.....	0.38 per cent. paraffin present.
25717	Caramels.....	F. Woolworth, No. 262 Sixth avenue.....	Free from paraffin.
25718	Caramels.....	Henry Siegel & Co., Fourteenth street and Sixth { avenue.....	Free from paraffin.
25719	Caramels.....	The Mirror, Sixth avenue and Seventeenth street....	Free from paraffin.

Number.	Brand and Sample.	Where Purchased.	Results.
25720	Caramels..... {	Siegel Cooper Co., Sixth avenue and Eighteenth street.....	Free from paraffin.
25721	Caramels.....	D. F. Caramel Co., No. 463 Greenwich street.....	Free from paraffin.
27262	Caramels.....	Dell's, 1369 Broadway.....	2.04 per cent. paraffin.
27263	Chocolate creams.....	Dell's, 1369 Broadway.....	1.03 per cent. paraffin.
27295	Chocolate coconut cream bar.....	Geo. Huncke, No. 1824 Amsterdam avenue.....	Free from paraffin.
25479	Chocolate.....	Adolph Hecht, No. 207 East Twenty-fifth street.....	Free from paraffin and injurious ingredients.
25551	U. N. O. chocolate..... {	Crave & Martin Co., No. 309-311 East Twenty-second street.....	Free from paraffin, coal tar dyes and injurious ingredients.
25552	O. I. C. U. chocolate.....	Jacob Mendelowitz, No. 203 East Forty-ninth street.....	Free from paraffin, coal tar dyes and injurious ingredients.
25713	Chocolate covered caramels.....	Herman Hunsoth, No. 627 Second avenue.....	Free from paraffin.
25716	Chocolate covered caramels.....	John Klein, No. 316 Third avenue.....	Free from paraffin.
24813	Chocolates.....	Loff's, Park Row and Nassau street.....	Free from starch, poisonous metals and terra alba; artificial color, trace.
25925	Powell's chocolate almonds.....	Moses Jandorf, No. 201 West Fifty-eighth street.....	Unadulterated.
25926	Powell's chocolate cream drops.....	Moses Jandorf, No. 201 West Fifty-eighth street.....	Unadulterated.
25450	Candy..... {	A. Lombardo, No. 339 East One Hundred and Sixth Street.....	Free from poisonous metals and mineral substances.
25478	Candy.....	Adolph Hecht, No. 207 East Twenty-fifth street.....	Free from poisonous metals; colored with coal tar dye; 1 per cent. paraffin.
26263	Strawberries.....	John Boschen, No. 589 Amsterdam avenue.....	Colored with artificial color coal tar dye; poisonous metals, none; starch in large amounts.
26534	Candy.....	John Kusel, No. 34 Third avenue.....	Free from poisonous metals.
25554	Cupid, raspberries.....	Greenfield Sons & Co., No. 44 Barclay street.....	Free from poisonous metals, colored with coal tar dye; paraffin present.
25667	Candy.....	Adrizzone F. Figli, No. 524 East Fourteenth street.....	Coal tar dye and starch present; free from paraffin and poisonous metals.
25727	Molasses taffy bar.....	Emanuel Psardudakis, No. 381 Sixth avenue.....	Free from poisonous metals, starch and artificial coloring matter; 1.34 per cent. paraffin present.
25728	Molasses taffy drops.....	Emanuel Psardudakis, No. 381 Sixth avenue.....	Free from adulterants.
24825	Candy.....	John Boschen, No. 589 Amsterdam avenue.....	Free from heavy metals; artificial coloring matter; coal tar colors present.
24842	Strawberries.....	John Boschen, No. 589 Amsterdam avenue.....	Colored with coal tar dye; artificial flavor present; free from mineral adulterants and poisonous metals.

25927	Extra Fine, marshmallow drops.....	Moses Jandorf, No. 201 West Fifty-eighth street.....	Contains starch; free from artificial coloring matter, paraffin and poisonous metals; mineral matter normal.
25928	Hess Bros., Carmen kisses.....	Moses Jandorf, No. 201 West Fifty-eighth street.....	Unadulterated.
27017	Candy.....	Mrs. Belle Ravitch, No. 326 West Sixteenth street.....	Free from heavy metals; artificial coloring matter, coal tar colors present.
27057	Candy.....	Abr. Shubkin, No. 830 Third avenue.....	Coal tar dyes and starch present.
27382	Candy.....	Dr. W. B. Robinson, No. 264 Crescent street.....	Coal tar dyes present; free from poisonous metals.
27549	Hawley & Hoops, Candy.....	Hawley & Hoops, No. 267 Mulberry street.....	Free from wood alcohol and artificial colors.
27550	Hawley & Hoops, Candy.....	Hawley & Hoops, No. 267 Mulberry street.....	Free from wood alcohol and artificial colors.
27568	Candy.....	H. Sacher, No. 86 Forsyth street.....	Free from heavy metals; artificial coloring matter and starch present.
27569	Candy.....	H. Sacher, No. 86 Forsyth street.....	Free from heavy metals; artificial coloring matter present.
27656	Sugar matches.....	A. Peterson, No. 2469 Broadway.....	Free from heavy metals and artificial coloring matter; starch present.
27704	Hildreth's, Original velvet candy.....	H. A. Sulman, No. 468 Canal street.....	Free from paraffin, artificial coloring matter and heavy metals.
27832	Gum drops.....	A. Frankfurter, No. 58 St. Mark's place.....	Free from artificial coloring matter and heavy metals; starch and licorice present.
27797	Heide's, licorice pastilles.....	Alfred Erghander, No. 1651 First avenue.....	Free from artificial coloring matter and heavy metals; starch and licorice present.
27798	Licorice gum drops.....	Herman Unger, No. 1643 First avenue.....	Artificial coloring matter and heavy metals absent; starch and licorice present.
27799	Licorice pipes.....	Herman Unger, No. 1643 First avenue.....	Free from artificial coloring matter and heavy metals; starch and licorice present.
27800	Licorice gum drops.....	Finke Bros., No. 1655 First avenue.....	Free from artificial coloring matter and heavy metals; starch and licorice present.
27801	Licorice pennies.....	Henry Mushin, No. 1445 First avenue.....	Free from artificial coloring matter and heavy metals; starch and licorice present.
27802	Licorice drops.....	Liedes, No. 1573 Avenue A.....	Free from artificial coloring matter and heavy metals; starch and licorice present.
27803	Licorice gum drops.....	Lorenzen Bros., No. 1488 Avenue C.....	Free from artificial coloring matter and heavy metals; starch and licorice present.
27804	Duches, flexible licorice.....	Bernard Benjamin, No. 312 East Eighty-second street.....	Free from artificial coloring matter and heavy metals; starch and licorice present.
27805	Licorice sticks.....	Louis Kolsch, No. 1487 Avenue A.....	Free from artificial coloring matter and heavy metals; starch and licorice present.
27847	Duches, licorice tubes.....	Herman Brussow, No. 1493 Avenue A.....	Free from artificial coloring matter and heavy metals; starch and licorice present.
27848	Licorice whips.....	A. Frankfurter, No. 58 St. Mark's place.....	Artificial coloring matter and heavy metals absent; starch and licorice present.
27849	Licorice squares.....	Louis Katz, No. 200 East Seventh street.....	Free from artificial coloring matter and heavy metals; starch and licorice present.
27850	Licorice squares.....	Herman Brussow, No. 1493 Avenue A.....	Free from artificial coloring matter and heavy metals; starch and licorice present.
27851	Licorice raspberries.....	Louis Katz, No. 200 East Seventh street.....	Free from artificial coloring matter and heavy metals; starch and licorice present.
27853	Licorice drops.....	John Alberti, No. 113 Avenue B.....	Free from artificial coloring matter and heavy metals; starch and licorice present.

Number.	Brand and Sample.	Where Purchased.	Results.
27873	Licorice.....	Christopher Tietjen, No. 1660 Second avenue.....	Free from artificial coloring matter and heavy metals; starch and licorice present.
27874	Licorice drops.....	Harry Greenberg, No. 1632 First avenue.....	Free from artificial coloring matter and heavy metals; starch and licorice present.
27875	Licorice.....	Mark Rosenberg, No. 210 East Sixty-third street..	Free from artificial coloring matter and heavy metals; starch and licorice present.
27876	Licorice gum drops.....	Samuel Hoffmann, No. 1836 Second avenue.....	Free from artificial coloring matter and heavy metals; starch and licorice present.
27877	Licorice shoes.....	Mark Rosenberg, No. 210 East Sixty-third street..	Free from artificial coloring matter and heavy metals; starch and licorice present.
27878	Licorice balls.....	Harry Greenberg, No. 1632 First avenue.....	Artificial coloring matter (carbon) present; free from starch, heavy metals and licorice.
27879	Licorice gum drops.....	Solomon Frechtmann, No. 1696 Second avenue.....	Free from artificial coloring matter and heavy metals; starch and licorice present.
27880	Licorice pellets.....	Benjamin Strauss, No. 1685 Second avenue.....	Free from artificial coloring matter and heavy metals; starch and licorice present.
27912	Licorice squares.....	David Haber, No. 193 Avenue B.....	Free from artificial coloring matter and heavy metals; starch and licorice present.
27913	Select licorice sticks.....	Barnet Cooper, No. 397 East Eighth street.....	Free from artificial coloring matter and heavy metals; starch and licorice present.
27914	Licorice gum drops.....	John Alberti, No. 113 Avenue B.....	Free from artificial coloring matter and heavy metals; starch and licorice present.
27916	Licorice strawberries.....	Ferdinand Wolf, No. 96 East Fourth street.....	Free from artificial coloring matter and heavy metals; starch and licorice present.
27917	Licorice faces.....	Max Itzin, No. 114 East Fourth street.....	Free from artificial coloring matter and heavy metals; starch and licorice present.
27918	Licorice strings.....	Sam Manowitch, No. 196 East Fourth street.....	Free from artificial coloring matter and heavy metals; starch and licorice present.
27916	Ice cream.....	Mrs. Belle Ravitch, No. 326 West Sixteenth street.	Free from poisonous metals and artificial coloring matter; coal tar colors.
25739	Ginger ale.....	G. B. Seely's Sons, No. 319 West Fifteenth street..	Free from heavy metals, artificial coloring matter and preservatives.
27963	Soda water.....	Louis Appelbaum, No. 376 Broome street.....	Sample is not polluted; free from poisonous metals.
27515	Cream candy.....	Henry Heide, No. 84 Vandam street.....	Free from mineral acids.
27516	Candy.....	Henry Heide, No. 84 Vandam street.....	Free from mineral acids.

Coloring Matter—For Confectionery, Meats and Sausages.

Number.	Brand and Sample.	Where Purchased.	Results.
27230	Red color.....	H. Baron & Co., No. 311 Broome street.....	Sample is a coal-tar color. Minerals, none.
23159	Coloring fluid.....	.....	Sample corresponds to carmine.
24883	Congo Brown.....	G. Guigeric, No. 79 Amsterdam avenue.....	Sample is Congo Brown G; is a harmless color.
24884	Yoko yellow.....	G. Guigeric, No. 79 Amsterdam avenue.....	Corresponds in reaction to a mixture of Orange G and Acid Yellow G.
25911	Blood color (in bottle).....	Sussman Volt, No. 88 Delancey street.....	Contains coal-tar dye.
25936	Blood color.....	M. Ettlinger & Co., No. 97 Front street.....	Contains coal-tar dye.
25979	Color liquid.....	S. Oppenheimer, No. 100 Pearl street.....	Contains coal tar dye.
25980	Color powder.....	S. Oppenheimer, No. 100 Pearl street.....	Contains coal-tar dye.
25982	Blood color.....	Geo. Bauer, No. 1208 First avenue.....	Contains coal-tar dye.
25935	Congo brown.....	M. Ettlinger & Co., No. 97 Front street.....	Corresponds in reaction to Bismarck brown; is a coal-tar dye.
26229	Sugar color.....	H. Baron & Co., No. 311 Broome street.....	Contains caramel.
26287	Silent blood color.....	E. P. Ham, No. 211 Washington street.....	Corresponds in reaction to Bismarck brown; is a coal-tar dye.
27303	Candy coloring, vegetable yellow.....	F. G. Brewster & Co., No. 306 East Sixty-first street.	Contains a vegetable color. Minerals, none.
27304	Candy coloring, vegetable green.....	F. G. Brewster & Co., No. 306 East Sixty-first street.	Contains a vegetable color. Minerals, none.
27306	Candy coloring, carmine red.....	F. G. Brewster & Co., No. 306 East Sixty-first street.	Cochineal and aluminum present. Aluminum probably base of color.
27308	Candy coloring.....	Auerbach & Sons, No. 334 West Thirty-ninth street..	Sample is a coal-tar color. Minerals, none.
27309	Candy coloring.....	Auerbach & Sons, No. 334 West Thirty-ninth street {	Sample is a coal-tar color. Trace of aluminum present.
27310	Candy coloring.....	Auerbach & Sons, No. 334 West Thirty-ninth street..	Sample is a coal-tar color. Minerals, none.
27321	Pure red fruit color.....	Conron & Co., No. 265 West Broadway.....	Sample is a coal-tar color.
27322	Conron's orange color.....	Conron & Co., No. 265 West Broadway.....	Sample is a coal-tar color.
27364	Lion red color.....	Rex Extract Company, No. 166 Duane street.....	Sample is a coal-tar color.
27365	Red (coal tar derivative).....	Rex Extract Company, No. 166 Duane street.....	Sample is a coal-tar color.
27366	Yellow (coal tar derivative).....	Rex Extract Company, No. 166 Duane street.....	Sample is a coal-tar color.

Number.	Brand and Sample.	Where Purchased.	Results.
27452	Orange color candy.....	Advance Novelty Company, No. 629 East Sixteenth street.....	Sample is a coal-tar color. Aluminum. Trace.
27453	Yellow color candy.....	Advance Novelty Company, No. 629 East Sixteenth street.....	Sample is a coal-tar color. Aluminum and iron. Trace.
27454	Violet color candy.....	Advance Novelty Company, No. 629 East Sixteenth street.....	Sample contains coal-tar color, cochineal and aluminum.
27455	Orange color candy.....	Hartog & Beinbauer Company, 617 West Forty-seventh street.....	Sample is a coal-tar color. Aluminum. Trace.
27456	Red color candy.....	Hartog & Beinbauer Company, 617 West Forty-seventh street.....	Sample contains eosin. Minerals, none.
27457	Lenon color candy.....	Hartog & Beinbauer Company, 617 West Forty-seventh street.....	Sample is a coal-tar color. Iron and aluminum. Traces.
27519	Candy coloring.....	Henry Heide, No. 84 Vandam street.....	Sample is a coal-tar color. Eosin present. Minerals, none.
27520	Candy coloring.....	Henry Heide, No. 84 Vandam street.....	Sample is a coal-tar color. Copper present.
27521	Candy coloring.....	Henry Heide, No. 84 Vandam street....	Minerals, none.
27531	Orange.....	H. Baron & Co., No. 311 Broome street.....	Artificial color (coal-tar dye) present. Methyl alcohol, none.

Condensed Milk and Evaporated Creams.

Number.	Brand.	From Whom Purchased.	Fat. Per Cent.	Pro- teids. Per Cent.	Cane Sugar Per Cent.	Milk Sugar Per Cent.	Ash. Per Cent.	Total Sol- ids. Per Cent.	Milk Sol- ids. Per Cent.	Results.
24864	Butler	Jas. Butler, No. 1042 Second avenue.....	8.14	7.30	43.96	11.79	1.75	72.04	28.98	{ E. F. in O. M., 1.35 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S. 28.99 per cent.
24865	Liberty	Jas. Butler, No. 1042 Second avenue.....	9.54	8.31	43.54	12.39	1.75	75.53	31.99	{ E. F. in O. M., 3.93 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S. 29.82 per cent.
24899	Bouquet.....	Fourteenth Street Store, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.....	11.08	8.12	42.04	11.47	1.61	74.32	32.28	{ E. F. in O. M., 4.95 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S. 34.32 per cent.
24900	Sweet Clover ..	J. H. Holsten, No. 238 East Fifty-sixth street.....	10.32	8.29	40.84	11.48	1.75	72.68	31.84	{ E. F. in O. M., 4.25 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S. 32.41 per cent.
24938	Essie.....	Jas. Butler, No. 1141 Second avenue.....	9.90	7.56	42.32	10.22	1.71	71.71	29.39	{ E. F. in O. M., 4.16 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S. 33.69 per cent.
24939	Alderney.....	T. Anderson, No. 1136 Second avenue.....	9.87	8.91	43.23	12.32	1.76	76.09	32.86	{ E. F. in O. M., 4.04 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S. 30.04 per cent.
24940	Grandmother...	Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., No. 774 Third avenue.....	9.10	7.73	42.89	11.19	1.69	72.66	29.71	{ E. F. in O. M., 3.86 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S. 30.63 per cent.
25104	Coin.....	M. Frazier, No. 207 East Fifty-seventh street.....	11.53	8.49	39.93	11.59	1.87	73.41	33.48	{ E. F. in O. M., 4.43 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S. 34.44 per cent.
25195	Red Line.....	M. Frazier, No. 207 East Fifty-seventh street.....	11.32	8.67	39.27	11.09	1.94	72.29	33.02	{ E. F. in O. M., 4.20 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S. 34.28 per cent.
25196	Fox River Valley	M. Frazier, No. 207 East Fifty-seventh street.....	11.27	9.82	38.45	12.27	1.95	73.76	35.31	{ E. F. in O. M., 4.20 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S. 31.92 per cent.
25197	Sun.....	M. Frazier, No. 207 East Fifty-seventh street.....	11.45	9.13	38.86	10.75	1.88	72.07	33.21	{ E. F. in O. M., 4.40 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S. 34.48 per cent.
25198	Snow.....	M. Frazier, No. 207 East Fifty-seventh street.....	11.01	8.67	39.49	11.62	1.85	72.64	33.15	{ E. F. in O. M., 4.29 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S. 33.21 per cent.
25199	Lily	Dick Meyer, No. 1029 Second avenue.....	8.38	7.94	40.16	12.58	1.80	70.86	30.70	{ E. F. in O. M., 3.35 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S. 27.30 per cent.
25200	Lion.....	J. H. Holsten, No. 238 East Fifty-sixth street	11.35	9.15	37.26	11.44	1.93	71.13	33.87	{ E. F. in O. M., 4.24 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S. 33.51 per cent.
25201	Wood Lane	J. H. Holsten, No. 238 East Fifty-sixth street	11.63	8.42	39.76	10.97	1.92	72.70	32.94	{ E. F. in O. M., 4.36 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S. 35.31 per cent.
25202	Nabob	M. Frazier, No. 207 East Fifty-seventh street.....	11.66	8.94	36.18	10.15	1.92	68.85	32.67	{ E. F. in O. M., 4.57 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S. 35.09 per cent.
25203	Cream.....	M. Frazier, No. 207 East Fifty-seventh street.....	11.40	8.64	39.29	12.39	1.88	73.66	34.31	{ E. F. in O. M., 4.57 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S. 33.23 per cent.
25204	Hunter.....	M. Frazier, No. 207 East Fifty-seventh street.....	8.71	8.15	43.87	11.36	1.68	73.77	29.90	{ E. F. in O. M., 5.74 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S. 29.13 per cent.
25206	Aldico.....	E. D. Meyer, No. 688 Third avenue.....	9.19	8.44	40.30	11.70	1.73	71.36	31.06	{ E. F. in O. M., 3.83 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., E. in M. S. 29.59 per cent.
25201	Crown astor.....	A. F. Beckman, No. 1327 Second avenue.	11.78	9.00	37.41	12.41	1.87	72.47	35.06	{ E. F. in O. M., 4.53 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S. 33.60 per cent.
25444	Our Best.....	R. I. Brooks, No. 714 Third avenue.....	9.35	7.94	41.75	10.39	1.70	71.13	29.38	{ E. F. in O. M., 3.96 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S. 31.83 per cent.
25445	Vermont.....	Bloomington Bros., Third avenue and Fifty-ninth street.....	9.21	8.15	43.47	10.26	1.74	72.83	29.36	{ E. F. in O. M., 3.81 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S. 31.36 per cent.
25446	Republic.....	C. T. Kieffer, No. 435 East Forty- ninth street.....	11.65	8.03	41.69	11.59	1.65	74.61	32.92	{ E. F. in O. M., 5.07 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S. 35.39 per cent.

Number.	Brand.	From Whom Purchased.	Fat, Per Cent.	Pro- teids. Per Cent.	Cane Sugar Per Cent.	Milk Sugar Per Cent.	Ash. Per Cent.	Total Sol- ids. Per Cent.	Milk Sol- ids. Per Cent.	Results.
25676	{	Chas. E. Muller, No. 286 Howard ave- nue, Brooklyn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sample is free from tyrotoxon.
25677	{	Chas. E. Muller, No. 286 Howard ave- nue, Brooklyn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sample is free from tyrotoxon.
25773	{	Andrew Davey, No. 1063 Second avenue.	9.57	7.89	44.20	11.96	1.70	75.32	31.12	{ E. F. in O. M.; 4.06 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul. F. in M. S.; 30.75 per cent.
25774	{	Andrew Davey, No. 1063 Second avenue.	8.85	8.24	42.98	12.03	1.74	73.84	30.86	{ E. F. in O. M.; 3.69 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul. F. in M. S.; 28.68 per cent.
25775	{	Andrew Davey, No. 1063 Second avenue.	10.57	8.03	40.34	13.01	1.79	73.74	33.40	{ E. F. in O. M.; 4.25 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul. F. in M. S.; 31.65 per cent.
25776	{	John Holsten, No. 238 East Fifty-sixth street.	8.66	8.32	43.23	11.21	1.78	73.20	29.97	{ E. F. in O. M.; 3.51 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul. F. in M. S.; 28.89 per cent.
25777	{	Andrew Davey, No. 1063 Second avenue.	9.82	8.70	42.56	13.22	1.89	76.19	33.63	{ E. F. in O. M.; 3.73 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul. F. in M. S.; 20.20 per cent.
25778	{	Andrew Davey, No. 1063 Second avenue.	9.38	8.06	43.04	12.36	1.87	74.72	31.67	{ E. F. in O. M.; 3.61 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul. F. in M. S.; 29.65 per cent.
26401	{	Jas. Butler, No. 353 Ninth avenue.	8.99	8.05	41.30	10.31	1.86	74.40	30.10	{ E. F. in O. M.; 3.48 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul. F. in M. S.; 33.48 per cent.
26402	{	Jas. Butler, No. 353 Ninth avenue.	8.65	8.23	45.06	12.91	1.96	73.85	28.79	{ E. F. in O. M.; 3.18 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul. F. in M. S.; 30.05 per cent.
26774	{	Andrew Davey, No. 1063 Second avenue.	10.00	8.02	42.95	13.20	1.83	76.09	33.14	{ E. F. in O. M.; 3.94 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul. F. in M. S.; 30.17 per cent.
26775	{	R. H. Macy & Co., Broadway and Thirty-fourth street.	9.27	8.62	40.41	13.09	1.79	73.18	32.77	{ E. F. in O. M.; 3.72 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul. F. in M. S.; 28.29 per cent.
26838	{	Jos. Schuss, No. 516 East Thirtieth street.	8.99	7.93	38.71	12.13	1.74	69.50	30.79	{ E. F. in O. M.; 3.67 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul. F. in M. S.; 29.20 per cent.
26839	{	Jos. Schuss, No. 516 East Thirtieth street.	9.22	8.44	43.82	11.23	1.91	74.62	30.80	{ E. F. in O. M.; 3.48 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul. F. in M. S.; 30.00 per cent.
27097	{	L. Meyer, No. 813 Ninth avenue.	10.00	7.99	41.77	11.17	1.60	72.43	30.66	No Ant. Unadulterated.
27098	{	H. N. Roehack, No. 749 Ninth avenue.	12.45	7.45	40.86	11.16	1.58	71.92	31.06	No Ant. Unadulterated.
27425	{	Jas. Butler, No. 1042 Second avenue.	8.63	8.07	41.33	10.55	1.70	70.34	29.01	No Ant. Unadulterated.
27426	{	Jas. Butler, No. 1042 Second avenue.	7.79	7.89	44.22	12.42	1.73	74.05	29.83	No Ant. Unadulterated.
27427	{	Jas. Butler, No. 1042 Second avenue.	8.33	8.16	43.80	12.79	1.78	74.83	31.03	No Ant. Unadulterated.
27428	{	6.32	8.16	40.18	10.09	1.79	66.54	26.36	No Ant. Unadulterated.
27430	{	6.82	8.22	39.69	11.11	1.84	67.48	27.79	No Ant. Unadulterated.
27468	{	F. D. Levine, No. 208 West Twenty- eighth street.	10.03	8.16	40.89	12.29	1.56	72.93	32.04	No Ant. Unadulterated.
27945	{	Allen Ditchett, No. 305 Greenwich street	6.80	10.34	42.06	10.77	1.58	71.58	29.52	No Ant. Unadulterated.

Evaporated Creams.

Number.	Brand.	From Whom Purchased.	Fat. Per Cent.	Pro- teids. Per Cent.	Cane Sugar Per Cent.	Milk Sugar Per Cent.	Ash. Per Cent.	Total Sol- ids. Per Cent.	Milk Sol- ids. Per Cent.	Results.
24866	Silver Cow	J. Butler, No. 1042 Second avenue.....	8.81	....	....	....	1.83	30.41	....	{ E. F. in O. M., 3.47 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S., 28.97 per cent. Sample not fit for analysis; heavy coagu- lation. Acid reaction, odor and taste.
24867	Diamond.....	J. Butler, No. 1042 Second avenue.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	{ 0.4965 per cent. lactic acid present. E. F. in O. M., 3.72 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S., 28.81 per cent.
24867	Our Pet.....	{ Fourteenth Street Store, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.....	8.38	....	....	....	1.62	29.09	....	{ Contents of can curdled. 1.58625 gm. lactic acid present.
24868	St. Charles.....	{ Fourteenth Street Store, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	{ Contents of can heavily curdled. Con- tents of can required 0.625 c. c. tenth normal alkali to neutralize equivalent to 0.86625 gm. free lactic acid.
24937	Diamond.....	J. Butler, No. 1042 Second avenue.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	{ E. F. in O. M., 4.11 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S., 30.97 per cent.
25262	Van Camp's.....	Geo. Neckermann, No. 168 East Sixty- fourth street.....	8.21	....	....	....	1.44	26.51	....	{ E. F. in O. M., 3.57 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S., 29.51 per cent.
25263	Pet.....	A. F. Beckman, No. 1327 Second avenue. and Third avenue.....	8.40	....	....	....	1.69	28.46	....	{ E. F. in O. M., 3.89 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S., 28.97 per cent.
25486	Van Camp's... }	Nich. Rosenberger, No. 1080 Third ave- nue.....	7.50	....	....	....	1.39	25.89	....	{ E. F. in O. M., 3.89 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S., 29.73 per cent.
25772	Borden's Peerless.	Andrew Davey, No. 1063 Second avenue. and Third avenue.....	8.55	....	....	....	1.59	28.76	....	{ E. F. in O. M., 3.49 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S., 30.10 per cent.
25771	Gold Cross.....	Andrew Davey, No. 1063 Second avenue. and Third avenue.....	8.40	....	....	....	1.74	28.87	....	{ E. F. in O. M., 3.61 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S., 30.71 per cent.
26770	Gold Cross.....	Andrew Davey, No. 1063 Second avenue. and Third avenue.....	8.66	....	....	....	....	28.20	....	{ E. F. in O. M., 3.19 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S., 27.43 per cent.
26771	Van Camp's....	Bloomington Bros., Fifty-ninth street and Third avenue.....	8.40	....	....	....	....	30.62	....	{ E. F. in O. M., 3.67 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S., 29.65 per cent.
26772	Lily White.....	R. H. Macy & Co., Thirty-fourth street and Broadway.....	8.45	....	....	....	....	28.50	....	{ E. F. in O. M., 4.29 per cent. No. Ant. Unadul., F. in M. S., 32.86 per cent.
26773	Highland.....	Bloomington Bros., Fifty-ninth street and Third avenue.....	8.88	....	....	....	....	27.02	....	{ Sample unadulterated—Fats more than 25 per cent. Milk Solids.
27096	Van Camp's Sterilized.....	H. N. Roehack, No. 749 Ninth avenue....	8.14	....	....	....	....	28.26	....	{ Sample unadulterated—Fats more than 25 per cent. Milk Solids.
27429	Silver Cow.....	Jas. Butler, No. 1042 Second avenue.....	8.90	....	....	....	....	30.93	....	{ Sample unadulterated—Fats more than 25 per cent. Milk Solids.
24910	Condensed Milk	{ Dr. Roberts' Office, Marked "Mrs." Lottie Curry, No. 242 West Sixty- first street.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	{ Recovered the following amount of arsenic equivalent to arsenious acid .2593 grammes equal to 3.56 grains.

Condiments—Catsup, Pickles, etc.

Number.	Sample and Brand.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
24837	Catsup, Long Island.....	Samuel Roth, No. 1152 First avenue.....	Sample colored with coal tar dye; benzoic acid present.
24841	Catsup, Heinz.....	.....	Free from artificial coloring matter, coal tar dye; benzoic and salicylic acids.
24868	Catsup, Pride of the Farm.....	M. Pollak, No. 873 Third avenue.....	Free from artificial coloring matter, coal tar dye and benzoic acid.
24914	Catsup.....	.....	Free from artificial coloring matter, coal tar dye; benzoic acid present.
25683	Catsup, Blue Bell.....	.....	Free from artificial coloring matter, coal tar dye; benzoic acid present.
26626	Catsup, Long Island.....	Franz Keller, No. 1888 Second avenue.....	Free from salicylic and boric acids and borax; benzoic acid and artificial color (coal tar) present.
27484	Catsup, Sunbeam.....	.....	Free from artificial color (coal tar); salicylic and boric acids and borax; benzoic acid present.
27499	Catsup, Heinz.....	.....	Free from artificial color (coal tar); salicylic, benzoic and boric acids and borax.
27854	Catsup, Columbia.....	Columbia Conserve Co., No. 247 West Broadway..	Free from artificial color (coal tar); benzoic acid calculated to sodium benzoate 0.12 per cent.
24915	Worcestershire Sauce.....	.....	Free from artificial coloring matter and preservatives.
26163	Baked beans, Heinz.....	Mrs. Mary Kemmler, No. 862 Columbus avenue....	Free from artificial coloring matter, preservatives and poisonous metals.
26762	Vinegar (apple).....	Steinhardt & Strassbourger, Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue.....	Free from hydrochloric, sulphuric and phosphoric acids; total solids 2.79 per cent.; Ash, 0.24 per cent.; acidity (acetic acid), 4.14 per cent.; ash, per cent., total solids, 8.74 per cent. Sample is cider vinegar.
27196	Salt.....	Fischer & Co., No. 235 Second avenue.....	Free from sulphurous acid.
27483	Pickled Gherkins, Crosse & Blackwell's.....	.....	Free from mineral acids, copper and zinc salts; acetic acid present.
27497	Sour Pickled Gherkins, Heinz.....	.....	Free from mineral acids, copper and zinc salts; acetic acid present.
27498	Sour mixed pickles, Heinz.....	.....	Free from mineral acids, copper and zinc salts; acetic acid present.
27562	Mixed pickles.....	Recht & Rosenbaum, No. 419 East Seventy-seventh street.....	Free from mineral acids, copper and zinc.
27563	Gherkins.....	Recht & Rosenbaum, No. 419 East Seventy-seventh street.....	Free from mineral acids, copper and zinc.
27777	Sweet mixed pickles.....	Edward Rafter, No. 630 Hudson Street.....	Free from mineral acids, copper and zinc.
27776	Mixed pickles.....	Edward Rafter, No. 630 Hudson street.....	Free from mineral acids, copper.
27493	Chow chow, Crosse & Blackwell.....	.....	Free from mineral acids, copper and zinc; acetic acid and turneric present.
27494	Chow chow, Heinz.....	.....	Free from mineral acids, copper and zinc; acetic acid and turneric present.
27564	Chow chow.....	Recht & Rosenbaum, No. 419 East Seventy-seventh street.....	Free from mineral acids, copper and zinc; turneric present.

27495	Apple butter, Heinz.....	.....	Free from artificial color (coal tar), salicylic, benzoic and boric acids and borax.
26190	Salt.....	.....	Sample consists of the chlorides and sulphates of sodium and potassium.
26192	Vinegar.....	.....	Sample is a distilled product, containing some acetic acid and some mineral acid.
27332	Vinegar.....	{	Solids 4.20 per cent.; ash 0.542 per cent.; total acidity 4.20 per cent.; acetic acid; mineral acid 2.12 per cent. as sulphuric acid; hydrochloric absent; sulphuric acid present.
27487	Vinegar.....	{	Sp. Gr. 1.0181 acidity (acetic acid) 4.56 per cent.; ash, 0.36 per cent.; total solids 2.38 per cent.; mineral acids none.
27592	Vinegar, pure cider, Heinz.....	{	Sp. Gr. 1.0183 acidity (acetic acid) 5.40 per cent.; total solids, 2.58 per cent.; ash, 0.38 per cent.; mineral acids none.
25210	Horseradish.....	.....	Free from preservatives other than acetic acid.
27921	Catsup, tomato, Our Blossom.....	.....	Free from artificial color (coal tar); benzoate of sodium, 0.19 per cent.

Disinfectants and Preservatives.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Received.	Results.
24823	Formaldehyde.....	Dr. Wilson.....	Formaldehyde, 39.34 per cent.; specific gravity, 1.060.
24994	Formaldehyde.....	Dr. Wilson.....	Formaldehyde, 39.72 per cent.
24964	Formaldehyde.....	Dr. Wilson.....	Formaldehyde, 39.48 per cent.
25169	Formaldehyde.....	Dr. Wilson.....	Formaldehyde, 38.60 per cent.
25238	Formaldehyde.....	Dr. Wilson.....	Formaldehyde, 7.25 per cent.
27894 {	Mixture of formaldehyde and potas- }	Dr. Wilson.....	Formaldehyde, 1.00 per cent.
25779	Disinfectant.....	Borough of Brooklyn.....	Sample forwarded to Bacteriological Laboratory, and reported from there.
25780	Disinfectant.....	Borough of Brooklyn.....	Sample forwarded to Bacteriological Laboratory, and reported from there.
25781	Bug destroyer.....	Borough of Brooklyn.....	Sample forwarded to Bacteriological Laboratory, and reported from there.
25782	Bug destroyer.....	Borough of Brooklyn.....	Sample forwarded to Bacteriological Laboratory, and reported from there.
26242	Preservative.....	Dr. Bensen.....	Sample is a mixture of sodium chloride and borax.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Received.	Results.
26243	Preservaline.....	Dr. Bensch.....	Sample is a mixture of sodium chloride, potassium nitrate and borax, and is colored with an aniline dye.
26244	Preservaline.....	Dr. Bensch.....	Sample is a mixture of sodium chloride, potassium nitrate, borax and boric acid.
26245	Preservaline.....	Dr. Bensch.....	Sample is a mixture of sodium chloride and boric acid.
26246	Preservaline.....	Dr. Bensch.....	Sample is a mixture of sodium sulphite and sulphates.
26247	Zanzarine.....	Dr. Bensch.....	Sample is a coal tar dye, and gives a reaction for Bismarck brown.
26442	Borax, "20 Mule Team Brand".....	Leon Hirsch, No. 368 Greenwich street.....	Corresponds to requirements of U. S. P., 1900.
26443	Borax, "20 Mule Team Brand".....	Bloomington Bros., Fifty-ninth street and Third avenue.....	Sample contains a coal tar dye, borax, boric acid, sulphites and paraform absent.
26495	Preservative powder.....	Otto Stahl, No. 232 Second avenue.....	Sample contains a coal tar dye, borax or boric acid and sodium chloride.
26933	Preservaline.....	J. Heussner, No. 24 Forest avenue, Queens.....	Free from borax.
27301	Liquid used on tripe.....	Swift & Co., Eleventh avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.....	Free from borax.
27302	Liquid used on beef.....	Swift & Co., Eleventh avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.....	Formaldehyde, 0.975 per cent.
27829	Exhausted paraform.....	Dr. Wilson.....	Formaldehyde, 94.9 per cent.
27893	Paraform.....	Dr. Wilson.....	Found borax, sodium chloride and probably a nitrate; a coal tar dye is present.
25836	Preservaline.....	Division of Inspections.....	Sample contains borax, salt and sulphates.
26024	Preservaline.....	Division of Inspections.....	Sample contains borax, salt and sulphates, nitrates and coal tar dye.
26020	Preservative.....	Division of Inspections.....	Sample contains borax, salt and coal tar dye.
26088	Preservative.....	Division of Inspections.....	Sample contains borax, salt and sulphates.
25977	Sausage preservative.....	Division of Inspections.....	Sample contains borax, salt, sulphates and nitrates.
25978	Curing preservatives.....	Division of Inspections.....	Sample contains nitrates, with a trace of chlorides.
26087	Salt-peter.....	Division of Inspections.....	Sample contains borax and salt.
26017	Beef pickle.....	Division of Inspections.....	Sample contains borax, salt, sulphates and nitrates.
26018	Beef pickle.....	Division of Inspections.....	Sample contains nitrates, salt and sulphates.
26019	Beef pickle.....	Division of Inspections.....	Sample contains nitrates, salt, sulphates and borax.
26021	Beef pickle.....	Division of Inspections.....	Sample contains borax, salt and sulphates.
26022	Beef pickle.....	Division of Inspections.....	

27157	Borax, pure.....	Division of Inspections.....	Sample conforms to the requirements of the U. S. P.
27158	Borax	Division of Inspections.....	Sample conforms to the requirements of the U. S. P.
27159	Borax, "20 Mule Team Brand".....	Division of Inspections	Sample conforms to the requirements of the U. S. P.
27160	Borax	Division of Inspections.....	Sample conforms to the requirements of the U. S. P.
27161	Borax	Division of Inspections.....	Sample conforms to the requirements of the U. S. P.
27162	Borax	Division of Inspections.....	Sample conforms to the requirements of the U. S. P.
27163	Borax	Division of Inspections.....	Sample conforms to the requirements of the U. S. P.
27431	Borax, Crescent Brand.....	Division of Inspections.....	Chlorides, bicarbonates and boric acids present; free from phosphates and sulphates.
26766	Freeze-em pickle.....	Division of Inspections.....	Contains nitrates, chlorides and sulphates.

Drugs and Medicines.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Received.	Results.
25242	Acacia, gran.....	Drug laboratory.....	Sample complies with the requirements of the U. S. P.
25124	Aloes, pil.....	Drug laboratory.....	Pills are made of soap and aloes.
25125	Aloes, pil.....	Drug laboratory..	Pills are made of soap and aloes.
25126	Aloes, pil.....	Drug laboratory.....	Pills are made of soap and aloes.
25127	Aloes, pil.....	Drug laboratory.....	Pills are made of soap and aloes.
25304	Aloes	Drug laboratory.....	Moisture, 6.71 per cent.; water soluble, 69.85 per cent.; fairly clear solution, 1 gm. to 5 cm ³ alcohol (95 per cent.);
25305	Aloes, gum.....	Drug laboratory.....	Moisture, 6.95 per cent.; water soluble, 78.59 per cent.; fairly clear solution, 1 gm. to 5 cm ³ (alcohol 95 per cent.);
25343	Aloes, Barbadoes.....	Drug laboratory.....	Moisture, 5.81 per cent.; water soluble, 74.65 per cent.; fairly clear solution, 1 gm. to 5 cm ³ (alcohol 95 per cent.);
25075	Aconite leaves, fl. ext.....	Drug laboratory.....	Contains 0.384 gms. of aconitine per 100 cubic centimeters.
25317	Aconite, ground.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 0.274 per cent. alkaloids.
25318	Aconite, ground.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 0.118 per cent. alkaloids.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Received.	Results.
25569	Aconite, fl. ext.....	A. Ratner, No. 334 Eighth avenue.....	Found 0.12 per cent. alkaloids.
25581	Aconite, tinc.....	Louis Youngwitz, No. 1855 Lexington avenue.....	Found 0.004 per cent. alkaloids.
25788	Aconite, powdered rad.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 0.256 per cent. aconitine by the U. S. P. Assay method.
25798	Aconite root, powdered.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 0.256 per cent. aconitine by the U. S. P. Assay method.
25799	Aconite root, powdered.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 0.371 per cent. aconitine by the U. S. P. Assay method.
25894	Aconite, rad.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 0.256 per cent. aconitine by the U. S. P. Assay method.
24742	Alcohol, absolute.....	E. R. Squibb & Son.....	Sample is chemically pure.
24860	Ammanol tablets.....	George P. Hernes, No. 543 Second avenue.....	Found 3.287 grs. of acetanilid per tablet. Starch used as a filler.
25588	Atropine hypodermic tab.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 0.048 grs. per tablet ; 1/20 grs. per tablet.
25050	Belladonna leaves, fl. ext.....	Drug laboratory.....	Contains 0.5165 grs. of mydriatic alkaloids per 100 cm.
25152	Belladonna plasters.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 0.33 per cent. alkaloids.
25153	Belladonna plasters.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 0.38 per cent. alkaloids.
25154	Belladonna plasters.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 0.29 per cent. alkaloids.
25155	Belladonna plasters.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 0.32 per cent. alkaloids.
25286	Belladonna, powd.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 0.2136 per cent. alkaloids.
25287	Belladonna leaves, ground.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 0.166 per cent. alkaloids.
25298	Belladonna leaves, powd.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 0.023 per cent. alkaloids.
25600	Belladonna plaster.....	H. C. Miner, No. 203 Bowery.....	Found 0.35 per cent. alkaloids.
25789	Belladonna, powd. fol.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 0.178 per cent. alkaloids by the U. S. P. Assay method.
25797	Belladonna leaf, powd.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 0.247 per cent. alkaloids by the U. S. P. Assay method.
25801	Belladonna leaf, powd.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 0.241 per cent. alkaloids by the U. S. P. Assay method.
25897	Belladonna, fol.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 0.511 per cent. alkaloids by the U. S. P. Assay method.
26792	Belladonna, radix.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 0.29 per cent. alkaloids.
26793	Belladonna root.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 0.595 per cent. alkaloids.
26794	Belladonna root.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 0.45 per cent. alkaloids.

26795	Belladonna root, powd.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 0.364 per cent. alkaloids.
25796	Belladonna root, powd.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 0.534 per cent. alkaloids.
24797	Belladonna root, powd.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 0.54 per cent. alkaloids.
25621	Bismuth, subnit.....	F. Franculli, No. 223 Grand street.....	Bismuth oxide on ignition of 1 gram 0.80; free from heavy metals, copper, lead, and arsenic; sample conforms to requirements of Pharmacopoeia.
27166	Blue ointment.....	E. Nall, No. 48 Grand street.....	10 gms. ointment contain 2.40 gms. metallic mercury.
25957	Buchu, fl. ext.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 19.598 gms. solids per 100 cc.; ether extract from the acid solution = 3.311 gms. per 100 cc.
25958	Buchu, fl. ext.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 20.93 gms. solids per 100 cc.; ether extract from the acid solution = 4.815 gms. per 100 cc.
25328	Buchu leaves, short, ground.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 16.037 per cent. extractives with fluid extract menstruum.
25329	Buchu leaves, short, powd.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 17.51 per cent. extractives with fluid extract menstruum.
25330	Buchu leaves, long, powd.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 15.697 per cent. extractives with fluid extract menstruum.
25331	Buchu leaves, short, ground.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 16.77 per cent. extractives with fluid extract menstruum.
25332	Buchu, powd.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 19.635 per cent. extractives with fluid extract menstruum.
25410	Buchu, tinct.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 0.622 per cent. extractives with ether from weak acid solution.
25411	Buchu, tinct.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 0.434 per cent. extractives with ether from weak acid solution.
25412	Buchu, fl. ext.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 4.2174 per cent. extractives with ether from weak acid solution.
25413	Buchu, fl. ext.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 4.324 per cent. extractives with ether from weak acid solution.
25414	Buchu, tinct.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 1.096 per cent. extractives with ether from weak acid solution.
25455	Boric acid.....	Drug laboratory.....	Conforms to the requirements of the U. S. P., 1900.
24855	Bovinine.....	J. B. Fragner, No. 522 West One Hundred and Fifty-first street.....	Found 16.54 per cent. protein by weight; borax, 1.068 gms. per 100 cc.; free from alcohol, alkaloids, chloral and cocaine; borax, 1.684 grs. per 100 cc.
25138	Cascara sagrada, ex.....	Drug laboratory.....	Extract with 100 cm ³ 95 per cent. alcohol = 35.68 per cent.
25139	Cascara sagrada, powd. ex.....	Drug laboratory.....	Extract with 100 cm ³ 95 per cent. alcohol = 42.81 per cent.
25140	Cascara sagrada, powd. ex.....	Drug laboratory.....	Extract with 100 cm ³ 95 per cent. alcohol = 44.94 per cent.
25427	Cascara sagrada, tinct.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 6.27 gms. solids per 100 cc.
25428	Cascara sagrada, tinct.....	Drug laboratory.....	Found 4.99 gms. solids per 100 cc.
27000	Cascara sagrada, fl. ext.....	V. Kostkas, No. 700 Ninth avenue.....	Residue = 29.07 per cent. which is somewhat low; free from wood alcohol.
25555	Cascara quinine bromide tab.....	Drug store corner Court street and Second place, Brooklyn.....	Found 34.92 per cent. acetanilid; starch used as a filler; free from quinine, morphine, opium alkaloids, chloral and cocaine.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Received.	Results.
25131	Cannabis indica, powd. ex.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 31.216 gms. of ethereal extract per 100 gms. of the drug.
25132	Cannabis indica, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 11.402 gms. of ethereal extract from the ammoniacal solution per 100 gms. of the drug.
25282	Cannabis indica, herb, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 20.937 per cent. extractive with fluid extract menstruum.
25209	Cannabis, indica, herb, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 12.081 per cent. extractive with fluid extract menstruum.
25426	Cannabis indica, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 7.1794 per cent. of ethereal extract from ammonia solution.
25595	Cannabis indica, ext.....	J. Elmer, Stanton street, corner Ludlow street.....	Found 0.48 grs. per capsule; $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. per capsule.
25566	Cannabis indica, ext.....	P. Shappiro, No. 740 Ninth avenue.....	Found 7.85 per cent. of ether extract from ammoniacal solution per 100 cc.
25627	Carbolic wash.....	H. Guelmans, 423 Second avenue.....	Sample contains 4.23 per cent. carbolic acid.
25729	Carbolic water.....	Bockshitzky Bros. & Co., No. 60 Avenue C.....	Sample contains 1.31 per cent. carbolic acid.
25730	Carbolic wash.....	M. Levy, No. 53 Avenue C.....	Sample contains 4.01 per cent. carbolic acid.
25731	Carbolic wash.....	Selig Lesser, No. 59 Avenue D.....	Sample contains 1.65 per cent. carbolic acid.
25737	Carbolic acid, crude.....	Bockshitzky Bros. & Co., No. 60 Avenue C.....	Sample contains 2.74 per cent. carbolic acid.
25902	Colchicum seed, pulv.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample .35 per cent. colchicine.
25323	Colchici semen.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample 0.434 per cent. colchicine.
25059	Colchicum seed, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample 0.435 gms. colchicine per 100 c.c.
25060	Colchicum seed, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample 0.466 gms. colchicine per 100 c.c.
25061	Colchicum seed, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample 0.503 gms. colchicine per 100 c.c.
25062	Colchicum seed, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample 0.435 gms. colchicine per 100 c.c.
25063	Colchicum seed, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample 0.400 gms. colchicine per 100 c.c.
25103	Colchicum seed, vin.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample 0.0422 per cent. colchicine.
25107	Colchicum seed, vin.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample 0.0391 per cent. colchicine.
25108	Colchicum seed, wine.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample 0.0297 per cent. colchicine.
25109	Colchicum seed, wine.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample 0.0316 per cent. colchicine.
25110	Colchicum sem. tr.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Contains 0.0426 gms. colchicine per 100 c. c.

25111	Colchicum sem. tr.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Contains 0.0442 gms. colchicine per 100 c. c.
25112	Colchicum seeds, tr.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Contains 0.0463 gms. colchicine per 100 c. c.
25283	Colchicum seeds, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.40 per cent. colchicine.
25284	Colchicum seeds, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 1.376 per cent. colchicine.
25303	Colchicum seeds, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.55 per cent. colchicine.
25430	Colchicum seeds, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.0244 per cent. colchicine.
26787	Colchicum seeds, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.492 per cent. colchicine.
26788	Colchicum seeds, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.912 per cent. colchicine.
26789	Colchicum seeds, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.68 per cent. colchicine.
25946	Chloral hydrate, cryst.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Free from chlorides; shows no yellowish fumes on heating with nitric acid; sample conforms to requirements of U. S. P.
25948	Chloral hydrate.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample contains trace of chlorine not combined with chloral hydrate.
25949	Chloral hydrate, cryst.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample contains trace of chlorine not combined with chloral hydrate.
25945	Codeine, tablet trit.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample contains between $\frac{1}{8}$ & $\frac{1}{4}$ grains codeine per tablet.
25563	Codeine.....	Joseph Feldman, No. 182 Canal street.....	Found 0.1555 grs. codeine per powder.
25583	Codeine, hypodermic tablets.....	William Siegmeister, No. 195 Avenue A.....	Found 0.039 grs. per tablet — $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. per tablet.
25587	Codeine, tablet trit.....	Franz Bradtkes, 108 Avenue D.....	Found 0.17 grs. per tablet — $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. per tablet.
27122	Codeine.....	Division of Inspections.....	Sample free from morphine.
25925	Cerium oxalate.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Corresponds to U. S. P. requirements.
25934	Cerium oxalate, pure.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Corresponds to U. S. P. requirements.
25936	Cerii oxalas.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Corresponds to U. S. P. requirements, 1900; weight of powders 3.812 gms. or 59.3 grs.; average weight per powder 320 gms. or 4.94 grs.
25615	Cerii oxalas.....	Barnet Kirschstein, No. 335 East Houston street.....	Sample contains 3.55 per cent. cocaine hydrochloride.
25622	Cocaine solution 4 per cent.....	I. Friedman, No. 178 Henry street.....	Conform to the U. S. P. requirements, 1900.
25648	Calomel.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Conform to the U. S. P. requirements, 1900.
25651	Calcium hypophosphate.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Conform to the U. S. P. requirements, 1900.
25764	Chase's Constipation Tab.....	Mrs. M. Lee Stark, No. 532 Decatur street, Brooklyn.....	Found average weight per tablet 2.2 grs.; atropine 0.006 grs., strychnine 0.0032 grs.; albes present; probably some licorice chocolate as a coating.
25156	Citrate of magnesia.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Consists of magnesium and potassium citrate and free citric acid; sample free from foreign ingredients.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Received.	Results.
25157	Citrate of magnesia.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Consists of magnesium and potassium citrate and free citric acid; sample free from foreign ingredients.
25158	Citrate of magnesia.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Consists of magnesium and potassium citrate and free citric acid; sample free from foreign ingredients.
25159	Citrate of magnesia.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Consists of magnesium and potassium citrate and free citric acid; sample free from foreign ingredients.
25160	Citrate of magnesia.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Consists of magnesium and potassium citrate and free citric acid; sample free from foreign ingredients.
27345	Citrate of magnesia.....	Halper's Pharmacy, No. 2091 Amsterdam avenue....	Conforms to requirements of U. S. P. 1900.
27346	Citrate of magnesia.....	Halper's Pharmacy, No. 1297 Amsterdam avenue....	Conforms to requirements of U. S. P. 1900.
27347	Citrate of magnesia.....	Halper's Pharmacy, Prospect and Longwood avenues	Conforms to requirements of U. S. P. 1900.
26790	Conium, maculatum, ground.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.146 per cent. alkaloids.
26791	Conium, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.194 per cent. alkaloids.
26799	Coca, fol.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.768 per cent. alkaloids.
26800	Coca, fol.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.522 per cent. alkaloids.
24740	Chloroform	E. R. Squibb & Sons.....	Sample is chemically pure.
26895	Chloroform	Chief Clerk's office.....	Boiling point 61° C.; specific gravity 1.4991.
26927	Chloroform	Stock room in Laboratory.....	Boiling point 60.5° C.; specific gravity 1.4992.
27165	Camphor liniment.....	H. Von Berg, One Hundred and Fourteenth street and St. Nicholas avenue.....	Free from methyl alcohol and cotton-seed oil.
25976	Digitalis, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.314 per cent. digitoxin.
25095	Digitalis tr.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.029 per cent. digitoxin.
25096	Digitalis tr.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.026 per cent. digitoxin.
25453	Digitalis, infusion.....	Hegeman & Co., Seventh avenue and One Hun- dred and Twenty-fifth street.....	Found 0.041 gms. of digitalin per 100 cc.
25340	Digitalis (ground).....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.034 per cent. alkaloids by weight.
25350	Digitalis, leaf, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.0212 per cent. alkaloids by weight.
25593	Digitaline, sol.....	Dr. H. M. Biggs.....	Found 0.084 gm. = 1/118 gr. per drachm digitaline; 1/100 grain marked on bottle per drachm.
25564	Digitalis, pulv.....	Salvatore Scavo, No. 23 Monroe street.....	Found 0.22 grs. of leaves per powder — 1/45 gr. of leaves per powder.
25571	Digitalis, fl. ext.....	W. S. Rockey, Ninth avenue and Forty-second street	Found 0.053 per cent. digitalin.

25582	Digitalis, tinct.....	{ Ernst Boetzel, corner One Hundred and Sixth street } and Lexington avenue.....	Found 0.0096 per cent. digitalin.
25777	Digitalis, infusion.....	{ J. F. Comerford, No. 921 Columbus avenue.....	Found 0.0048 per cent. digitalin.
25070	Ergot, fl. ext.....	{ Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.052 per cent. ergotin; 13.53 per cent. solids soluble in alcohol and water (gummy matter removed).
25071	Ergot, fl. ext.....	{ Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.04 per cent. ergotin; 17.33 per cent. solids soluble in alcohol and water (gummy matter removed).
25072	Ergot, fl. ext.....	{ Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.046 per cent. ergotin; 13.36 per cent. solids soluble in alcohol and water (gummy matter removed).
25073	Ergot, fl. ext.....	{ Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.041 per cent. ergotin; 12.30 per cent. solids soluble in water and alcohol (gummy matter removed).
25074	Ergot, fl. ext.....	{ Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.058 per cent. ergotin; 8.74 per cent. solids soluble in alcohol and water (gummy matter removed).
25128	Ergot, fl. ext.....	{ Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.01 per cent. ergotin; 13.75 per cent. solids soluble in alcohol and water (gummy matter removed).
25129	Ergot, ex. powd.....	{ Drug Laboratory.....	Found 9.28 per cent. to be soluble in alcohol and water after the removal of gummy matter.
25130	Ergot, ex. powd.....	{ Drug Laboratory.....	Found 7.45 per cent. to be soluble in alcohol and water after the removal of gummy matter.
25319	Ergot secale cornutum.....	{ Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.0536 per cent. ergotin.
25320	Ergot secale cornutum (pulv.).....	{ Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.0412 per cent. ergotin.
25321	Ergot, powd.....	{ Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.0432 per cent. ergotin.
25322	Ergot, crushed.....	{ Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.0372 per cent. ergotin.
25567	Ergotae, fl. ext.....	{ S. J. Livingston, No. 723 Ninth avenue.....	Found 0.032 per cent. ergotin.
24741	Ether.....	{ E. R. Squibb & Sons.....	Sample is chemically pure.
27164	Essence of peppermint.....	{ H. Von Berg, One Hundred and Fourteenth street } and St. Nicholas avenue.....	Free from methyl alcohol.
25349	Foxglove leaves (crushed).....	{ Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.273 per cent. digitoxin.
25035	Gallic acid.....	{ Drug Laboratory.....	Corresponds to U. S. P. requirements.
25037	Gallic acid, pure.....	{ Drug Laboratory.....	Corresponds to the U. S. P. requirements.
25021	Gibson's tablets.....	{ Hegeman & Co., Broadway near Fulton street.....	Average weight tablet, 2.1147 gms., ash, 0.75 per cent.; free from chloroform, chloral, ammonia compounds and alkaloïds.
25469	.....	{ Halper's Pharmacy, No. 1207 Amsterdam avenue... }	Sample is almost completely soluble in H ₂ O; a gummy residue remains; free from substances soluble in acid, solution extracted with chloro- form; free from alkaloïds, chloral and chloroform; average weight, 2.22 per cent. ash, 59.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Received.	Results.
25470	Gibson's tablets..... {	Kinsman's Drug Store, Corner One Hundred and Eighth avenue.	Sample is almost completely soluble in water; a gummy residue remains; free from substances soluble in acid; solution extracted with chloroform; free from alkaloids, chloral and chloroform; average weight per tablet, 2.1750 per cent. ash=69. Sample is almost completely soluble in water; a gummy residue remains; free from substances soluble in acid; solution extracted with chloroform; free from alkaloids, chloral and chloroform; average weight per tablet, 2.0031 per cent. ash=69. Sample is almost completely soluble in water; a gummy residue remains; free from substances soluble in acid; solution extracted with chloroform; free from alkaloids, chloral and chloroform; average weight per tablet, 2.0323, ash, 71 per cent Found, 0.0648 gms. of solids 100 c.c.; odor and taste that of ginger. Slight mineral residue; butyric acid present; turbidity with barium chloride. Slight mineral residue; butyric acid present; turbidity with barium chloride. More than slight mineral residue; butyric acid present; turbidity with barium chloride; conc. sulphuric acid gives a deep yellow; reduces Fehling's solution.
25471	Gibson's tablets.....	E. C. Rich, No. 342 West Fourteenth street.....	
25472	Gibson's tablets.....	E. C. Rich, No. 342 West Fourteenth street.....	
25492	Ginger, tincture.....	George Vickroth, No. 574 Amsterdam avenue.....	
25464	Glycerine, C. P.	Drug Laboratory.....	
25465	Glycerine.....	Drug Laboratory.....	
25466	Glycerine.....	Drug Laboratory.....	
25499	Glonoin, sol.....	Dr. H. M. Biggs.....	
25333	Gum kino.....	Drug Laboratory.....	
25336	Gum kino (powd.).....	Drug Laboratory.....	
25664	Gelsemium, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 1/66 gr. per drachm. Sample corresponds to U. S. P. requirement in its solubility in water and alcohol, but not in ether. Sample corresponds to U. S. P. requirements in its solubility in water and alcohol, but not in ether. Sample 0.575 per cent. gelsemine. Sample 0.555 per cent. gelsemine. Sample 0.274 per cent. gelsemine. Sample 0.340 per cent. gelsemine. Sample 0.466 per cent. gelsemine. Sample 0.673 per cent. gelsemine. Sample 0.045 per cent. gelsemine. Sample 0.033 per cent. gelsemine. Sample 0.051 per cent. gelsemine.
25665	Gelsemium, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	
25666	Gelsemium, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	
25667	Gelsemium, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	
25668	Gelsemium, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	
25669	Gelsemium, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	
25113	Gelsemii, tinct.....	Drug Laboratory.....	
25114	Gelsemium, tinct.....	Drug Laboratory.....	
25115	Gelsemii, tinct.....	Drug Laboratory.....	

25285	Gelsemium, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Extract from 10 gms., 100 cm ³ of 95 per cent. alcohol, 17.09 per cent.
25296	Gelsemii, ground.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Extract from 10 gms., 100 cm ³ of 95 per cent. alcohol, 12.21 per cent.
25604	Gaultheriae Ol. (true).....	Paul Fels, Amsterdam avenue and Ninety-fifth street.....	Sample is apparently synthetic oil of wintergreen; amount of sample is too small to arrive at a definite conclusion.
25606	Gaultheriae Ol. (synthetic).....	L. E. Michal, Columbus avenue and Ninety-fourth street.....	
25136	Henbane (powd. ex.).....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample is apparently synthetic oil of wintergreen.
25137	Henbane (powd. ex.).....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.068 per cent. alkaloids.
25311	Henbane leaves, ground.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.0866 per cent. alkaloids.
25312	Henbane leaves, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.0138 per cent. alkaloids.
25313	Henbane leaves, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.138 per cent. alkaloids.
25339	Henbane leaves, ground.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.013 per cent. alkaloids.
25425	Henbane, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.016 per cent. alkaloids.
25055	Hyoscyamus, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.055 per cent. alkaloids.
25056	Hyoscyamus, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.051 per cent. alkaloids.
25133	Hyoscyamus, powd. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.057 per cent. alkaloids.
25134	Hyoscyamus, powd. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.07 per cent. alkaloids.
25135	Hyoscyamus, powd. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.048 per cent. alkaloids.
25326	Hyoscyami leaves, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.162 per cent. alkaloids.
25372	Hyoscyami, tinct.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.039 per cent. alkaloids.
25373	Hyoscyami, tinct.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.0048 per cent. alkaloids.
25374	Hyoscyamus, tinct.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.0094 per cent. alkaloids.
25520	Hydrogen, peroxide.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.068 per cent. alkaloids.
25523	Hydrogen, peroxide.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found hydrogen peroxide, 3.36 per cent.; available oxygen, 11.09 Vol.; conforms to requirements of U. S. P.
25570	Hyoscyami, fl. ext.....	.....	Found hydrogen peroxide, 3.05 per cent. available oxygen, 10.07 Vol.; conforms to the requirements of U. S. P.
25580	Hyoscyami, tinct.....	Gebhard's Pharmacy, No. 357 Eighth avenue.....	Found 0.07 per cent. alkaloids.
25796	Hyoscyamus, powd.....	John Ziegler, corner One Hundred and Tenth street and Lexington avenue.....	No alkaloids present.
		Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.028 per cent. alkaloids by the U. S. P. Assay method.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Received.	Results.
25787	Hyoscyamus, powd. fol.	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.037 per cent. alkaloids by the U. S. P. Assay method.
25800	Hyoscyamus, powd. fol.	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.030 per cent. alkaloids by the U. S. P. Assay method.
25896	Hyoscyamus, herb.	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.044 per cent. alkaloids by the U. S. P. Assay method.
25337	Hemlock, poison, powd.	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.652 per cent. alkaloids.
25342	Hemlock, poison, ground.	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.342 per cent. alkaloids.
27386	Hypodermic tablets (soluble).	Dr. Robert's Office.....	Found atropine present and morphine present.
26798	Hydrastis canadensis, rad.	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 2.94 per cent. hydrastin.
26801	Hyoscyamus, fol.	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.079 per cent. alkaloids.
26802	Hyoscyamus.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.086 alkaloids.
25024	Iodine, resublimed.	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 99.97 per cent. of iodine.
25254	Iodine, tinct.	Hegeman & Co., No. 1917 Amsterdam avenue.	Found 5.21 per cent. of iodine; free from wood alcohol.
27342	Iodine, tinct.	Halper's Pharmacy, No. 2091 Amsterdam avenue. ..	Sample conforms to the requirements of the U. S. P.; 1900.
27343	Iodine, tinct.	Halper's Pharmacy, Prospect and Longwood avenues ..	Sample conforms to the requirements of the U. S. P.; 1900.
27344	Iodine, tinct.	Halper's Pharmacy, No. 1297 Amsterdam avenue. ..	Sample conforms to the requirements of the U. S. P.; 1900.
25372	Iodine, tinct.	Al. B. Baltzly, No. 2278 Seventh avenue.....	Found 2.54 per cent. of iodine; free from wood alcohol.
25088	Ipecac, fl. ext.	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 1.07 gms. alkaloids in 100 c.c.
25089	Ipecac, fl. ext.	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 1.40 gms. alkaloids in 100 c.c.
25090	Ipecac, fl. ext.	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 1.065 gms. alkaloids in 100 c.c.
25091	Ipecac, fl. ext.	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 1.17 gms. alkaloids in 100 c.c.
25092	Ipecac, fl. ext.	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 1.22 gms. alkaloids in 100 c.c.
25093	Ipecac, fl. ext.	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 1.26 gms. alkaloids in 100 c.c.
25345	Ipecac, ground.	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.203 per cent. alkaloids.
25346	Ipecac, powd.	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.571 per cent. alkaloids.
25347	Ipecac, root, powd.	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.652 per cent. alkaloids

25348	Ipecac, root, ground.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.594 per cent. alkaloids.
26781	Ipecac, root, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.212 per cent. alkaloids.
26782	Ipecac, root, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 2.00 per cent. alkaloids.
26783	Ipecac, root, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 1.81 per cent. alkaloids.
26784	Ipecacuanhae, rad.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 1.88 per cent. alkaloids.
26785	Ipecacuanhae, rad.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 1.67 per cent. alkaloids.
26786	Ipecacuanhae, rad.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 1.81 per cent. alkaloids.
25292	Jalapa, pulv.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found ether soluble resin, 1.64 per cent.; total resin, 10.46 per cent.
25293	Jalapa, root, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found ether soluble resin, 0.66 per cent.; total resin, 4.17 per cent.
25294	Jalapa, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found ether soluble resin, 1.12 per cent.; total resin, 8.83 per cent.
25295	Jalapa, ground.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found ether soluble resin, 1.37 per cent.; total resin, 5.37 per cent.
25334	Kino, pulv.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample corresponds to the requirements of the U. S. P., in its solubility in water and alcohol, but not in ether.
25335	Kino, ground.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample corresponds to the requirements of the U. S. P., in its solubility in water and alcohol, but not in ether.
24990	Lozenges.....	Kinsman's Pharmacy, Thirty-ninth street and Eighth avenue.....	Average weight tablet, 1.0070 gms.; ash 0.62 per cent.; free from chloroform, chloral, ammonia compounds and alkaloids.
25051	Lobelia, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.16 per cent. lobelin.
25314	Lobelia, ground.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.118 per cent. lobelin extracted in fluid extract menstruum.
25315	Lobelia, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.065 per cent. lobelin extracted in fluid extract menstruum.
25316	Lobelia, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.085 per cent. lobelin extracted in fluid extract menstruum.
25364	Lobelia, tinct.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.0248 per cent. lobelin.
25365	Lobelia, tinct.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.026 per cent. lobelin.
25366	Lobelia, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.1140 per cent. lobelin.
25367	Lobelia, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.2100 per cent. lobelin.
25368	Lobelia, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.1496 per cent. lobelin.
25369	Lobelia, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.1580 per cent. lobelin.
25370	Lobelia, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.1536 per cent. lobelin.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Received.	Results.
23371	Lobelia, tinct.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.024 per cent. lobelin.
23568	Lobelia, fl. ext.....	John K. Oats, No. 65 Ninth avenue.....	Found 0.23 per cent. lobelin.
23579	Lobelia, tinct.....	Cody & Berger, No. 1754 Lexington avenue.....	Found 0.01 per cent. lobelin.
23647	Magnesia, aperient, granular.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample consists of magnesium sulphate, sodium bicarbonate and potassium bitartrate. This analysis was canceled; a civil suit was planned upon the result of the analysis. Found 0.077 gm. = 1.20 grs. morphine; corresponding to 0.180 gms. = 2.81 gr. morphine sulphate. Found 0.120 gm. = 1.878 grs. morphine. Found 0.120 gm. morphine; average amount per tablet, 0.020 gm. = 5/10 gr. Found 0.073 gm. of morphine; average amount per tablet, 0.012 gms. = 3/16 gr. Found 0.1158 gm. = 1.8 gr. morphine. Found 0.0104 gr. nitroglycerin, per tablet. Found 0.005 gr. nitroglycerin, per tablet. Found 0.0111 gr. nitroglycerin, per tablet. Found 0.0126 gr. nitroglycerin, per tablet. Found 0.0152 gr. nitroglycerin, per tablet. Found 0.0009 gr. nitroglycerin, per tablet. Found 1/53 (-.019) gr. nitroglycerin, per tablet. Found 1/107 (.0093) gr. nitroglycerin, per tablet. Found 1/177 gr. nitroglycerin, per tablet. Found .037 gr. and 1/27 gr. nitroglycerin, per tablet. No nitroglycerin found. Found 1/200 gr. nitroglycerin, per tablet. Found 1/50 gr. nitroglycerin, per tablet. Found 0.259 per cent. alkaloids.
27505	Medicine.....	Coroner's Physician.....	
23599	Morphine sulphate.....	Bokschitzky & Rotkowitz, No. 250 Rivington street.....	
23609	Morphine.....	Leo W. Geisler, No. 915 Amsterdam avenue.....	
23614	Morphine tablets, trit.....	Solomon Rosenthal, No. 23 Avenue D.....	
23617	Morphine, hypodermic tablets.....	Geo. W. Jarchow, No. 445 Second avenue.....	
23619	Morphine.....	Harry Lerner, No. 93 Avenue B.....	
23144	Nitroglycerin tablets.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample consists of magnesium sulphate, sodium bicarbonate and potassium bitartrate. This analysis was canceled; a civil suit was planned upon the result of the analysis. Found 0.077 gm. = 1.20 grs. morphine; corresponding to 0.180 gms. = 2.81 gr. morphine sulphate. Found 0.120 gm. = 1.878 grs. morphine. Found 0.120 gm. morphine; average amount per tablet, 0.020 gm. = 5/10 gr. Found 0.073 gm. of morphine; average amount per tablet, 0.012 gms. = 3/16 gr. Found 0.1158 gm. = 1.8 gr. morphine. Found 0.0104 gr. nitroglycerin, per tablet. Found 0.005 gr. nitroglycerin, per tablet. Found 0.0111 gr. nitroglycerin, per tablet. Found 0.0126 gr. nitroglycerin, per tablet. Found 0.0152 gr. nitroglycerin, per tablet. Found 0.0009 gr. nitroglycerin, per tablet. Found 1/53 (-.019) gr. nitroglycerin, per tablet. Found 1/107 (.0093) gr. nitroglycerin, per tablet. Found 1/177 gr. nitroglycerin, per tablet. Found .037 gr. and 1/27 gr. nitroglycerin, per tablet. No nitroglycerin found. Found 1/200 gr. nitroglycerin, per tablet. Found 1/50 gr. nitroglycerin, per tablet. Found 0.259 per cent. alkaloids.
23145	Nitroglycerin tablets.....	Drug Laboratory.....	
23275	Nitroglycerin tablets.....	Dr. Hermann M. Biggs.....	
23395	Nitroglycerin tablets.....	Dr. Stuttford.....	
23396	Nitroglycerin tablets.....	Dr. Stuttford.....	
23464	Nitroglycerin tablets.....	Dr. Hermann M. Biggs.....	
23500	Nitroglycerin tablets.....	Dr. Hermann M. Biggs.....	
23501	Nitroglycerin tablets.....	Dr. Hermann M. Biggs.....	
23519	Nitroglycerin tablets.....	Drug Laboratory.....	
23586	Nitroglycerin tablets, trit.....	S. Lesser, No. 59 Avenue D.....	
23589	Nitroglycerin hypodermic tablets.....	Chas. E. Kessper, No. 621 Second avenue.....	
23590	Nitroglycerin hypodermic tablets.....	Ily. Steinach, No. 870 Second avenue.....	
23593	Nitroglycerin hypodermic tablets.....	Bockshitzky Bros. & Co., No. 69 Avenue C.....	
23281	Nux Vomica, ground.....	Drug Laboratory.....	

25300	Nux Vomica, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.246 per cent. alkaloids.
25301	Nux Vomica, pulv.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.188 per cent. alkaloids.
25573	Nux Vomica, tinct	Geo. H. Koch, No. 2482 Eighth avenue.....	Found 0.044 per cent. strychnine.
25595	Nux Vomica, fl. ext.....	S. Abraham, No. 1815 Madison avenue.....	Found 1.45 per cent. strychnine.
25799	Nux Vomica, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 3.92 per cent. strychnine by U. S. P. Assay method.
25802	Nux Vomica, powd. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 2.286 per cent. strychnine by U. S. P. Assay method.
25805	Nux Vomica, powd. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 2.025 per cent. strychnine by U. S. P. Assay method.
27012	Nux Vomica, tinct.....	Hollis M. Barnes, southwest corner One Hundred and Tenth street and Madison avenue.....	Residue = .184 per cent. of which strychnine = .028 per cent.
25277	Opium (granulated).....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 11.19 per cent. morphine.
25278	Opium, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 11.71 per cent. morphine.
25279	Opium, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 11.992 per cent. morphine.
25280	Opium (granulated).....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 10.13 per cent. morphine.
25608	Opium, pulv.....	E. C. Goetting, No. 820 Amsterdam avenue.....	Found opium.
25618	Opii, pulv.....	Geo. Gregorious, No. 259 First avenue.....	Found opium.
25028	Potassium bitartras	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample corresponds to the requirements of the U. S. P., excepting the presence of a trace of iron.
25030	Potassium biatrate, powd	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample corresponds to the requirements of the U. S. P., excepting the presence of a trace of iron.
25241	Potassium hypophosphite.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample does not dissolve in seven parts of alcohol at 25°C even on heating completely; gives an alkaline reaction with phenolphthalein—very slightly effervesces with acid, otherwise conforms to the requirements of the U. S. P.
25650	Potassium hypophosphite.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample corresponds to the requirements of the U. S. P., 1900.
25029	Potassium iodidum.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample corresponds to the requirements of the U. S. P., excepting a trace of iron.
25031	Potassium iodide.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample corresponds to the requirements of the U. S. P., 1900 excepting a trace of iron.
25032	Potassium iodide.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample gives reaction for a considerable quantity of iron and traces of iodates; a trace is insoluble in alcohol of .928 Sp. Gr., otherwise sample conforms to the requirements of U. S. P.
27121	Potassium nitrate.....	Dr. Fields.....	Sample is potassium carbonate.
25116	Pepsin, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample somewhat below the standard of the U. S. P.
25117	Pepsin, aseptic.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample corresponds to the requirements of U. S. P.
25118	Pepsin, concentrated.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample corresponds to the requirements of U. S. P.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Received.	Results.
25119	Pepsin, scales.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample corresponds to the requirements of U. S. P.
25120	Pepsin, pure.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample somewhat below the standard of U. S. P.
25121	Pepsin, scale.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample corresponds to the requirements of U. S. P.
25122	Pepsin, scale, pure.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample somewhat below standard of U. S. P.
25123	Pepsin, aseptic, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample corresponds to requirements of U. S. P.
25576	Pepsin, scales.....	Chas. H. Lowe, No. 76t Amsterdam avenue.....	Sample was not packed to withstand moisture and consequently was gummy and not up the standard of the U. S. P.
25591	Pepsin, scales.....	Leister & Dohremoend, No. 134 First avenue.....	Sample corresponds to the requirements of U. S. P.
24921	Powder (white).....	O. C. Weiner, No. 173 Seventh avenue.....	Sample contains cocaine hydrochloride 34.35 per cent. adulterated with acetanilid.
25867	Powder.....	Commissioner's office.....	Sample is antipyrin.
26979	Powder (white).....	Dr. Bensei.....	Sample is cocaine hydrochloride.
27816	Powder.....	Dr. Bensei.....	Sample melts at 117° C., and on addition of a few drops of H ₂ SO ₄ to its hot aqueous solution, a turbidity is produced and also an aromatic odor; this corresponds to the tests given for terpin hydrate in the U. S. P. 1900.
24856	Phenalglin.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 7.33 per cent. acetanilid by difference 29.67 per cent. sodium bicarbonate.
24886	Pile oil.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample contains a little carbolic acid. Free from cocaine and morphine.
27043	Pessaries.....	Jas. Moran, M. D., No. 315 West Fifty-eighth street.	Some contain ichthyol and some do not.
25032	Rhubarb, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 22.243 gms. solids per 100 c.c.
25033	Rhubarb, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 34.57 gms. solids per 100 c.c.
25034	Rhubarb, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 44.665 gms. solids per 100 c.c.
25341	Rhubarb, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 40.27 per cent. extractives with fluid extract menstruum.
25351	Rhubarb, sawdust.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 44.21 per cent. extractives with fluid extract menstruum.
25429	Rhubarb, tinct.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 16.41 gms. solids per 100 c.c.
25578	Rhubarb, tinct.....	O. A. Meyers, No. 1822 Lexington avenue.....	Found 15.321 gms. solids per 100 c.c.
25594	Rhubarb, fl. ext.....	S. Ackerman, No. 1755 Park avenue.....	Found 21.5475 gms. solids per 100 c.c.

25027	Rochelle Salt.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample conforms to the requirements of the U. S. P. except salt has a slight pinkish to brownish color when exposed to air, probably due to trace of iron; 1 gm. of salt after ignition requires 14.2 c.c.; N ² sulphuric acid.
25033	Kochelle salt, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample conforms to the requirements of the U. S. P. except salt has a slight brownish color when exposed to air, probably due to trace of iron; 1 gm. salt after ignition requires 14.4 N/2 sulphuric acid. Sample corresponds to the requirements of the U. S. P., 1900.
27336	Rochelle salt.....	Halper's Pharm., No. 1267 Amsterdam avenue.....	Sample corresponds to the requirements of the U. S. P., 1900.
27337	Rochelle salt.....	Halper's Pharm., Amsterdam avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street.....	Sample corresponds to the requirements of the U. S. P., 1900.
27338	Rochelle salt.....	Halper's Pharm., Prospect and Longwood avenues.....	Sample corresponds to the requirements of the U. S. P., 1900.
27509	Rochelle salt.....	O. C. Weinman, No. 173 Seventh avenue.....	Sample corresponds to the requirements of the U. S. P. except for faint trace of iron.
24922	Sharum's vegetable tonic.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample free from alkaloids, narcotics, arsenic and antimony; total solids 2.34 per cent. ash, 0.64 per cent. phosphates presents.
25239	Santonine.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Melting point 168°; in other respects conforms to requirements of U. S. P.
25625	Saccharum lactis.....	Leo W. Geisler, No. 915 Amsterdam avenue.....	Ash and starch none; milk sugar, 100 per cent.
25647	Sesame oil.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample is pure sesame oil.
27944	Spirits of nitrous ether.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Specific gravity (at 25°C)—0.8198 boiling point (approximately) 68°C, ethyl nitrite (by nitrometer) 2.44 per cent.
25161	Soap liniment.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Alcohol by weight 71.83 per cent.; alcohol by volume 79.84 per cent., camphor (by polariscope) about 4.50 per cent., soap 7.10; result on soap is high owing to difficulty in dehydration.
25162	Soap liniment.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Alcohol by weight 74.24 per cent., alcohol by volume 83.20 per cent., camphor (by polariscope) about 4.50 per cent., soap 8.22 per cent.; result on soap is high owing to difficulty in dehydration.
25163	Soap liniment.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Alcohol by weight 64.45 per cent., alcohol by volume 73.00 per cent., camphor (by polariscope) 4.50 per cent., soap 9.03; result on soap is high owing to difficulty in dehydration.
25605	Saponis liniment.....	Zagat Drug Co., No. 2117 Eighth avenue.....	Sample conforms to the requirements of the U. S. P., 1900.
25585	Strychnine nitrate hypodermic tab.....	Lawall & Searles, Avenue C and Eighth street.....	Found 1/37 grain per tablet and 0.027 grain per tablet. Found for 14 capsules an average of 0.0003 gr. per capsule of strychnine, and for 11 capsules an average of .0125 grs. per capsule of strychnine; average for 25 = .011 gr.
25276	Strychnine capsules.....	Dr. Hermann Biggs.....	Found 0.025 gr. per tablet and 1/40 gr. per tablet. Sample does not dissolve in 25 pts. of alcohol even on heating; effervesces with acid—reacts for alkali with phenolphthalein, otherwise conforms to the requirements of the U. S. P.
25584	Strychnine tablets, trit.....	Morris Drugasch, No. 157 Avenue B.....	
25240	Sodium hypophosphite.....	Drug Laboratory.....	

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Received.	Results.
25652	Sodium hypophosphate.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample conforms to the requirements of the U. S. P. 1900.
25653	Sodium hypophosphate....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample conforms to the requirements of the U. S. P. 1900.
25206	Sodium phosphate.....	Hegeman & Co., One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Lenox avenue.....	Sample conforms to the requirements of the U. S. P. 1900.
25206	Sodium salicylate.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample conforms to the requirements of the U. S. P. except not soluble in 8 parts of water nor 5.5 parts alcohol; contains faint trace of iron; 1 gm. after ignition requires 12.3 c.c. N/2 sulphuric acid.
25938	Sodii salicylas.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample contains 96.96 per cent. sodium salicylate.
25624	Sodii salicylas.....	Dr. Kerr, No. 74 Market street.....	Sample contains 97.92 per cent. sodium salicylate.
25616	Sodii Sulph.....	Leo Dreyfus, No. 231 Second avenue.....	Sample conforms to the requirements of the U. S. P. 1900.
25681	Stramonium leaves, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.247 gm. per 100 c.c. of alkaloids.
25682	Stramonium leaves, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.086 gm. mydriatic alkaloids in 100 c.c.
25683	Stramonium leaves, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.0517 gm. mydriatic alkaloids in 100 c.c.
25686	Stramonium leaves, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.1667 gm. mydriatic alkaloids in 100 c.c.
25094	Stramonii, tinct.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.013 gm. mydriatic alkaloids in 100 c.c.
25288	Stramonium leaf, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.0564 per cent. alkaloids.
25289	Stramonium fol., ground.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.0726 per cent. alkaloids.
25290	Stramonium, pulv.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.034 per cent. alkaloids.
25291	Stramonium leaves, ground.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.046 per cent. alkaloids.
25297	Stramonium, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 0.043 per cent. alkaloids.
25574	Stramonium sem. tr. fl.....	A. Salinger, No. 51 West One Hundred and Sixth street.....	Found 0.0036 per cent. alkaloids.
25592	Stramonium sem., tr. fl.....	Elmer & Amend, No. 205 Third avenue.....	Found 0.003 per cent. alkaloids.
25977	Senna, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 61.851 gms. solids, per 100 c.c.
25978	Senna, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 19.328 gms. solids, per 100 c.c.
25979	Senna, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 38.094 gms. solids, per 100 c.c.
25980	Senna, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 19.389 gms. solids, per 100 c.c.
25324	Senna, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 16.167 per cent. extractives with fluid extract menstruum.

25325	Senna, ground.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 22.275 per cent. extractives with fluid extract menstruum.
25327	Senna, alexandria powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 21.496 per cent. extractives with fluid extract menstruum.
25338	Senna, timev., powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 18.362 per cent. extractives with fluid extract menstruum.
25466	Senna, tinct.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 4.28 gms. solids per 100 c.c.
25467	Senna, tinct.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 6.02 gms. solids per 100 c.c.
25468	Senna, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 20.8 gms. solids per 100 c.c.
25469	Senna, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 13.91 gms. solids per 100 c.c.
27001	Senna, fl. ext.....	J. Gibian, northeast corner Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue.....	Residue = 39.34 per cent. which is above the average. Free from wood alcohol.
27339	Spirits of camphor.....	Halper's Pharmacy, No. 2091 Amsterdam avenue.....	Sample reads in 200 mm. tube—On polariscope 25.8—25.8° = 11.47 per cent. camphor; free from wood alcohol.
27340	Spirits of camphor.....	Halper's Pharmacy, Prospect and Longwood avenues.....	Sample reads in 200 mm. tube—On polariscope 18.2—18.2° = 7.88 per cent. camphor; free from wood alcohol.
27341	Spirits of camphor.....	Halper's Pharmacy, 1297 Amsterdam avenue.....	Sample reads in 200 mm. tube—On polariscope 23.9—23.9° = 9.96 per cent. camphor; free from wood alcohol.
27510	Spirits of camphor.....	O. C. Weinman, No. 173 Seventh avenue.....	Polariscope (100 mm. tube) 6.6—methyl alcohol none. 5 per cent. camphor solution reads—polariscope (100 mm. tube) 13.3.
27768	Spirits of camphor.....	Halper's Pharmacy, Prospect and Longwood avenues.....	Sample reads in 200 mm. tube—On polariscope 11.39 per cent.; free from wood alcohol.
27769	Spirits of camphor.....	Halper's Pharmacy, No. 1297 Amsterdam avenue.....	Sample reads in 200 mm. tube—On polariscope 26.50—26.5° = 11.47 per cent. camphor; free from wood alcohol.
27770	Spirits of camphor.....	Halper's Pharmacy, Amsterdam avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth street.....	Sample reads in 200 mm. tube—in polariscope 22.4—22.4° = 9.70 per cent. camphor; free from wood alcohol.
25540	Silver nitrate.....	.....	Found 100.19 per cent. silver nitrate.
25623	Tannic acid.....	Bernstein Pharmacy Company, Hester and Eldridge streets.....	Found ash 0.158 soluble in water; free from resinous matter. Sample conforms to requirements of U. S. P.
26779	Tablets A & B.....	Coroner Shradz.....	Sample A is salol and phenacetin sample B is salol and phenacetin.
25366	Valerian root, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 16.918 per cent. extractives with fluid extract menstruum.
25367	Valerian, ground.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 15.123 per cent. extractives with fluid extract menstruum.
25368	Valerian, German, powd.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 17.092 per cent. extractives with fluid extract menstruum.
25369	Valerian, pulv.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 16.183 per cent. extractives with fluid extract menstruum.
25310	Valerian German, ground.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 13.994 per cent. extractives with fluid extract menstruum.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Received.	Results.
25415	Valerian, tinct.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 4.21 gms. solids per 100 c.c.
25416	Valerian, tinct.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 2.32 gms. solids per 100 c.c.
25417	Valerian, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 20.73 gms. solids per 100 c.c.
25418	Valerian root, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 11.23 gms. solids per 100 c.c.
25419	Valerian, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 11.97 gms. solids per 100 c.c.
25420	Valerian, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 14.27 gms. solids per 100 c.c.
25421	Valerian, fl. ext.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 8.77 gms. solids per 100 c.c.
25422	Valerian, tinct.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Found 2.82 gms. solids per 100 c.c.
26999	Valerian, tinct.....	Dr. John Lo Pintos, No. 356 East Twelfth street... }	Residue = 1.45 per cent. which is somewhat low; free from wood alcohol.
27002	Valerian, tinct.....	William C. Jemmer, No. 993 Columbus avenue }	Residue = 1.81 per cent. which is somewhat low; free from wood alcohol.
27003	Valerian, fl. ext.....	Il. Rich, No. 1716 Park avenue.....	Sample is free from wood alcohol.
26649	Zinc oxide.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample conforms to the requirements of the U. S. P., 1900.
25575	Zingiberis, tinct.....	Wassell Pharmacy, One Hundred and Seventh street and Columbus avenue..... }	Residue = .036 per cent., tastes and smells like ginger.

Fats and Oils—Vegetable.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Received.	Results.
24822	Butter print	F. W. Smith, No. 197 Reid avenue, Brooklyn. {	Sample is genuine butter; free from boric acid and borax.
24952	Butter print.....	Park & Tilford, No. 784 Fifth avenue..... }	Sample is genuine butter; free from boric acid and borax.
25344	Butter print.....	Levi Edsall, Far Rockaway.....	Sample is not genuine butter.
25437	Butter (renovated)	A. Garamella, No. 315 East Twenty-eighth street... }	Foam test indicates renovated butter; Reichert Meissl number 58.15; sample is renovated butter.
27298	Butter.....	Samuel Klein, No. 1467 Second avenue	Foam test and melting test respond for genuine butter.
27702	Butter.....	Wm. Schwacke, No. 244 West Tenth street..... }	5 gms. of filtered fat gives a volatile fatty acid, number of 33.15; sample is butter.
27855	Butter	Howe Baking Co., No. 3355 Third avenue, Bronx..... }	Sample is butter.

27760	Fat in can.....	Chief Sanitary Inspector.....	Iodine number = 49.6 Maumene; number = 19° C.; sol. pt. = 41° C.—37° C.—melting pt. = 43°—46°; refractive index = 1.4535 at 48° C.; = 1.4512 at 60° C.; constants corresponds to tallow.
23973	Oil, beading.....	Division of Inspections.....	Sp. gr. 0.9159; free from cottonseed and sesame oils; sample corresponds to olive oil.
24796	Oil, mustard.....	Division of Inspections.....	Sample contains cottonseed oil; sp. gr. = 0.927; Kottstorfer value = 103; sample is adulterated.
24834	Oil, salad, "Santa Marcelo".....	Frank G'tek, No. 1156 First avenue.....	Sp. gr. 0.925; saponification number 190; cottonseed oil present.
25380	Oil, hydroleine.....	Abr. I. Meyer, No. 945 First avenue.....	Sample is made up with pure cod liver oil.
24752	Oil, cod liver, "Wasboe's".....	S. Piscanie, No. 163 West Twenty-seventh street.....	Responds to the tests for purity of the U. S. Dispensatory; sp. gr. 0.925; Kottstorfer value 170.6; Sample is unadulterated.
24838	Oil, cod liver.....	Dr. Billing's Office.....	Conforms with the requirements of the U. S. P. 1900; saponification number 171.
27265	Oil.....	Mr. B. Teodor, U. S. Treasury Department.....	Sp. gr. at 155° C. = 0.9145; refractive index = 1.4667; fatty acids as oleic acid = 4.06; sample is free from cottonseed oil.
27266	Oil.....	Mr. B. Teodor, U. S. Treasury Department.....	Sp. gr. at 155° C. = 0.9136; refractive index = 1.4665; free fatty acids as oleic acid = 3.72; free from cottonseed oil.
27267	Oil.....	Mr. B. Teodor, U. S. Treasury Department.....	Sp. gr. at 155° C. = 0.9147; refractive index = 1.4669; free fatty acids as oleic acid = 3.195; sample is free from cottonseed oil.
27268	Oil.....	Mr. B. Teodor, U. S. Treasury Department.....	Sp. gr. at 155° C. = 0.9136; refractive index = 1.4665; free fatty acids as oleic acid = 3.64; sample is free from cottonseed oil.
27269	Oil.....	Mr. B. Teodor, U. S. Treasury Department.....	Sp. gr. at 155° C. = 0.9142; refractive index = 1.4665; free fatty acids as oleic acid = 4.65; free from cottonseed oil.
27270	Oil.....	Mr. B. Teodor, U. S. Treasury Department.....	Sp. gr. at 155° C. = 0.9138; refractive index = 1.4664; free fatty acids as oleic acid = 4.787; free from cottonseed oil.
27333	Oil.....	Chief Clerk's Office.....	Sample is cotton seed oil.
25020	Oil, olive.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample is free from peanut, cottonseed and sesame oils.
25465	Oil, olive.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample is free from peanut, cottonseed and sesame oils.
27755	Oil, olive, pure.....	D. Certero, No. 85 Christopher street.....	Sample gives Halphen's reaction for cottonseed oil; iodine number 68.8; refractive index at 22° C. = 1.4662; Maumene number 55° C.; sesame oil none.
28037	Oil, olive.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Refractive index 1.4662; iodine number 88; Maumene number 35.5; free fatty acids as oleic acid = .65; free from cottonseed oil and sesame oil; unadulterated.
27612	Oil, korno vegetable.....	Gilbert Parker Co., No. 306 Greenwich street.....	Iodine number 103.2; Maumene number 71°; refractive index 1.4717 at 20° C.; cottonseed present; sesame none.

Oils, Mineral—Soap and Coal.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Received.	Results.
27858	Oil, dynamo.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Flashing pt. 401° F.; gravity at 155° C., 31° B.; cold test 26° F.; viscosity at 70° C., 110 Engler; viscosity at 100° C., 85 Engler.
27861	Oil, dynamo, "valvoline".....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Flashing pt. 392° F.; gravity at 155° C., 32° B.; cold test 28° F.; viscosity at 70° C., 100 Engler.
24882	Oil, cylinder.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Cold test 38° F.; viscosity at 100° C., 85 Engler.
24881	Oil cylinder.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Cold test 40° F.
25167	Oil, cylinder.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Flash pt. 566.6° F.; sp. gr. 0.892; viscosity 177.
25168	Oil, cylinder.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Flash pt. 560° F.; sp. gr. 0.896; viscosity 180.
27859	Oil, cylinder.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Flash pt. 536° F.; sp. gr. at 155° C.; 26° B.; cold rest 62° F.; viscosity at 100° C., 275 Engler.
27862	Oil, Cylinder "Valvoline".....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Flashing Pt. 482° F.; gravity at 155° C.; 25° B.; cold test 62° F.; viscosity at 100° C. 183 Engler.
27857	Oil, engine.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Flashing Pt. 383° F.; gravity at 155° C.; 22° B.; cold test 30° F.; viscosity at 70° C., 115 Engler; viscosity at 100° C., 95 Engler.
27860	Oil, engine, "Valvoline".....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Flashing Pt. 347° F.; gravity at 155° C., 32° B.; cold test 30° F.; viscosity at 70° C., 105 Engler; viscosity at 100° C., 93 Engler.
24879	Oil, engine.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Flash Pt. 493° F.; sp. gr. 0.900; cold test 28° F.; viscosity 412.
24880	Oil, engine.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Flash Pt. 466° F.; sp. gr. 0.900; cold test 29° F.; viscosity 420.
24873	Soap.....	Comptroller's Office.....	Moisture 22.30; free alkali 0.20; Resin 22.63; soluble in to parts of 94 per cent. alcohol.
24874	Soap.....	Comptroller's Office.....	Moisture 27.70; free alkali 0.30; resin 21.77; insoluble in to parts of 94 per cent. alcohol.
24947	Soap.....	Chief Clerk's Office.....	Moisture 19.52 per cent.; free alkali trace.
24966	Soap.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Moisture 25.19 per cent.; free alkali trace; resin 21.80 per cent.; soluble in to parts 94 per cent. alcohol.
24967	Soap, chip.....	Chief Clerk's Office.....	Moisture 19.94 per cent.; free alkali 0.10 per cent.
24968	Soap, chip.....	Chief Clerk's Office.....	Moisture 20.00 per cent.; free alkali trace.
25223	Soap.....	Comptroller's Office.....	Moisture 24.49 per cent.; free alkali 0.20 per cent.; resin 22.53 per cent.; soluble in to parts 94 per cent. alcohol.
25556	Soap.....	Department of Correction.....	Moisture 21.60 per cent.; free alkali 0.10 per cent.; resin 22.57 per cent.
25558	Soap.....	Department of Correction.....	Moisture 21.25 per cent.; free alkali 0.10 per cent.; resin 20.95 per cent.

25872	Soap, chip.....	Riverside Hospital.....	Moisture 19.87 per cent.; free alkali 0.10 per cent.
26103	Soap.....	Department Fire Commissioner, Brooklyn.....	Water present 19.18 per cent.; fatty acids 58.73 per cent.; no free caustic; alkali present.
26104	Soap.....	Department Fire Commissioner, Brooklyn.....	Water present 23.57 per cent.; fatty acids 29.38 per cent.; no free caustic; alkali present.
26830	Soap.....	Department of Charities.....	Moisture 20.19 per cent.; resin 10.31 per cent.; free caustic; alkali none; foreign material trace; sample soluble in 10 parts of 94 per cent. alcohol.
25722	Coal.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	Moisture 2.45 per cent.; vol. and comp. 5.91 per cent.; fixed carb. 73.45 per cent.; ash 18.49 per cent.
25750	Coal.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	Moisture 2.97 per cent.; vol. and comp. 6.58 per cent.; fixed carb. 71.23 per cent.; ash 10.22 per cent.
25749	Coal.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	Moisture 2.80 per cent.; vol. and comp. 6.31 per cent.; fixed carb. 73.58 per cent.; ash 17.22 per cent.
27300	Coal.....	Dr. Wilson.....	Moisture 3.14 per cent.; vol. and carb. 4.09 per cent.; fixed carb. 74.96 per cent.; ash 17.81 per cent.
27458	Coal.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	Moisture 3.85 per cent.; vol. and comp. 7.07 per cent.; fixed carb. 66.31 per cent.; ash 22.77 per cent.
27870	Coal.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	Moisture 0.76 per cent.; vol. and comp. 9.84 per cent.; fixed carb. 76.86 per cent.; ash 12.60 per cent.
27871	Coal.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	Moisture 1.85 per cent.; vol. and comp. 5.73 per cent.; fixed carb. 81.87 per cent.; ash 10.55 per cent.
25785	Coal.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Moisture 2.66 per cent.; vol. and comp. 7.61 per cent.; fixed carb. 71.47 per cent.; ash 18.32 per cent.
26075	Coal.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Moisture 4.39 per cent.; vol. and comp. 5.92 per cent.; fixed carb. 77.66 per cent.; ash 12.03 per cent.
24912	Coal.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Moisture 1.37 per cent.; vol. and comp. 6.83 per cent.; fixed carb. 72.05 per cent.; ash 19.15 per cent.
24913	Coal.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Moisture 1.63 per cent.; vol. and comp. 6.11 per cent.; fixed carb. 74.96 per cent.; ash 17.34 per cent.
24931	Coal.....	Bellevue Hospital (sample lost in moving).	
24935	Coal.....	Bellevue Hospital (sample lost in moving).	
25014	Coal.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Moisture 1.47 per cent.; vol. and comp. 6.32 per cent.; fixed carb. 74.29 per cent.; ash 17.92 per cent.
25015	Coal.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Moisture 1.43 per cent.; vol. and comp. 6.20 per cent.; fixed carb. 73.56 per cent.; ash 19.81 per cent.
25016	Coal.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Moisture 1.49 per cent.; vol. and comp. 6.39 per cent.; fixed carb. 69.50 per cent.; ash 22.62 per cent.
25017	Coal.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Moisture 1.83 per cent.; vol. and comp. 6.56 per cent.; fixed carb. 69.72 per cent.; ash 21.09 per cent.
25216	Coal.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Moisture 0.73 per cent.; vol. and comp. 6.04 per cent.; fixed carb. 71.72 per cent.; ash 20.90 per cent.
25390	Coal.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Moisture 3.69 per cent.; vol. and comp. 5.45 per cent.; fixed carb. 76.39 per cent.; ash 13.07 per cent.
25483	Coal.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Moisture 2.36 per cent.; vol. and comp. 3.20 per cent.; fixed carb. 71.98 per cent.; ash 22.40 per cent.
25629	Coal.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Moisture 1.39 per cent.; vol. and comp. 7.23 per cent.; fixed carb. 72.08 per cent.; ash 19.20 per cent.
25684	Coal.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Moisture 2.27 per cent.; vol. and comp. 5.93 per cent.; fixed carb. 74.07 per cent.; ash 17.73 per cent.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Received.	Results.
25695	Coal.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Moisture 2.18 per cent.; vol. and comp. 5.58 per cent.; fixed carb. 73.16 per cent.; ash 19.08 per cent.
25705	Coal.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Moisture 2.06 per cent.; vol. and comp. 5.95 per cent.; fixed carb. 77.56 per cent.; ash 14.43 per cent.
25385	Coal.....	Riverside Hospital.....	Moisture 2.86 per cent.; vol. and comp. 4.04 per cent.; fixed carb. 73.74 per cent.; ash 19.36 per cent.
25386	Coal.....	Riverside Hospital.....	Moisture 2.44 per cent.; vol. and comp. 4.41 per cent.; fixed carb. 82.20 per cent.; ash 10.95 per cent.
26248	Coal.....	Dr. Wilson.....	Moisture 3.76 per cent.; vol. and comp. 5.43 per cent.; fixed carb. 77.06 per cent.; ash 17.76 per cent.
24984	Coal.....	Chief Clerk's Office.....	Moisture 2.55 per cent.; vol. and comp. 4.92 per cent.; fixed carb. 71.97 per cent.; ash 20.58 per cent.
24997	Coal.....	Chief Clerk's Office.....	Moisture 3.53 per cent.; vol. and comp. 7.19 per cent.; fixed carb. 67.18 per cent.; ash 22.10 per cent.
25018	Coal.....	Chief Clerk's Office.....	Moisture 2.55 per cent.; vol. and comp. 5.73 per cent.; fixed carb. 74.97 per cent.; ash 16.77 per cent.
25211	Coal.....	Chief Clerk's Office.....	Moisture 2.16 per cent.; vol. and comp. 4.81 per cent.; fixed carb. 76.52 per cent.; ash 16.34 per cent.
25264	Coal.....	Chief Clerk's Office.....	Moisture 2.93 per cent.; vol. and comp. 4.63 per cent.; fixed carb. 74.08 per cent.; ash 18.36 per cent.
25271	Coal.....	Chief Clerk's Office.....	Moisture 0.72 per cent.; vol. and comp. 5.95 per cent.; fixed carb. 77.81 per cent.; ash 15.32 per cent.
25272	Coal.....	Chief Clerk's Office.....	Moisture 2.50 per cent.; vol. and comp. 5.09 per cent.; fixed carb. 74.00 per cent.; ash 17.81 per cent.
25273	Coal.....	Chief Clerk's Office.....	Moisture 2.43 per cent.; vol. and comp. 3.85 per cent.; fixed carb. 77.81 per cent.; ash 15.91 per cent.
27282	Coal.....	Chief Clerk's Office.....	Moisture 3.28 per cent.; vol. and comp. 3.91 per cent.; fixed carb. 67.81 per cent.; ash 25.00 per cent.
25405	Coal.....	Chief Clerk's Office.....	Moisture 3.10 per cent.; vol. and comp. 5.16 per cent.; fixed carb. 72.85 per cent.; ash 18.86 per cent.
25433	Coal.....	Chief Clerk's Office.....	Moisture 3.50 per cent.; vol. and comp. 4.13 per cent.; fixed carb. 74.46 per cent.; ash 18.91 per cent.
26682	Coal.....	Chief Clerk's Office.....	Moisture 3.27 per cent.; vol. and comp. 5.36 per cent.; fixed carb. 74.97 per cent.; ash 16.40 per cent.
25174	Coal.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	Moisture 2.47 per cent.; vol. and comp. 5.31 per cent.; fixed carb. 76.39 per cent.; ash 15.84 per cent.
25175	Coal.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	Moisture 3.41 per cent.; vol. and comp. 6.54 per cent.; fixed carb. 73.82 per cent.; ash 16.24 per cent.
25176	Coal.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	Moisture 3.18 per cent.; vol. and comp. 6.88 per cent.; fixed carb. 74.25 per cent.; ash 15.79 per cent.
25177	Coal.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	Moisture 3.52 per cent.; vol. and comp. 7.19 per cent.; fixed carb. 74.51 per cent.; ash 14.80 per cent.
25178	Coal.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	Moisture 2.92 per cent.; vol. and comp. 4.56 per cent.; fixed carb. 79.57 per cent.; ash 12.96 per cent.
25213	Coal.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	Moisture 2.89 per cent.; vol. and comp. 5.16 per cent.; fixed carb. 75.07 per cent.; ash 16.88 per cent.
25214	Coal.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	Moisture 3.33 per cent.; vol. and comp. 6.40 per cent.; fixed carb. 74.51 per cent.; ash 15.76 per cent.

25215	Coal.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Moisture 0.80 per cent.; vol. and comp. 6.20 per cent.; fixed carb. 71.50 per cent.; ash 21.41 per cent.
25447	Coal.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	Moisture 2.12 per cent.; vol. and comp. 5.26 per cent.; fixed carb. 77.20 per cent.; ash 15.33 per cent.
25456	Coal.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	Moisture 2.50 per cent.; vol. and comp. 4.99 per cent.; fixed carb. 84.04 per cent.; ash 7.37 per cent.
25512	Coal.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	Moisture 2.56 per cent.; vol. and comp. 6.26 per cent.; fixed carb. 72.50 per cent.; ash 16.62 per cent.
25513	Coal.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	Moisture 2.01 per cent.; vol. and comp. 6.55 per cent.; fixed carb. 73.25 per cent.; ash 18.19 per cent.
25522	Coal.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	Moisture 2.86 per cent.; vol. and comp. 4.76 per cent.; fixed carb. 71.28 per cent.; ash, 21.10 per cent.
25536	Coal.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	Moisture 2.35 per cent.; vol. and comp. 4.79 per cent.; fixed carb. 75.51 per cent.; ash, 17.35 per cent.
25537	Coal.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	Moisture 2.09 per cent.; vol. and comp. 5.44 per cent.; fixed carb. 78.88 per cent.; ash, 13.59 per cent.
25560	Coal.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	Moisture 2.04 per cent.; vol. and comp. 4.72 per cent.; fixed carb. 73.99 per cent.; ash, 19.25 per cent.
25561	Coal.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	Moisture 2.29 per cent.; vol. and comp. 5.71 per cent.; fixed carb. 71.32 per cent.; ash 26.68 per cent.
25644	Coal.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	Moisture 2.55 per cent.; vol. and comp. 5.18 per cent.; fixed carb. 71.83 per cent.; ash 20.44 per cent.
25747	Coal.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	Moisture 4.03 per cent.; vol. and comp. 6.07 per cent.; fixed carb. 73.30 per cent.; ash 16.60 per cent.
25748	Coal.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	Moisture 3.10 per cent.; vol. and comp. 6.10 per cent.; fixed carb. 75.46 per cent.; ash 15.34 per cent.
25768	Coal.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	Moisture 4.40 per cent.; vol. and comp. 8.45 per cent.; fixed carb. 72.58 per cent.; ash 14.57 per cent.

Fish—Canned, Dried, Etc.

Number.	Sample and Brand.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
27834	Cod.....	Fair, Lennon & Co., No. 39 Gansevoort street.....	Sample is free from boracic acid and sulphites.
27835	Cod.....	B. M. Shipman, No. 73 Hudson street.....	Sample is free from boracic acid and sulphites.
27836	Cod.....	B. M. Shipman, No. 73 Hudson street.....	Sample is free from boracic acid and sulphites.
27795	Fish.....	D. Pargano, No. 178 Hester street.....	Sample is free from boracic acid and sulphurous acid.
27846	Fish.....	Toker Storage and Forwarding Company, No. 105 Hudson street.....	Sample is free from boracic acid and sulphites.
24358	Salmon, Lotus.....	H. M. Anthony, No. 48 West Broadway.....	Sample is free from cotton-seed and sesame oils.
24359	Salmon steak, Republic.....	Austin, Nichols & Co., No. 61 Hudson street.....	Sample is free from cotton-seed and sesame oils.

Number.	Sample and Brand.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
24361	Salmon, Silver Star.....	Kemp, Day & Co., No. 73 Hudson street.....	Sample is free from cotton-seed and sesame oils.
24362	Salmon, Sunbeam.....	Austin, Nichols & Co., No. 61 Hudson street.....	Sample is free from cotton-seed and sesame oils.
24364	Salmon, Columbia River.....	Austin, Nichols & Co., No. 61 Hudson street.....	Sample is free from cotton-seed and sesame oils.
24942	Salmon, Reliance.....	C. Vagt & Co., No. 335 Seventh avenue.....	Sample is free from cotton-seed and sesame oils.
24994	Salmon, Caesar.....	G. A. & P. Tea Company, No. 583 Eighth avenue.....	Sample is free from cotton-seed and sesame oils.
25440	Salmon, Ruby Red.....	Omanoff Bros., No. 1673 Lexington avenue.....	Sample is free from cotton-seed and sesame oils.
25786	Salmon, Nabob.....	P. Hornstein, No. 1339 First avenue.....	Sample is free from poisonous metals, artificial coloring matter and cotton-seed oil.
24371	Sardines, Royal Scarlet.....	R. C. Williams, No. 56 Hudson street.....	Sample is free from cotton-seed and sesame oils.
24374	Sardines, Renard and Cie.....	R. C. Williams, No. 56 Hudson street.....	Sample is free from cotton-seed and sesame oils.
24377	Sardines, Bon Appetit.....	R. C. Williams, No. 56 Hudson street.....	Sample is free from cotton-seed and sesame oils.
24869	Sardines, Le Guern.....	M. Pollack, No. 873 Third avenue.....	Sample is free from cotton-seed and sesame oils, heavy metals and borax.
24943	Sardines, Continental.....	C. Vagt & Co., No. 335 Seventh avenue.....	Sample contains cotton-seed oil; sesame oil absent.
24995	Sardines, Rosalind.....	— Quinlan, No. 617 Eighth avenue.....	Sample is free from cotton-seed and sesame oils.
25482	Sardines.....	John Scanlon, Seventeenth Precinct.....	No analysis made.

Flavoring Extracts.

Number.	Sample and Brand.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
23133	Almond.....	.....	Sample is colored with a coal tar dye (tropaeolin).
27210	Bitter almond, Goodheart.....	R. M. Goodheart & Co., No. 174 Reade street.....	Free from artificial color coal tar dye, methyl alcohol, nitrobenzol and hydrocyanic acid.
27285	Bitter almond, Burton.....	W. Burton, No. 75 Barclay street.....	Free from artificial color coal tar dye, methyl alcohol, nitrobenzol and hydrocyanic acid.
27318	Bitter almond, Conron.....	Conron & Co., No. 265 West Broadway.....	Free from artificial color coal tar dye, methyl alcohol, nitrobenzol; hydrocyanic acid present.
27356	Bitter almond, Lion.....	Rex Extract Co., No. 166 Duane street.....	Free from artificial color coal tar, methyl alcohol, nitrobenzol and hydrocyanic acid.

27368	Bitter almond, Bastine's.....	Bastine & Co., No. 19 Warren street.....	Free from artificial color coal tar, methyl alcohol, nitrobenzol and hydrocyanic acid.
23974	Creme de Minthe, ess.....	.....	Found 39.76 per cent. alcohol by weight, 47.00 per cent. alcohol by volume; free from wood alcohol and artificial color.
24588	Coumarin.....	Magnus & Lauer, No. 257 Pearl street.....	Sample C contains no acetanilid, Sample B gives strong isonitril reaction.
24598	Coumarin.....	Magnus & Lauer, No. 257 Pearl street.....	Sample gives strong isonitril reaction.
27367	Cinnamon, Bastines.....	Bastine & Co., No. 19 Warren street.....	Sample is free from artificial color (coal tar) and wood alcohol; cinnamon oil present.
27375	Clove, Bastines.....	Bastine & Co., No. 19 Warren street.....	Sample is free from artificial color (coal tar) and wood alcohol; clove oil present.
25517	Candy flavor.....	Henry Heide, No. 84 Vaudam street.....	Sample is free from ether, artificial color (coal tar); sample is oil of limes.
27214	Coffee, Goodheart.....	R. M. Goodheart & Co., No. 174 Reade street.....	Sample is free from caramel and methyl alcohol; caffeine present; true extract of coffee.
27630	Coffee.....	.....	Sample is free from artificial coloring matter.
27249	Ginger ale, ess.....	Fischer Chem. Imp. Co., No. 14 Platt street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; artificial color—turmeric.
27359	Ginger ale, ess., Lion.....	Rex Extract Co., No. 166 Duane street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar).
27407	Jamaica ginger, Thompson.....	J. E. Thompson, No. 257 Greenwich street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar); ginger present.
27216	Jamaica ginger, Goodheart.....	R. M. Goodheart & Co., No. 174 Reade street.....	Sample is free from artificial color (coal tar) and methyl alcohol; ginger present.
27233	Jamaica ginger.....	H. Baron & Co., No. 311 Broome street.....	Sample is free from artificial color (coal tar) and methyl alcohol; capsicum present.
27316	Jamaica ginger, Conrons.....	Conron & Co., No. No. 265 West Broadway.....	Sample is free from artificial color (coal tar) and methyl alcohol; ginger present.
24768	Lemon, Ragus.....	.....	Sample is free from artificial color (coal tar) and methyl alcohol; lemon oil (by polariscope) 0.53 per cent.; alcohol by volume 54.14 per cent., alcohol by weight 46.41 per cent.
24491	Lemon.....	.....	Sample is free from artificial color and methyl alcohol; lemon oil (by polariscope) none; alcohol by weight 35.35 per cent., alcohol by volume 42.23 per cent.
25504	Lemon, Gunnisons.....	.....	Sp. gr. .9779, lemon oil (by polariscope) none; alcohol by weight 14.6 per cent., alcohol by volume 18.1 per cent.; sample free from coal tar color and methyl alcohol.
25505	Lemon, Premier.....	.....	Sp. gr. .8723, alcohol by weight 66.3 per cent.; alcohol by volume 73.2 per cent.; free from coal tar dye and wood alcohol; lemon oil (by polariscope) 3.59 per cent.
27051	Lemon.....	John Woodos, No. 446 Broadway.....	Free from methyl alcohol
27065	Lemon, Peerless.....	Jas. Butler, No. 1042 Second avenue.....	Free from methyl alcohol.
27066	Lemon, Elite.....	Andrew Davey, No. 1063 Second avenue.....	Free from methyl alcohol.

Number.	Sample and Brand.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
27067	Lemon, Eagle.....	Jas. Butler, No. 1042 Second avenue....	Free from methyl alcohol.
27068	Lemon, Our Own.....	Jas. Butler, No. 1042 Second avenue.....	Free from methyl alcohol.
27069	Lemon, Aetna.....	C. Hencken, No. 1101 Second avenue.....	Free from methyl alcohol.
27070	Lemon, Sauer's.....	J. H. Holsten, No. 238 East Fifty-sixth street.....	Free from methyl alcohol.
27071	Lemon, Warfield.....	No. 1091 Second avenue.....	Free from methyl alcohol.
27102	Lemon, Princess.....	H. N. Boehack, No. 749 Ninth avenue.....	Free from methyl alcohol; lemon oil (by polariscope) 0.88 per cent.; artificial color—trace.
27103	Lemon, Queen.....	H. N. Boehack, No. 749 Ninth avenue.....	Free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar dye) present; lemon oil (by polariscope) 1.82 per cent.
27108	Lemon, Monogram.....	Pekovitch Bros., No. 879 Ninth avenue.....	Free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar dye) present; lemon oil (by polariscope) 0.12 per cent.
27110	Lemon, Chester's.....	A. F. Beckman, No. 840 Ninth avenue.....	Free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar dye) present; lemon oil (by polariscope) none.
27111	Lemon, Republic.....	L. Meyer, No. 813 Ninth avenue.....	Free from methyl alcohol and artificial color (coal tar); lemon oil (by polariscope) 2.94 per cent.
27112	Lemon, Reliable.....	L. Meyer, No. 813 Ninth avenue.....	Free from methyl alcohol and artificial color (coal tar); lemon oil (by polariscope) 0.41 per cent.
27204	Lemon, Bloomingdale.....	Bloomingdale Bros., Fifty-ninth street and Third avenue.....	Free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar dye) present; lemon oil (by polariscope) 0.18 per cent.
27211	Lemon, Goodheart.....	R. M. Goodheart & Co., No. 174 Reade street.....	Free from methyl alcohol and artificial coloring matter; lemon oil (by polariscope) 4.53 per cent.
27217	Lemon.....	R. M. Goodheart & Co., No. 174 Reade street.....	Free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar dye) present; lemon oil (by polariscope) 2.29 per cent.
27226	Lemon, XXXX.....	H. Baron & Co., No. 311 Broome street.....	Sample free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar dye) present; lemon oil (by polariscope) 0.29 per cent.
27234	Lemon.....	H. Baron & Co., No. 311 Broome street.....	Sample free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar dye) present; lemon oil (by polariscope) 0.41 per cent.
27241	Lemon.....	Leo Benjamin, No. 1743 Avenue A.....	Sample free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar dye) present; lemon oil (by polariscope) 4.11 per cent.
27260	Lemon, Excellent.....	A. H. Bullard, No. 51 Vesey street.....	Sample free from methyl alcohol and artificial color (coal tar); polariscope (100 mm.) tube 19.2.
27289	Lemon, Burtons.....	W. Burton, No. 75 Barclay street.....	Sample free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar dye) present; lemon oil (by polariscope) 0.12 per cent.
27320	Lemon, Conrons.....	Conron & Co., No. 265 West Broadway.....	Sample free from methyl alcohol and artificial color (coal tar dye); lemon oil (by polariscope) 0.18 per cent.
27361	Lemon, Lion.....	Rex Extract Company, No. 166 Duane street.....	Sample free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar) present; lemon oil (by polariscope) 1.76 per cent.

27376	Lemon, Bastine's.....	Bastine & Co., No. 19 Warren street.....	Artificial color (coal tar) present; lemon oil (by polariscope) 7.47 per cent.
27377	Lemon, "Jackson's Compound".....	Bastine & Co., No. 19 Warren street.....	Sample free from methyl alcohol; artificial color, trace; lemon oil (by polariscope) 0.23 per cent.
27381	Lemon, Ginnison's.....	.....	Sample free from artificial color (coal tar); alcohol by weight 30.88 per cent.; alcohol by volume 37.04 per cent.; lemon oil (by polariscope) 0.71 per cent.
27403	Lemon, Thompson's.....	J. E. Thompson, No. 257 Greenwich street.....	Sample free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar) and methyl alcohol; lemon oil by (by polariscope) 5.71 per cent.
27405	Lemon, Hart's.....	J. E. Thompson, No. 257 Greenwich street.....	Sample free from methyl alcohol; artificial color, turmeric; lemon oil (by polariscope) 0.59 per cent.
27439	Lemon, Crown.....	A. H. Schultze Co., New York.....	Sample free from methyl alcohol and artificial color (coal tar); lemon oil (by polariscope) 0.176 per cent.
27543	Lemon peel.....	Consumers Flavoring Extract Company, No. 241 Greenwich street.....	Sample free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar) present; lemon oil (by polariscope) 1.88 per cent.
27447	Lemon peel.....	Wood & Selick, No. 36 Hudson street.....	Sample free from methyl alcohol and artificial color (coal tar); lemon oil (by polariscope) 7.35 per cent.
27101	Maraschino, Red Cross.....	M. Michalson & Son, New York.....	Sample free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar); nitrobenzol and hydrocyanic acid.
24771	Orange, Ragus.....	.....	Sample free from methyl alcohol and artificial color; alcohol by weight 37.73 per cent.; alcohol by volume 44.86 per cent.; orange oil (by polariscope) 0.00 per cent.
27227	Orange.....	H. Baron & Co., No. 311 Broome street.....	Sample free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar dye) present; sample is adulterated.
27288	Orange, Burtons.....	W. Burton, No. 75 Barclay street.....	Sample free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar) present; orange oil (by polariscope) 0.226 per cent.
27315	Orange, Conrons.....	Conron & Co., No. 265 West Broadway.....	Sample free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar) present; orange oil (by polariscope) 0.19 per cent.
27362	Orange, Lion.....	Rex Extract Company, No. 166 Duane street.....	Sample free from methyl alcohol and artificial color (coal tar); orange oil (by polariscope) 0.08 per cent.
27373	Orange, Bastine's.....	Bastine & Co., No. 19 Warren street.....	Sample free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar) present; orange oil (by polariscope) 3.02 per cent.
27394	Orange.....	M. Tuscano, No. 163 Washington street.....	Sample free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar) present; orange oil (by polariscope) 0.04 per cent.
27402	Orange, Thompson's.....	J. E. Thompson, No. 257 Greenwich street.....	Sample free from methyl alcohol, and artificial color (coal tar); orange oil (by polariscope) 1.85 per cent.
27169	Oil, strawberry.....	J. N. Hickok, No. 85 Murray street.....	Sample free from sulphuric ether.
27170	Oil, pineapple.....	J. N. Hickok, No. 85 Murray street.....	Sample free from sulphuric ether.
27171	Oil, raspberry.....	J. N. Hickok, No. 85 Murray street.....	Sample free from sulphuric ether.

Number.	Sample and Brand.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
27443	Oil, lemon.....	J. Cane & Son, No. 140 Reade street.	Sample free from sugar and artificial color (coal tar); polariscope (5 per cent. solution too min. tube); i. r. polarization much too high for lemon oil; sample has odor of turpentine, but turpentine has not a high polarization.
27444	Oil, orange.....	J. Cane & Son, No. 140 Reade street.	Sample free from methyl alcohol and artificial color (coal tar); orange oil (by polariscope) 60.00 per cent.
27445	Oil, lemon.....	Wood & Selick, No. 36 Hudson street.	Sample free from methyl alcohol and artificial color (coal tar); sample is lemon oil.
27538	Oil, lemon.....	Crandall & Godley, No. 157 Franklin street.	Sample free from methyl alcohol and artificial color (coal tar); lemon oil (by polariscope) 98.80 per cent.
27539	Oil, orange.....	Crandall & Godley, No. 157 Franklin street.	Sample free from methyl alcohol and artificial color (coal tar); orange oil (by polariscope) 8.87 per cent.
27540	Oil, strawberry.....	Crandall & Godley, No. 157 Franklin street.	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; artificial color trace.
27542	Oil, anise, Star.....	Consumers' Flavoring Extract Company, No. 241 Greenwich street.	Sample is oil of anise.
27544	Wintergreen.....	Consumers' Flavoring Extract Company, No. 241 Greenwich street.	Sample is oil of wintergreen.
27548	Oil, anise.....	O. J. Weeks & Co., No. 91 Murray street.	Sample is oil of anise.
27633	Orange paste.....	.....	Sample is free from artificial coloring matter.
27699	Pistache.....	Robert Reid & Co., No. 32 New Chambers street.	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar dye) present; synthetic compound.
27100	Pistache, Red Cross.....	M. Michalson & Son, New York.	Sample free from artificial color (coal tar), methyl alcohol, nitrobenzol and hydrocyanic acid.
27213	Pistache, Goodheart.....	R. M. Goodheart & Co., No. 174 Reade street.	Sample is free from methyl alcohol, nitrobenzol and hydrocyanic acid; artificial color (coal tar) present.
27286	Pistache, Burton's.....	W. Burton, No. 75 Barclay street.	Sample is free from methyl alcohol, nitrobenzol and hydrocyanic acid; artificial color (coal tar) present.
27391	Pistache.....	M. Tuscano, No. 163 Washington street.	Sample is free from methyl alcohol, nitrobenzol and hydrocyanic acid; artificial color (coal tar) present.
27406	Pistache, Thompson's.....	J. E. Thompson, No. 257 Greenwich street.	Sample is free from methyl alcohol, nitrobenzol and hydrocyanic acid; artificial color, trace.
27209	Pineapple, Goodheart's.....	R. M. Goodheart & Co., No. 174 Reade street.	Sample is free from artificial color (coal tar) and methyl alcohol.
27225	Pineapple.....	H. Baron & Co., No. 311 Broome street.	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar dye) present; synthetic compound.
26253	Pineapple essence.....	Fischer Chemical Importing Company, No. 14 Platt street.	Sample is free from methyl alcohol and artificial color (coal tar dye).
27257	Pineapple, excellent.....	A. H. Bullard, No. 51 Vesey street.	Sample is free from methyl alcohol and artificial color (coal tar dye).
27273	Pineapple syrup, Blue Bell.....	Fourteenth Street Store, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.	Sample is free from artificial color (coal tar); benzoic acid present.
27314	Pineapple, Conron's.....	Conron & Co., No. 265 West Broadway.	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar) present.

27357	Pineapple, Lion.....	Rex Extract Company, No. 166 Duane street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol and artificial color (coal tar) present.
27369	Pineapple, Bastine's.....	Bastine & Co., No. 19 Warren street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol and artificial color (coal tar) present.
27390	Pineapple.....	M. Tusciano, No. 163 Washington street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol and artificial color (coal tar) present.
27398	Pineapple, Thompson's.....	J. E. Thompson, No. 257 Greenwich street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol and artificial color (coal tar) present.
27399	Pure almond, Thompson's.....	J. E. Thompson, No. 257 Greenwich street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol and artificial color (coal tar) present.
27235	Peach.....	H. Baron & Co., No. 311 Broome street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol and artificial color (coal tar) present; nitrobenzol and hydrocyanic acid.
27250	Peach, fruit essence.....	Fischer Chemical Importing Company, No. 14 Platt street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar dye) present; synthetic compound.
27545	Peach.....	Consumers' Flavoring Extract Company, No. 241 Greenwich street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar) present.
27207	Raspberry, Goodheart's.....	R. M. Goodheart & Co., No. 174 Reade street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar) present.
27228	Raspberry.....	H. Baron & Co., No. 311 Broome street.....	Sample free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar) present.
27254	Raspberry, fruit essence.....	Fischer Chemical Importing Company, No. 14 Platt street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol and artificial color (coal tar); coloring matter gives reactions corresponding to cochineal.
27258	Raspberry, Excellent.....	A. H. Bullard, No. 51 Vesey street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; artificial color, trace.
27284	Raspberry, Burton's.....	W. Burton, No. 75 Barclay street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol and artificial color (coal tar).
27312	Raspberry, Conron's.....	Conron & Co., No. 265 West Broadway.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar) present.
27358	Raspberry, Lion.....	Rex Extract Company, No. 166 Duane street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; artificial color trace.
27370	Raspberry, Bastine's.....	Bastine & Co., No. 19 Warren street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar) present.
27400	Raspberry, Thompson's.....	J. E. Thompson, No. 257 Greenwich street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol and artificial color (coal tar) present.
26404	Raspberry.....	Kalman & Coopersmith, No. 284 Monroe street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol and artificial color (coal tar) present.
27577	Raspberry.....	A. Essing, No. 380 Pearl street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar), trace.
24770	Raspberry, Ragus.....	.....	Sample is free from sulphuric ether; contains artificial color.
24901	Raspberry.....	Max Steinberg, No. 1687 Park avenue.....	Sample is free from artificial color.
27222	Rose.....	H. Baron & Co., No. 311 Broome street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol, artificial color (coal tar dye) present; sample is adulterated.
27283	Rose, Burton's.....	W. Burton, No. 75 Barclay street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar dye) present.
27374	Rose, Bastine's.....	Bastine & Co., No. 19 Warren street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol and artificial color.
27401	Rose, Thompson's.....	J. E. Thompson, No. 257 Greenwich street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; artificial color, trace.
27572	Rose.....	Max Steinberg, No. 1687 Park avenue.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar) present.

Number.	Sample and Brand.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
27232	Sarsaparilla.....	H. Baron & Co., No. 311 Broome street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (oil of sassafras) present.
26251	Sarsaparilla, fruit essence.....	Fischer Chemical Importing Company, No. 14 Platt street.....	Sample is free from artificial color; sassafras and wintergreen oils present.
27259	Sarsaparilla, Excellent.....	A. H. Bullard, No. 51 Vesey street.....	Sample is free from artificial color; sassafras and wintergreen oils present.
27319	Sarsaparilla, Conron's.....	Conron & Co., No. 265 West Broadway.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; sassafras and wintergreen oils present; artificial color (coal tar) present.
27631	Sarsaparilla.....	.....	Sample is free from artificial coloring matter.
24769	Strawberry, Ragus.....	.....	Artificial coloring matter present.
24902	Strawberry.....	Max Steinberg, No. 1687 Park avenue.....	Artificial coloring matter present.
26403	Strawberry.....	Calman & Coopersmith, No. 284 Monroe street.....	Sample is free from preservatives; coal tar coloring matter present.
25919	Strawberry.....	Abr. Marcus, No. 56 East One Hundred and First street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; coal tar color present.
27215	Strawberry, Goodheart's.....	R. M. Goodhart & Co., No. 174 Reade street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol and artificial color (coal tar).
27224	Strawberry.....	H. Baron & Co., No. 311 Broome street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar) present; synthetic compound.
27255	Strawberry, fruit essence.....	Fischer Chem. Imp. Co., No. 14 Platt street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; artificial color—trace.
27256	Strawberry, Excellent.....	A. H. Bullard, No. 51 Vesey street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; artificial color—trace.
27313	Strawberry, Conron's.....	Conron & Co., No. 265 West Broadway.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar) present.
27360	Strawberry, Lion.....	Rex Extract Co., No. 166 Duane street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; artificial color—trace.
27371	Strawberry, Bastine's.....	Bastine & Co., No. 19 Warren street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar) present.
27393	Strawberry.....	M. Tuscano, No. 163 Washington street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar) present.
27409	Strawberry, Thompson's.....	J. E. Thompson, No. 257 Greenwich street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar) present.
27541	Strawberry.....	Crandall & Godley, No. 157 Franklin street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar) present.
27571	Strawberry.....	Max Steinberg, No. 1687 Park avenue.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; artificial color (coal tar) present.
27578	Tutti Frutti.....	A. Essing, No. 380 Pearl street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol, artificial color (coal tar) and sulphuric ether.
24599	Vanillodeur.....	.....	Sample is free from acetanilid.
24767	Vanilla, Ragus.....	.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; vanillin, 0.86 per cent.; coumarin, 0.06 per cent.; alcohol by weight, 17.98 per cent.; alcohol by volume, 23.01 per cent.; caramel present.

25443	Vanilla, Burton's	R. I. Brooks, No. 715 Third avenue.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol and artificial coloring; vanillin, 0.18 per cent.; coumarin, 0.00 per cent.; alcohol by weight, 31.20 per cent.; alcohol by volume, 39.00 per cent.
25506	Vanilla, Gunnison double.....	.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol and artificial color; vanillin, 0.18 per cent.; coumarin, 0.04 per cent.; alcohol by weight, 12.43 per cent.; alcohol by volume, 15.86 per cent.
25507	Vanilla, Premium.....	.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol and artificial color; vanillin, 0.134 per cent.; coumarin, none; alcohol by weight, 17.40 per cent.; alcohol by volume, 22.27 per cent.
27052	Vanilla	G. Lowell & Co., No. 73 Murray street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol.
27072	Vanilla, Atlas.....	Andrew Davey, No. 1063 Second avenue.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol.
27073	Vanilla, Continental.....	Andrew Davey, No. 1063 Second avenue.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol.
27074	Vanilla, Sauer's.....	J. H. Holsten, No. 238 East Fifty-sixth street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol.
27075	Vanilla, Savoy.....	Store, No. 1091 Second avenue.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol.
27104	Vanilla, Empire State.....	Peklovitch Bros., No. 879 Ninth avenue.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol and acetanilid; coumarin, 0.100 per cent.; vanillin, 0.177 per cent.
27105	Vanilla, Taylor's.....	Peklovitch Bros., No. 879 Ninth avenue.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; coumarin, 0.06 per cent.; vanillin, 0.23 per cent.
27106	Vanilla, White Rose.....	Peklovitch Bros., No. 879 Ninth avenue.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol and coumarin; vanillin, 0.088 per cent.
27109	Vanilla	Peklovitch Bros., No. 879 Ninth avenue.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; coumarin, 0.095 per cent.; vanillin, 0.151 per cent.
27205	Vanilla, Vale	R. M. Goodheart & Co., No. 174 Reade street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; coumarin, 0.115 per cent.; vanillin, 0.073 per cent.
27206	Vanilla, Manhattan.....	R. M. Goodheart & Co., No. 174 Reade street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; coumarin, 0.053 per cent.; vanillin, 0.100 per cent.
27208	Vanilla, Goodheart's.....	R. M. Goodheart & Co., No. 174 Reade street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol and coumarin; vanillin, 0.154 per cent.
27212	Vanilla, Goodheart's.....	R. M. Goodheart & Co., No. 174 Reade street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; coumarin, 0.013 per cent.; vanillin, 0.111 per cent.
27218	Vanilla	R. M. Goodheart & Co., No. 174 Reade street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; coumarin, 0.064 per cent.; vanillin, 0.001 per cent.
27219	Vanilla, Goodheart's.....	R. M. Goodheart & Co., No. 174 Reade street.....	Sample is free from acetanilid and methyl alcohol; coumarin, 0.044 per cent.; vanillin, 0.093 per cent.
27223	Vanilla	R. M. Goodheart & Co., No. 174 Reade street.....	Sample is free from acetanilid and methyl alcohol; coumarin, 0.042 per cent.; vanillin, 0.501 per cent.
27240	Vanilla	H. Baron & Co., No. 311 Broome street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; coumarin, 0.192 per cent.; vanillin, 0.340 per cent.
27252	Vanilla, Mexican.....	Leo Benjamin, No. 1743 Avenue A.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; coumarin, 0.045 per cent.; vanillin, 0.043 per cent.
27261	Vanilla, Excellent.....	Fischer Chem. Imp. Co., No. 14 Platt street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; coumarin, 0.016 per cent.; vanillin, 0.240 per cent.
27293	Vanilla, Burton's	A. H. Bullard, No. 51 Vesey street.....	Sample is free from acetanilid; coumarin, 0.116 per cent.; vanillin, 0.127 per cent.
27629	Vanilla	W. Burton, No. 75 Barclay street	Sample is free from artificial coloring matter.

Number.	Sample and Brand.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
27347	Vanilla, Conron's.....	Conron & Co., No. 265 West Broadway.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; coumarin, 0.152 per cent.; vanillin, 0.291 per cent.
27380	Vanilla, Gunnison's.....	.....	Sample is free from coumarin, 0.444 per cent.; vanillin, 0.146 per cent.
27395	Vanilla.....	M. Tuscano, No. 163 Washington street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; coumarin, 0.190 per cent.; vanillin, 0.146 per cent.; acetanilid.
27442	Vanilla, Royal.....	M. Bower & Co., No. 165 Chambers street.....	Sample is free from methyl alcohol; coumarin, 0.168 per cent.; vanillin, 0.195 per cent.
27392	Lemon.....	M. Tuscano, No. 163 Washington street.....	Artificial color (coal tar) present; methyl alcohol, none; lemon oil (by polariscope), none.
27632	Lemon paste.....	.....	Sample is free from artificial coloring matter.

Fruits—Canned, Dried, Etc.

Number.	Sample and Brand.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
27634	Cherries.....	.....	Sample is free from artificial coloring matter.
27695	Cherries.....	Crown Cordial & Ext. Co., No. 18 Desbrosses street.....	Sample is free from artificial coloring matter (coal tar dyes), salicylic, benzoic and boric acids and borates.
24836	Peaches, National.....	Bloomingsdale Bros., Fifty-ninth street and Third avenue.....	Sample is free from salicylic, benzoic acids and artificial coloring matter (coal tar dye).
25487	Peaches, Mountain Beauty.....	Isaac Friedmann, No. 1597 Second avenue.....	Sample is free from boric acid or boric, benzoic and salicylic acids, formaldehyde, sulphites, poisonous metals and artificial color.
25544	Peaches, Amelhat.....	.....	Sample is free from coal tar dye, black color due to the presence of tannate of iron; contains iron expressed as Fe_2O_3 0.073 per cent.
27687	Pineapple.....	Crown Cordial & Ext. Co., No. 18 Desbrosses street.....	Sample is free from artificial coloring matter (coal tar dye), salicylic, benzoic and boric acids and borates.
27688	Pineapple.....	Crown Cordial & Ext. Co., No. 18 Desbrosses street.....	Sample is free from salicylic, benzoic and boric acids and borates, artificial coloring matter (coal tar dye).
27689	Peach.....	Crown Cordial & Ext. Co., No. 18 Desbrosses street.....	Sample is free from artificial coloring matter (coal tar dye), salicylic, benzoic and boric acids and borates.
27690	Peach.....	Crown Cordial & Ext. Co., No. 18 Desbrosses street.....	Sample is free from salicylic, benzoic and boric acids and borates, artificial coloring matter (coal tar dye).
27693	Raspberry.....	Crown Cordial & Ext. Co., No. 18 Desbrosses street.....	Sample is free from artificial coloring matter (coal tar dye), salicylic, benzoic and boric acids and borates.
27694	Raspberry.....	Crown Cordial & Ext. Co., No. 18 Desbrosses street.....	Sample is free from salicylic, benzoic and boric acids and borates, artificial coloring matter (coal tar dye).

Sample is free from artificial coloring matter (coal tar dye) benzoic acid and salicylic acid.
 Sample is free from artificial color (coal tar) and glucose; cane sugar present.
 Sample is free from artificial coloring matter (coal tar dye) salicylic, benzoic and boric acids and borates.
 Sample is free from salicylic, benzoic and boric acids and borates, artificial coloring matter (coal tar dye).

Jams, Jellies, Honeys, Preserves, Etc.

Number.	Sample and Brand.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
25468	Jam, Damson.....	H. Eitzen, No. 1284 Amsterdam avenue.....	Direct reading 200 mm. tube at 13.0°C. = +102.2; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 13.0°C. = +90.0; contains benzoic acid and artificial coloring matter (coal tar dye).
24944	Peach jam, extra quality.....		Direct reading 200 mm. tube at 16° C. = +71; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 20°C. = +22.0; free from artificial coloring matter (coal tar colors); benzoic acid present; sample made up with glucose.
27637	Peach jam.....		Sample is free from artificial coloring matter.
27636	Pineapple jam.....		Sample is free from artificial coloring matter.
25393	Red raspberry jam, Atlas.....	Andrew Davey, No. 244 Avenue A.....	Direct reading 200 mm. tube at 21°C. = +92; sample is free from artificial coloring matter (coal tar dye), benzoic and salicylic acids.
27635	Raspberry jam.....		Sample is free from artificial coloring matter.
24946	Strawberry jam.....	T. Assanti, No. 44 West End avenue.....	Direct reading 200 mm. tube 20°C. = +127.0; invert reading 200 mm. tube 20°C. = +124.0; sample is free from artificial coloring matter (coal tar dye), benzoic and salicylic acids; sample made up with glucose.
25510	Strawberry jam, Republic.....		Direct reading 200 mm. tube at 13°C. = +23.0; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 13°C. = -24.0; sample is free from benzoic and salicylic acids; artificial coloring matter (coal tar dye) present.
25511	Strawberry jam, Thistle.....	P. Praker, No. 2515 Eighth avenue.....	Direct reading 200 mm. tube at 13°C. = +32.0; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 13°C. = +11.2; sample is free from artificial coloring matter (coal tar dyes); benzoic acid present; sample made up with glucose.
24992	Apple jelly.....		Direct reading 200 mm. tube at 20°C. = +137.0; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 21°C. = +132.5; sample is free from artificial coloring matter (coal tar dye), benzoic and salicylic acids.

Number.	Sample and Brand.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
24973	Currant jelly.....	.....	Direct reading 200 mm. tube at 20° C. = +9.6; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 20° C. = -23.0; sample is free from artificial coloring matter (coal tar colors), salicylic and benzoic acids; sample unadulterated.
26894	Currant jelly.....	.....	Sugar (direct reading) = +11.4; sugar (indirect reading) = -23.6; sample is free from artificial color (coal tar); sample is unadulterated.
26894	Currant jelly.....	.....	Sugar (direct reading) = +11.4; sugar (indirect reading) = -23.6; free from artificial color (coal tar) and gelatin; sample is unadulterated.
27500	Currant jelly, Heinz.....	.....	Sample is free from artificial color (coal tar) and glucose; cane sugar present.
27501	Currant jelly, Premier.....	.....	Sample is free from artificial color (coal tar) and glucose; cane sugar present.
24991	Quince jelly.....	.....	Direct reading 200 mm. tube at 21° C. = +135.4; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 20° C. = +130.4; sample is free from artificial coloring matter (coal tar colors), benzoic and salicylic acids.
24945	Raspberry jelly, Acme.....	Fitzpatrick Bros., No. 8 Amsterdam avenue.....	Direct reading 20° C. in 200 mm. tube = +20.4; invert reading 21° C. in 200 mm. tube = -21.0; sample is free from artificial coloring matter (coal tar colors), benzoic and salicylic acids.
24972	Red currant jelly.....	.....	Direct reading in 200 mm. tube at 20° C. = +1.0; invert reading in 200 mm. tube at 20° C. = -20.0; sample is free from artificial coloring (coal tar colors), salicylic and benzoic acids; sample is unadulterated.
25173	Honey, J. W. O.....	H. Levin, No. 77 Second avenue.....	Direct reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = -15; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = -20; sample appears to be unadulterated.
27202	Honey (pure clover), Golden Tree.....	Bloomingtondale Bros., Fifty-ninth street and Third avenue.....	Sample is honey.
27203	Honey, California white sage.....	Bloomingtondale Bros., Fifty-ninth street and Third avenue.....	Sample is honey.

Meats—Canned, Preserved, Etc.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
25834	Blood pudding.....	Rohe & Bro., No. 523 West Thirty-sixth street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25853	Blood pudding.....	Geo. Wittman, No. 338 East One Hundred and { Second street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25924	Blood pudding.....	Fred Winter, No. 692 Tenth avenue.....	Free from borax.
25940	Blood pudding.....	Theo. Bertsch, No. 1658 Third avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25946	Blood pudding, smoked.....	Peter Stenger, No. 1475 First avenue.....	Free from borax.
25947	Blood pudding, dry.....	Peter Stenger, No. 1475 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25962	Blood pudding.....	Gustav Reiss, No. 617 Ninth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26000	Blood pudding.....	Geo. Bauer, No. 1208 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26039	Blood pudding.....	Chris. Widmann, No. 1708 First avenue.....	Free from borax.
26051	Blood pudding.....	Phillip Spitzhoff, No. 659 Ninth avenue.....	Free from borax.
26060	Blood pudding.....	A. Becker, No. 2609 Third avenue.....	Free from borax.
26070	Blood pudding.....	Jacob Muller, No. 671 Eleventh avenue.....	Free from borax.
26078	Blood pudding, smoked.....	Alfred Naef, No. 2185 Second avenue.....	Free from borax.
26156	Blood pudding, domestic.....	John Schumaker, No. 966 East One Hundred and { Thirty-fourth street.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26161	Blood pudding, domestic.....	John Leim, No. 133 Lincoln avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26196	Blood pudding.....	John Rollman, No. 763 Columbus avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26203	Blood pudding.....	Chas. Beckstein, No. 793 Columbus avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26222	Blood pudding.....	Eberhard Pantel, No. 1825 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26225	Blood pudding, dried.....	Oscar Pache, No. 1744 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26274	Blood pudding.....	Eliz Koegler, No. 8 Greenwich street.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26279	Blood pudding.....	John Dreyer, No. 152 West street.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26319	Blood pudding.....	Henry Eberle, No. 110 Amsterdam avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26321	Blood pudding.....	Geo. Gingerich, No. 70 Amsterdam avenue.....	Sample contains borax.
			Free from borax and sulphites.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Purchased	Results.
26343	Blood pudding.....	Wm. G. Wagner, No. 573 First avenue.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26369	Blood pudding.....	C. Schneider, No. 77 Broome street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26380	Blood pudding.....	Christ Seher, No. 1887 Third avenue.....	Free from borax.
26389	Blood pudding.....	Nauss Bros., No. 2291 Third avenue.....	Free from borax.
26392	Blood pudding.....	Frank Schwintek, No. 1979 Third avenue.....	Free from borax.
26406	Blood pudding.....	John Hohloch, No. 1569 Second avenue.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26408	Blood pudding.....	Louis Grimm, No. 1427 Second avenue.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26446	Blood pudding.....	Chas. Beckstein, No. 793 Columbus avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26472	Blood pudding.....	John Rollman, No. 763 Columbus avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26478	Blood pudding.....	Wm. Sutton, No. 829 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26510	Blood pudding.....	Wm. Klingler, No. 2634 Third avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and artificial coloring matter.
26515	Blood pudding.....	Adolph Becker, No. 2690 Third avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and artificial coloring matter.
26523	Blood pudding.....	John Heim, No. 133 Lincoln avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and artificial coloring matter.
26804	Blood pudding.....	Geo. Nolberger, No. 1464 Amsterdam avenue.....	Free from boric and sulphurous acids, artificial coloring matter, benzoic and salicylic acids.
26807	Blood pudding.....	August Essig, No. 25 Manhattan street.....	Free from coloring matter, boric, sulphurous, benzoic and salicylic acids.
26853	Blood pudding.....	Joseph Viegel, No. 1976 Amsterdam avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26832	Bologna.....	Rohe Bros., No. 523 West Thirty-sixth street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26844	Bologna.....	H. Siegel, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26847	Bologna.....	Adams, Twenty-first street and Sixth avenue.....	Free from preservatives ; contains an artificial coloring matter.
26848	Bologna.....	Simpson & Crawford, Nineteenth street and Sixth avenue.....	Free from preservatives ; contains an artificial coloring matter.
26849	Bologna.....	Bloomington Bros., Fifty-ninth street and Third avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26850	Bologna.....	Geo. Witman, No. 338 East One Hundred and Second street.....	Free from borax.
26854	Bologna.....	Geo. Herold, Second avenue and One Hundred and Second street.....	Free from borax.
26858	Bologna.....	C. F. Schaepe & Co., No. 2060 Third avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26861	Bologna.....	Fred Benz, No. 412 East One Hundred and Second street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.

25863	Bologna, smoked liver.....	Fischer & Co., No. 2325 Second avenue.....	Free from borax.
25865	Bologna, meat.....	Fischer & Co., No. 2325 Second avenue.....	Free from borax.
25866	Bologna, ham.....	Fischer & Co., No. 2325 Second avenue.....	Sample contains borax.
25873	Bologna, blood.....	Otto Stahl, No. 2332 Third avenue.....	Free from borax.
25874	Bologna, smoked blood.....	Otto Stahl, No. 2332 Third avenue.....	Free from borax.
25880	Bologna.....	Goldman & Schwasheimer, No. 83 Third avenue.....	Contains borax.
25885	Bologna.....	M. A. Buchsbaum, No. 523 Ninth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter
25889	Bologna, blood.....	Richard Weber, Third avenue, bet. One Hundred and Twentieth streets.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25892	Bologna, meat.....	Richard Weber, Third avenue, bet. One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets.....	Free from borax.
25893	Bologna, meat.....	Louis Grimm, No. 1427 Second avenue.....	Contains borax; free from artificial coloring matter.
25901	Bologna, meat.....	John Hohloch, No. 1569 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25906	Bologna, meat.....	Woelfle & Pfeiffer, No. 1530 Second avenue.....	Free from borax.
25908	Bologna, salami.....	Solomon Muntz, No. 208 Delancey street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25909	Bologna, bread.....	Solomon Muntz, No. 208 Delancey street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25910	Bologna, smoked.....	Solomon Muntz, No. 208 Delancey street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25912	Bologna, bread.....	Sussman Volk, No. 88 Delancey street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25915	Bologna, smoked cervelat.....	Sussman Volk, No. 88 Delancey street.....	Free from borax.
25916	Bologna, yaeger.....	Fredk. Schempf, No. 1540 Second avenue.....	Contains borax; free from artificial coloring matter.
25918	Bologna, blood.....	Fredk. Schempf, No. 1540 Second avenue.....	Free from borax.
25920	Bologna.....	A. Buchsbaum Co., No. 729 Ninth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25921	Bologna.....	Fred Winter, No. 692 Tenth avenue.....	Contains borax; free from artificial coloring matter.
25923	Bologna.....	John T. Muller, No. 724 Tenth avenue.....	Contains borax; free from artificial coloring matter.
25939	Bologna, meat.....	Theo. Bertsch, No. 1658 Third avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25944	Bologna, bauren.....	W. Holschuh, No. 1605 First avenue.....	Free from borax.
25945	Bologna, bauren.....	W. Holschuh, No. 1605 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25949	Bologna, ham.....	Peter Stenger, No. 1475 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
25951	Bologna, beef.....	Anton Renschler, No. 3495 Third avenue.....	Free from borax.
25954	Bologna, ham.....	F. P. Brauer, Corner Clay avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth street.....	Contains borax.
25956	Bologna, beef.....	G. Brenzinger, No. 3022 Third avenue.....	Contains borax.
25937	Bologna, beef.....	F. E. Brauer, Corner Clay avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth street.....	Contains borax.
25959	Bologna, beef.....	A. Essig, No. 25 Manhattan street.....	Free from borax.
25960	Bologna, beef.....	E. A. Michel's Sons, No. 2914 Third avenue.....	Contains borax.
25961	Bologna.....	George Kems, No. 496 Ninth avenue.....	Free from borax.
25968	Bologna, salami.....	Jacob Keiser, No. 1057 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25969	Bologna, meat.....	Jacob Keiser, No. 1057 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25972	Bologna, garlic.....	Bernstein, Greenberg Company, No. 82 Rivington street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25974	Bologna, blood.....	R. Kallensee, No. 1650 Third avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25975	Bologna, meat.....	R. Kallensee, No. 1650 Third avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25975	Bologna, meat.....	R. Kallensee, No. 1650 Third avenue.....	Contains borax.
25984	Bologna, meat.....	Vaclav Novak, No. 1393 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25989	Bologna, meat.....	Antonio Martinek, No. 1353 First avenue.....	Free from borax.
25990	Bologna.....	Antonio Martinek, No. 1353 First avenue.....	Free from borax.
25992	Bologna, bauren.....	Frank Mosner, No. 1373 First avenue.....	Contains borax.
25995	Bologna, meat.....	Alois Zoufaly, No. 1356 First avenue.....	Contains borax.
25996	Bologna, cervelat.....	Alois Zoufaly, No. 1356 First avenue.....	Free from borax.
25997	Bologna, blood.....	Alois Zoufaly, No. 1356 First avenue.....	Free from borax.
25998	Bologna, garlic.....	Andrew Adamko, No. 1296 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27018	Bologna, liver.....	Charles Bossler, No. 5 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27019	Bologna, blood.....	Charles Bossler, No. 5 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27021	Bologna, meat.....	Charles Bossler, No. 5 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27049	Bologna.....	George Glanz, No. 903 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.

27123	Bologna.....	Adolph Schmidt, No. 339 East Forty-sixth street.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
27128	Bologna.....	Armour Packing Co., West Harlem Market.....	Contains boracic acid.
27135	Bologna.....	John Rollmann, No. 763 Columbus avenue.....	Free from preservatives; artificial coloring matter present.
27271	Bologna, blood.....	John Melchner, No. 9 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives; artificial coloring matter present.
27299	Bologna, meat.....	Alois Zoufaly, No. 4356 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives; artificial coloring matter present.
27795	Bologna.....	Eberhard Pantle, No. 25 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives; artificial coloring matter present.
26003	Bologna, meat.....	George Bauer, No. 1208 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives; artificial coloring matter present.
26008	Bologna.....	Swift & Co., Eleventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street	Contains borax.
26009	Bologna.....	Armour & Co., Thirty-fifth street and Eleventh	Free from borax.
26026	Bologna, dry.....	Joseph Soukupf, No. 1424 Avenue A.....	Free from borax.
26029	Bologna, dry.....	Joseph Wimmer, No. 1391 Avenue A.....	Contains borax.
26032	Bologna, dry.....	William Chyba, No. 1374 Avenue A.....	Free from borax.
26037	Bologna, round.....	Max Liebscher, No. 1598 Avenue A.....	Free from borax.
26038	Bologna, ham.....	Max Liebscher, No. 1598 Avenue A.....	Free from borax.
26041	Bologna, land yaeger.....	Chris Widmann, No. 1708 First avenue.....	Free from borax.
26042	Bologna, bauren.....	Chris Widmann, No. 1708 First avenue.....	Free from borax.
26043	Bologna, smoke blood.....	Henry Fleck, No. 1679 Avenue A.....	Free from borax.
26046	Bologna, curvelat.....	Henry Fleck, No. 1679 Avenue A.....	Free from borax.
26047	Bologna.....	Philip Spitzhoff, No. 659 Ninth avenue.....	Free from borax.
26057	Bologna, ham.....	A. Becker, No. 2690 Third avenue.....	Free from borax.
26059	Bologna, beef.....	A. Becker, No. 2690 Third avenue.....	Free from borax.
26062	Bologna, beef.....	William Klinger, No. 2634 Third avenue.....	Free from borax.
26064	Bologna, ham.....	William Klinger, No. 2634 Third avenue.....	Contains borax.
26066	Bologna, beef.....	William Klinger, No. 2634 Third avenue.....	Free from borax.
26069	Bologna.....	Jacob Muller, No. 671 Eleventh avenue.....	Free from borax.
26074	Bologna.....	R. J. Pusim, No. 850 Tenth avenue.....	Free from borax.
26079	Bologna.....	Jacob Brucker, No. 2382 First avenue.....	Free from borax.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
26110	Bologna, ham.....	Harnischfeger & Mathes, No. 1048 Second avenue...	Free from borax.
26113	Bologna, kosher.....	Felix Metzger, No. 1044 Second avenue.....	Free from borax.
26115	Bologna, meat.....	Christian Gonnell, No. 1010 Second avenue.....	Free from borax.
26116	Bologna, land yaeger.....	Christian Gonnell, No. 1010 Second avenue.....	Free from borax.
26117	Bologna, blood.....	Christian Gonnell, No. 1010 Second avenue.....	Free from borax.
26120	Bologna, ham.....	Anton W. Finger, No. 866 Second avenue.....	Free from borax.
26121	Bologna, meat.....	A. Schmidt, No. 339 East Forty-sixth street.....	Free from borax.
26122	Bologna, blood, tongue.....	A. Schmidt, No. 339 East Forty-sixth street.....	Free from borax.
26124	Bologna, blood.....	Gabriel Vetter, No. 763 Second avenue.....	Free from borax.
26126	Bologna, meat.....	F. Majewski & Son, No. 607 Second avenue.....	Free from borax.
26129	Bologna, blood.....	Louis Drescher, No. 632 Second avenue.....	Free from borax.
26130	Bologna, meat.....	Louis Drescher, No. 632 Second avenue.....	Free from borax.
26131	Bologna, ham.....	Louis Drescher, No. 632 Second avenue.....	Free from borax.
26132	Bologna, meat.....	G. Pfizenmaier, No. 189 Avenue A.....	Free from borax.
26136	Bologna, blood.....	George Herold, No. 139 Avenue A.....	Free from borax.
26139	Bologna, smoked.....	Geo. Herold, No. 139 Avenue A.....	Free from borax.
26143	Bologna, ham.....	Adolph Lindner, No. 98 First avenue.....	Free from borax.
26144	Bologna, blood, tongue.....	Adolph Lindner, No. 98 First avenue.....	Free from borax.
26145	Bologna, meat.....	Adolph Lindner, No. 98 First avenue.....	Free from borax.
26157	Bologna..... {	John Schwenker, No. 996 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26162	Bologna.....	John Leim, No. 133 Lincoln avenue, Bronx.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26164	Bologna, blood.....	John Kohl, No. 423 East Fifteenth street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26167	Bologna, meat.....	John Kohl, No. 423 East Fifteenth street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26168	Bologna, meat.....	G. C. Goelz, No. 250 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26171	Bologna, ham.....	G. C. Goelz, No. 250 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.

26173	Bologna, blood.....	Louis Cappel, No. 302 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter
26175	Bologna, meat.....	Louis Cappel, No. 302 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26183	Bologna.....	Samuel Hutter, No. 767 Ninth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26185	Bologna.....	Geo. Lidinger, No. 765 Ninth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26187	Bologna.....	Louis Wagner, No. 849 Tenth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26198	Bologna, ham.....	John Rollman, No. 763 Columbus avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26201	Bologna, beef.....	Chas. Beckstein, No. 793 Columbus avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26206	Bologna, ham.....	Chas. Beckstein, No. 793 Columbus avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26207	Bologna, meat.....	Isaac Melchner, No. 9 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26208	Bologna, blood.....	Isaac Melchner, No. 9 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26209	Bologna, ham.....	Isaac Melchner, No. 9 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26213	Bologna, meat.....	John Fuhrman, No. 59 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26214	Bologna, blood.....	John Fuhrman, No. 59 First avenue.....	Contains borax.
26215	Bologna, ham.....	John Fuhrman, No. 59 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26217	Bologna, liver.....	Stutz & Feiler, No. 151 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26218	Bologna, meat.....	Stutz & Feiler, No. 151 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26220	Bologna, Polish.....	John Jamoski, No. 546 East Eleventh street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26226	Bologna, meat.....	Oscar Pache, No. 1744 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26228	Bologna, ham.....	Oscar Pache, No. 1744 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26229	Bologna, blood.....	David Reubold, No. 1805 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26231	Bologna, meat.....	David Reubold, No. 1805 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26233	Bologna, meat.....	John Heil, No. 387 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26237	Bologna, ham.....	Frank Hopf, No. 506 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26265	Bologna, Hungarian.....	Leopold Kuhn, No. 193 East Third street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26267	Bologna, garlic.....	I. Blank, No. 1454 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26269	Bologna, ham.....	I. Blank, No. 1454 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26271	Bologna.....	Eliz. Kogler, No. 8 Greenwich street.....	Contains borax.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
26273	Bologna.....	E. P. Ilam, No. 211 West street.....	Free from artificial coloring matter and preservatives.
26278	Bologna.....	John Dreyer, No. 152 West street.....	Free from artificial coloring matter and preservatives.
26284	Bologna, ham.....	John Hoesel, No. 182 Avenue B.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26285	Bologna, blood.....	John Hoesel, No. 182 Avenue B.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26288	Bologna, Kolbas.....	John Fersham, No. 174 East Third street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26290	Bologna, blood.....	Ballentine Hermes, No. 258 Avenue B.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26291	Bologna, liver.....	Ballentine Hermes, No. 258 Avenue B.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26293	Bologna, blood.....	B. F. Jaisel, No. 200 Avenue B.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26296	Bologna, liver.....	B. F. Jaisel, No. 200 Avenue B.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26297	Bologna.....	Greenhut & Muschel, No. 226 Rivington street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26299	Bologna.....	Greenhut & Muschel, No. 226 Rivington street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26303	Bologna.....	Morris Schoenberg, No. 30 Rivington street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26304	Bologna.....	Max Arick, No. 74 Delancey street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26305	Bologna.....	Max Arick, No. 74 Delancey street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26306	Bologna, red.....	Max Arick, No. 74 Delancey street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26308	Bologna.....	Max Arick, No. 74 Delancey street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26309	Bologna.....	Max Arick, No. 74 Delancey street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26310	Bologna, flat.....	Max Arick, No. 74 Delancey street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26313	Bologna, small.....	Max Arick, No. 74 Delancey street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26316	Bologna, small.....	Moses Selig & Bro., No. 80 Amsterdam avenue.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26318	Bologna, beef.....	Henry Eberle, No. 110 Amsterdam avenue.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26322	Bologna, small.....	Henry Eberle, No. 110 Amsterdam avenue.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26327	Bologna, small.....	Geo. Gingerich, No. 79 Amsterdam avenue.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26330	Bologna, Kolbas.....	John Foersh, No. 122 Manhattan street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26331	Bologna, blood.....	Stanislaw Mierzewski, No. 215 East Third street....	Free from borax and sulphites.
		Stanislaw Mierzewski, No. 215 East Third street....	Free from borax and sulphites.

26332	Bologna, rice.....	Stanislaw Mierzewski, No. 215 East Third street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26333	Bologna, Kolbas.....	W. Tochman, No. 211 East Third street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26334	Bologna, meat.....	W. Tochman, No. 211 East Third street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26335	Bologna, rice.....	John Bacsl, No. 253 East Third street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26337	Bologna, Kolbas.....	John Bacsl, No. 253 East Third street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26340	Bologna, large.....	Wm. Bornmester, No. 544 Second avenue.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26341	Bologna.....	Wm. Bornmester, No. 544 Second avenue.....	Contains borax.
26345	Bologna, meat.....	Wm. G. Wagner, No. 573 First avenue.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26348	Bologna, ham.....	Lang Bros., No. 566 Tenth avenue.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26352	Bologna, blood.....	Chas. Reichert, No. 104 West Houston street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26354	Bologna.....	Chas. Reichert, No. 104 West Houston street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26359	Bologna.....	Bernard Mayer, No. 161 Perry street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26364	Bologna, smoked.....	D. Moskowitz, No. 49 Cannon street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26367	Bologna, meat.....	Aug. Hieden, No. 207 Hester street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26371	Bologna.....	C. Schneider, No. 77 Broome street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26374	Bologna, ham.....	C. Schneider, No. 77 Broome street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26375	Bologna, broad.....	I. Gellis, No. 37 Essex street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26381	Bologna, ham.....	Christ Seher, No. 1887 Third avenue.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26384	Bologna, meat.....	S. Ludwig, No. 1833 Third avenue.....	Free from borax.
26390	Bologna, meat.....	Nauss Bros., No. 2291 Third avenue.....	Free from borax.
26393	Bologna, ham.....	Frank Schwintek, No. 1979 Third avenue.....	Free from borax.
26394	Bologna, meat.....	Frank Schwintek, No. 1979 Third avenue.....	Free from borax.
26407	Bologna, blood.....	Fred'k Schampf, No. 1540 Second avenue.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26409	Bologna, ham.....	Louis Grimm, No. 1427 Second avenue.....	Contains borax.
26412	Bologna.....	M. Zimmerman & Co., No. 318-324 East Houston street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26411	Bologna, Peckless.....	M. Zimmerman & Co., No. 318-324 East Houston street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26415	Bologna, large.....	M. Zimmerman & Co., No. 318-324 East Houston street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
26416	Bologna, long.....	M. Zimmerman & Co., No. 318-324 East Houston street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26426	Bologna.....	M. Kroll Sons, No. 33 Canal street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26428	Bologna.....	Isaac Gillis, No. 37 Essex street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26429	Bologna.....	Isaac Gillis, No. 37 Essex street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26432	Bologna.....	Gertrude Langer, No. 137 West Houston street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26437	Bologna.....	Erschowsky Bro., No. 175 West Houston street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26438	Bologna.....	Erschowsky Bro., No. 175 West Houston street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26445	Bologna, beef.....	Chas. Beckstein, No. 793 Columbus avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26447	Bologna, ham.....	Chas. Beckstein, No. 793 Columbus avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26469	Bologna, ham.....	John Rollman, No. 793 Columbus avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26471	Bologna, beef.....	John Rollman, No. 793 Columbus avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26474	Bologna, ham.....	Max Herman, No. 950 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26477	Bologna, meat.....	Max Herman, No. 950 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26480	Bologna, scraped.....	Wm. Sutton, No. 829 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26482	Bologna.....	Carl Decker, No. 835 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26488	Bologna, cervelat.....	R. Kallensee, No. 1650 Third avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26513	Bologna, ham.....	Wm. Klinger, No. 2634 Third avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26514	Bologna.....	Wm. Klinger, No. 2634 Third avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26518	Bologna, ham.....	Adolph Becker, No. 2690 Third avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26519	Bologna.....	Adolph Becker, No. 2690 Third avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26521	Bologna, ham.....	John Heim, No. 133 Lincoln avenue, Bronx.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26524	Bologna.....	John Heim, No. 133 Lincoln avenue, Bronx.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26525	Bologna, blood.....	Lang Bros., No. 569 Second avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26531	Bologna, blood.....	Majewski & Sons, No. 607 Second avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26547	Bologna, ham.....	Jacob Dangler, No. 722 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.

26548	Bologna, bauren.....	Jacob Dangler, No. 722 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26551	Bologna, Holstein.....	Jacob Dangler, No. 722 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26552	Bologna, beef.....	Jacob Dangler, No. 722 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26554	Bologna, ham.....	Louis Stutz & Sons, No. 815 Broadway, Brooklyn...	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26558	Bologna, beef.....	Louis Stutz & Sons, No. 815 Broadway, Brooklyn...	Contains borax.
26562	Bologna.....	Louis Stutz & Sons, No. 815 Broadway, Brooklyn...	Contains borax.
26566	Bologna, beef.....	Ed. C. Krummel, No. 906 Broadway, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26568	Bologna, blood, tongue.....	Ed. C. Krummel, No. 906 Broadway, Brooklyn.....	Contains borax.
26569	Bologna, thick.....	Ed. C. Krummel, No. 906 Broadway, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26572	Bologna, ham.....	Ed. C. Krummel, No. 906 Broadway, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26573	Bologna, half thick.....	Ed. C. Krummel, No. 906 Broadway, Brooklyn....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26589	Bologna, beef.....	Chris. Grozinger, No. 195 Hamburg avenue, Brooklyn.	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26590	Bologna, beef.....	Chris. Grozinger, No. 195 Hamburg avenue, Brooklyn.	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26595	Bologna, blood and tongue.....	Chris. Grozinger, No. 195 Hamburg avenue, Brooklyn.	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26596	Bologna, ham.....	Chris. Grozinger, No. 195 Hamburg avenue, Brooklyn.	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26598	Bologna, ring.....	Chas. J. Stahl, Metropolitan and Union avenues, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26599	Bologna, blood and tongue.....	Chas. J. Stahl, Metropolitan and Union avenues, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26603	Bologna, tongue.....	Adolph Gobel, Morgan avenue corner Rock street, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26604	Bologna, smoked.....	Adolph Gobel, Morgan avenue corner Rock street, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26605	Bologna, ham.....	Adolph Gobel, Morgan avenue corner Rock street, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26606	Bologna, half thick.....	Adolph Gobel, Morgan avenue corner Rock street, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26608	Bologna, smoked.....	Adolph Gobel, Morgan avenue corner Rock street, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26615	Bologna, ham.....	Bernard Spitzer, No. 192 Leonard street, Brooklyn...	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26617	Bologna, ring.....	Bernard Spitzer, No. 192 Leonard street, Brooklyn...	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26628	Bologna, long.....	Boehm & Co., No. 185 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn..	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26629	Bologna, blood and tongue.....	Boehm & Co., No. 185 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn..	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26631	Bologna, smoked.....	Boehm & Co., No. 185 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn..	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
26634	Bologna, smoked.....	Boehm & Co., No. 185 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26636	Bologna, smoked.....	International Provisional Company, No. 33 Degraw street, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26639	Bologna, tongue and blood.....	International Provision Company, No. 33 Degraw street, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26643	Bologna, ham.....	Hutuelker Bros., No. 653 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26645	Bologna, tongue and blood.....	Hutuelker Bros., No. 653 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26648	Bologna, smoked.....	Hutuelker Bros., No. 653 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26652	Bologna, half thick.....	F. H. Tietje, No. 656 Third avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26653	Bologna, blood and tongue.....	F. H. Tietje, No. 656 Third avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26655	Bologna, ham.....	F. H. Tietje, No. 656 Third avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26656	Bologna, smoked.....	F. H. Tietje, No. 656 Third avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26657	Bologna, blood.....	F. H. Tietje, No. 656 Third avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26658	Bologna, ring.....	F. H. Tietje, No. 656 Third avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26663	Bologna.....	Julius Wachler, No. 996 First avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26669	Bologna.....	Huhn Bros., No. 1162 Second avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26685	Bologna, long.....	S. Sieber, No. 128 Norman avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26686	Bologna, ham.....	Jos. Rank, No. 1005 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26689	Bologna, tongue.....	Jos. Rank, No. 1005 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26690	Bologna.....	Jos. Rank, No. 1005 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26693	Bologna, long.....	C. Heidelberger's Sons, No. 856 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26697	Bologna, large.....	C. Heidelberger's Sons, No. 856 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26698	Bologna, ring.....	C. Heidelberger's Sons, No. 856 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26701	Bologna, ham.....	C. Heidelberger's Sons, No. 856 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26702	Bologna, long.....	Louis Meyer, No. 374 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26703	Bologna, ham.....	Louis Meyer, No. 374 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26706	Bologna, large.....	Louis Meyer, No. 374 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.

Contains borax.

26707	Bologna, tongue.....	Louis Meyer, No. 374 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26717	Bologna, blood.....	G. C. Goelz, No. 250 First avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26719	Bologna, ham.....	G. C. Goelz, No. 250 First avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26727	Bologna, beef.....	Brenzinger, No. 3022 Third avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26728	Bologna, ham.....	Brenzinger, No. 3022 Third avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26735	Bologna, ring.....	.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26739	Bologna.....	John Kohl, No. 423 East Fifteenth street.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26741	Bologna, ham.....	John Kohl, No. 423 East Fifteenth street.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26743	Bologna.....	A. Lester Heyer, No. 318-320 East Twenty-ninth street.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26808	Bologna, ham.....	Aug. Essig, No. 25 Manhattan street.....	Free from sulphurous, benzoic and salicylic acids.
26809	Bologna, beef.....	Aug. Essig, No. 25 Manhattan street.....	Free from coloring matter and boric acid.
26825	Bologna.....	Max Herman, No. 950 First avenue.....	Free from sulphurous, benzoic, boric, and salicylic acids.
26826	Bologna.....	— No. 350 East Fifty-fourth street.....	Free from coloring matter.
26830	Bologna, Hungarian.....	May Wayner, No. 1501 Avenue A.....	Free from sulphurous, benzoic and salicylic acid and boric acid.
26855	Bologna, beef.....	Joseph Viegel, No. 1076 Amsterdam avenue.....	Free from coloring matter.
26861	Bologna, link.....	Metzger Bros., No. 1044 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives; coal tar dye present.
26864	Bologna.....	Justin Gortke, No. 1043 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives.
26867	Bologna, meat.....	Jos. Masin, No. 1384 Avenue A.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26875	Bologna, liver.....	Val. Hermes, No. 258 Avenue B.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26877	Bologna, ham.....	Val. Hermes, No. 258 Avenue B.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26898	Bologna, blood.....	Chas. Scher, No. 2383 Eighth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26900	Bologna, beef.....	Chas. Scher, No. 2383 Eighth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26903	Bologna, blood.....	Fredk. Fisher, No. 2398 Eighth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
26004	Bologna, beef.....	Fredk. Fisher, No. 2398 Eighth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26010	Bologna, hard.....	Wm. Chyba, No. 1374 Avenue A.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26014	Bologna.....	F. Ferc, No. 326 East Seventy-first street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26028	Bologna, blood.....	John Melchner, No. 9 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26029	Bologna, fresh liver.....	John Melchner, No. 9 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26031	Bologna, ham.....	John Melchner, No. 9 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26047	Bologna, blood.....	Geo. Pfizenmaier, No. 189 Avenue A.....	Free from sulphurous acid, boric acid and coloring matter.
26048	Bologna, smoked liver.....	Geo. Pfizenmaier, No. 189 Avenue A.....	Free from sulphurous acid, boric acid and coloring matter.
26049	Bologna, meat.....	Geo. Pfizenmaier, No. 189 Avenue A.....	Free from sulphurous acid, boric acid and coloring matter.
26086	Bologna, beef.....	Mrs. Rosie Boher, No. 786 Courtland avenue, The Bronx.....	Free from sulphurous acid, boric acid and coloring matter.
26087	Bologna, ham.....	Mrs. Rosie Boher, No. 786 Courtland avenue, The Bronx.....	Free from sulphurous acid, boric acid and coloring matter.
26613	Bologna.....	Bernard Spitzer, No. 192 Leonard street, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26298	Beef, corned.....	Greenhut & Muschel, No. 226 Rivington street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26302	Beef, smoked.....	Morris Schoenberg, No. 39 Rivington street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26362	Beef, rolled.....	D. Moskowitz, No. 49 Cannon street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26366	Beef, corned.....	D. Moskowitz, No. 49 Cannon street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26368	Beef, corned.....	Aug. Heiden, No. 297 Hester street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26378	Beef, corned.....	I. Gellis, No. 37 Essex street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26417	Beef, corned.....	M. Zimmerman & Co., Nos. 318-324 E. Houston street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26418	Beef, smoked.....	M. Zimmerman & Co., Nos. 318-324 E. Houston street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
25818	Frankfurters.....	A. McCarthy, No. 39 Sixth avenue.....	Contains borax.
25820	Frankfurters.....	Ginzoborge, Northeast corner Twenty-seventh street and Eighth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
25821	Frankfurters.....	N. Rothchild, No. 187 Seventh avenue.....	Contains borax.
25831	Frankfurters.....	Rohe & Bro., No. 523 West Thirty-sixth street.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
25837	Frankfurters.....	Samuel Maze, Fort George avenue.....	Free from preservatives; artificial coloring matter present.

25838	Frankfurters.....	Morris Bieber, Fort George avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25839	Frankfurters.....	James A. Guilben, Fort George avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25840	Frankfurters.....	James Mozza, Fort George avenue.....	Contains borax.
25845	Frankfurters.....	Fourteenth Street Store, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25856	Frankfurters.....	George Herold, Second avenue and One Hundred and Second street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25857	Frankfurters.....	C. F. Schaue & Co., No. 2060 Third avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25859	Frankfurters.....	Fred. Benz, No. 412 East One Hundred and Second street.....	Contains borax; free from artificial coloring matter.
25860	Frankfurters.....	Fred. Benz, No. 412 East One Hundred and Second street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25864	Frankfurters.....	Fischer & Co., No. 2325 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25876	Frankfurters.....	Otto Stahl, No. 2332 Third avenue.....	Contains borax; free from artificial coloring matter.
25877	Frankfurters.....	Otto Stahl, No. 2332 Third avenue.....	Contains borax; free from artificial coloring matter.
25883	Frankfurters.....	A. W. Michel, No. 90 Ninth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25886	Frankfurters.....	M. A. Buchsbaum, No. 523 Ninth avenue.....	Free from borax.
25888	Frankfurters.....	A. L. Maier, No. 444 Tenth avenue.....	Contains borax.
25899	Frankfurters.....	Richard Weber, Third avenue, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets.....	Free from borax.
25900	Frankfurters.....	Louis Grimm, No. 1427 Second avenue.....	Contains borax; free from artificial coloring matter.
25902	Frankfurters.....	John Hohloch, No. 1569 Second avenue.....	Free from borax.
25903	Frankfurters.....	Harry Brennen, No. 75 Goerck street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25904	Frankfurters.....	Harry Brennen, No. 75 Goerck street.....	Free from borax.
25905	Frankfurters.....	Woelfle & Pfeiffer, No. 1530 Second avenue.....	Free from borax.
25907	Frankfurters.....	Solomon Muntz, No. 208 Delancey street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25913	Frankfurters.....	Sussman Volk, No. 88 Delancey street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25917	Frankfurters.....	Frederick Schempf, No. 1540 Second avenue.....	Contains borax; free from artificial coloring matter.
25919	Frankfurters.....	John T. Muller, No. 724 Tenth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25922	Frankfurters.....	A. Buchsbaum Co., No. 729 Ninth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25942	Frankfurters.....	W. Holschuh, No. 1605 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25948	Frankfurters.....	Peter Stenger, No. 1475 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
25950	Frankfurters.....	G. Holzberger, Amsterdam avenue.....	Free from borax.
25952	Frankfurters.....	G. Brenzenger, No. 3022 Third avenue.....	Contains borax.
25953	Frankfurters.....	A. Essig, No. 25 Manhattan street.....	Free from borax.
25955	Frankfurters.....	Ed. Michels' Sons, No. 2016 Third avenue.....	Contains borax.
25958	Frankfurters.....	Anton Renschler, No. 3405 Third avenue.....	Free from borax.
25963	Frankfurters.....	Gustav Reiss, No. 617 Ninth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26065	Frankfurters.....	George Kems, No. 496 Ninth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25966	Frankfurters.....	Max Kleinfeldt, No. 97 Park Row.....	Contains borax.
25970	Frankfurters, kosher.....	Jacob Keiser, No. 1507 First avenue.....	Free from borax.
25973	Frankfurters.....	R. Kallensee, No. 1650 Third avenue.....	Contains borax; free from artificial coloring matter.
25985	Frankfurters.....	Vaclav Novak, No. 1363 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25986	Frankfurters.....	Frank Zadina, No. 1432 First avenue.....	Contains borax.
25994	Frankfurters.....	Frank Mosner, No. 1373 First avenue.....	Contains borax.
26002	Frankfurters, large.....	George Bauer, No. 1208 Eighth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26010	Frankfurters.....	Armour & Co., Thirty-fifth street and Eleventh } avenue.....	Free from borax.
26025	Frankfurters.....	Joseph Soukopf, No. 1424 Avenue A.....	Free from borax.
26031	Frankfurters.....	Joseph Wimmer, No. 1391 Avenue A.....	Contains borax.
26034	Frankfurters.....	William Chyba, No. 1374 Avenue A.....	Free from borax.
26040	Frankfurters.....	Christ. Widmann, No. 1708 First avenue.....	Free from borax.
26045	Frankfurters.....	Henry Fleck, No. 1679 Avenue A.....	Free from borax.
26048	Frankfurters.....	Philip Spitzhoff, No. 659 Ninth avenue.....	Free from borax.
26056	Frankfurters.....	A. Becker, No. 2600 Third avenue.....	Free from borax.
26061	Frankfurters.....	William Klinger, No. 2634 Third avenue.....	Contains borax.
26071	Frankfurters.....	Jacob Muller, No. 671 Eleventh avenue.....	Free from borax.
26072	Frankfurters.....	R. J. Pusim, No. 850 Tenth avenue.....	Free from borax.

26077	Frankfurters.....	Alfred Naef, No. 2185 Second avenue.....	Contains borax.
26086	Frankfurters.....	Jacob Brueker, No. 2185 Second avenue.....	Free from borax.
26097	Frankfurters.....	N. Eisler, No. 2211 Eighth avenue.....	Free from borax.
26098	Frankfurters.....	L. Goldsmith, No. 1171 Eighth avenue.....	Contains borax.
26099	Frankfurters.....	Grout & Fisher, No. 2172 Eighth avenue.....	Free from borax.
26100	Frankfurters.....	H. Branell, No. 2108 Eighth avenue.....	Contains borax.
26108	Frankfurters.....	Julin H. Garthe, No. 1043 Second avenue.....	Free from borax.
26111	Frankfurters.....	Harnischfeger & Mathes, No. 1048 Second avenue.....	Free from borax.
26112	Frankfurters.....	Felix Metzger, No. 1044 Second avenue.....	Free from borax.
26119	Frankfurters.....	Anton W. Finger, No. 866 Second avenue.....	Free from borax.
26123	Frankfurters, bar-room.....	A. Schmidt, No. 339 East Forty-sixth street.....	Contains borax.
26134	Frankfurters.....	G. Pfizenmaier, No. 189 Avenue A.....	Free from borax.
26140	Frankfurters.....	Geo. Herold, No. 139 Avenue A.....	Free from borax.
26146	Frankfurters.....	Adolph Lindner, No. 98 First avenue.....	Free from borax.
26155	Frankfurters, domestic.....	John Schuenker, No. 966 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26159	Frankfurters, domestic.....	John Leim, No. 133 Lincoln avenue, Bronx.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26165	Frankfurters.....	John Kohl, No. 423 East Fifteenth street.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26169	Frankfurters.....	G. C. Goetz, No. 250 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26176	Frankfurters.....	Louis Cappel, No. 302 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26182	Frankfurters.....	Samuel Hutter, No. 767 Ninth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26184	Frankfurters.....	George F. Lidinger, No. 765 Ninth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26186	Frankfurters.....	Louis Wagner, No. 849 Tenth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26200	Frankfurters.....	John Rollman, No. 763 Columbus avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26204	Frankfurters.....	Chas. Beckstein, No. 793 Columbus avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26210	Frankfurters.....	Isaac Melchner, No. 9 First avenue.....	Contains borax.
26212	Frankfurters.....	John Fuhrman, No. 59 First avenue.....	Contains borax.
26219	Frankfurters.....	Stutz & Feiler, No. 151 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
26223	Frankfurters.....	Eberhard Pantel, No. 1825 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26227	Frankfurters.....	Oscar Pache, No. 1744 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26232	Frankfurters.....	John Heil, No. 387 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26234	Frankfurters.....	Fritz Sache, No. 423 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26239	Frankfurters.....	Frank Hopf, No. 506 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26249	Frankfurters.....	Armour & Co., Nos. 7-9 Manhattan Market.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26250	Frankfurters.....	Jacob Scholl, No. 855 Tenth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26252	Frankfurters.....	Sebastian Dorfmueller, No. 500 Eleventh avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26253	Frankfurters.....	Fred Hoez, No. 150 West Seventeenth street.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26254	Frankfurters.....	F. Muller, No. 623 Tenth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26255	Frankfurters.....	Albert Kerner, No. 523 Tenth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26256	Frankfurters.....	Albert Nagle, No. 583 Eleventh avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26257	Frankfurters.....	William Eppinger, No. 640 Tenth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26258	Frankfurters.....	F. Muller, No. 761 Tenth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26259	Frankfurters.....	A. Linemaiier, No. 257 West Fifty-second street.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26260	Frankfurters.....	G. Schoenecker, No. 662 Tenth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26261	Frankfurters.....	Pfeiffer & Reihsmann, No. 488 Tenth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26262	Frankfurters.....	Griesar & Zeroas, No. 546 Ninth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26268	Frankfurters.....	I. Blank, No. 1454 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26276	Frankfurters.....	Eliz Koegler, No. 8 Greenwich street.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26280	Frankfurters.....	John Dreyer, No. 152 West street.....	Contains borax.
26282	Frankfurters.....	E. P. Ham, No. 211 Washington street.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26283	Frankfurters.....	J. Hoesel, No. 182 Avenue B.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26292	Frankfurters.....	Ballentine Hernes, No. 258 Avenue B.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26294	Frankfurters.....	B. F. Jaisel, No. 200 Avenue B.....	Free from borax and sulphites.

26300	Frankfurters.....	Greenhut & Muschel, No. 226 Rivington street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26301	Frankfurters.....	Morris Schoenberg, No. 30 Rivington street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26311	Frankfurters.....	Carl F. Spaney, No. 717 Ninth avenue.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26312	Frankfurters.....	E. Reidel, No. 510 Tenth avenue.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26314	Frankfurters.....	Moses Selig & Bro., No. 80 Amsterdam avenue.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26317	Frankfurters.....	Henry Eberle, No. 110 Amsterdam avenue.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26324	Frankfurters.....	George Gingerich, No. 70 Amsterdam avenue.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26328	Frankfurters.....	John Foerst, No. 122 Manhattan street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26339	Frankfurters.....	William Bernester, No. 544 Second avenue.....	Contains borax.
26344	Frankfurters.....	William G. Wagner, No. 573 First avenue.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26346	Frankfurters.....	Lang Bros., No. 509 Tenth avenue.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26353	Frankfurters.....	Charles Reichert, No. 184 West Houston street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26363	Frankfurters.....	D. Moskowitz, No. 49 Cannon street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26373	Frankfurters.....	C. Schneider, No. 77 Broome street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26377	Frankfurters.....	I. Gellis, No. 37 Essex street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26383	Frankfurters.....	S. Ludwig, No. 1833 Third avenue.....	Free from borax.
26386	Frankfurters.....	Charles Schloerb, No. 1913 Third avenue.....	Free from borax.
26391	Frankfurters.....	Nauss Bros., No. 2291 Third avenue.....	Free from borax.
26425	Frankfurters.....	M. Kroll Sons, No. 33 Canal street.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26430	Frankfurters.....	Isaac Gillis, No. 37 Essex street.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26431	Frankfurters.....	Gertrude Langer, No. 137 West Houston street	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26436	Frankfurters.....	Erschowsky & Brother, No. 175 West Houston street..	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26448	Frankfurters.....	Charles Beckstein, No. 703 Columbus avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26457	Frankfurters.....	A. Dreyfus, No. 704 Ninth avenue.....	Contains borax.
26458	Frankfurters.....	Louis Abendschein, No. 931 Columbus avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26459	Frankfurters.....	A. Andre, No. 884 Columbus avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26460	Frankfurters.....	Geo. F. Lininger, No. 705 Ninth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
26461	Frankfurters.....	W. Hirsch, No. 181 Amsterdam avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26462	Frankfurters.....	N. Zushlam, No. 792 Ninth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26467	Frankfurters.....	John Rollman, No. 763 Columbus avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26475	Frankfurters.....	Max Herman, No. 950 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26485	Frankfurters.....	Carl Decker, No. 835 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26486	Frankfurters, barroom.....	Otto Stahl, No. 2332 Third avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26487	Frankfurters.....	Otto Stahl, No. 2332 Third avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26489	Frankfurters.....	R. Kallansee, No. 1650 Third avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26490	Frankfurters.....	Fischer & Co., No. 2325 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26492	Frankfurters.....	Fk. Benz, No. 412 East One Hundred and Second street.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26493	Frankfurters.....	Theo. Bertsch, No. 1628 Third avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26494	Frankfurters.....	Geo. Whittmann, No. 338 East One Hundred and Second street.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26509	Frankfurters.....	Wm. Klinger, No. 2634 Third avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26520	Frankfurters.....	Adolph Becker, No. 2690 Third avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26526	Frankfurters.....	Lang Bros., No. 569 Second avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26528	Frankfurters.....	Wm. Burmeister, No. 544 Second avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26533	Frankfurters.....	Majewski & Sons, No. 607 Second avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26538	Frankfurters.....	Imperial Beef Co., No. 551 Eighth avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26539	Frankfurters.....	E. Schultheis, No. 573 Eighth avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26540	Frankfurters.....	M. Saalberg, No. 592 Eighth avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26541	Frankfurters.....	Geo. Kramer, No. 38 Greenwich street.....	Contains borax.
26542	Frankfurters.....	F. Strohmeier, No. 616 Eighth avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26543	Frankfurters.....	Adam Siebert, No. 132 Greenwich street.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26550	Frankfurters.....	Jacob Dangier, No. 722 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26556	Frankfurters, smoked.....	Louis Stutz & Sons, No. 815 Broadway, Brooklyn....	Contains borax.

26563	Frankfurters, smoked.....	Ewd. C. Krummel, No. 96 Broadway, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26591	Frankfurters, smoked.....	Chris. Grozinger, No. 195 Hamburg avenue, Brooklyn.	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26602	Frankfurters.....	Ch. J. Stahl, Metropolitan and Union avenues, { Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26609	Frankfurters.....	Adolph Gobel, Morgan avenue, corner Rock street, { Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26616	Frankfurters, smoked.....	Bernard Spitzer, No. 192 Leonard street, Brooklyn..	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26627	Frankfurters, smoked.....	Boehm & Co., No. 185 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn.	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26633	Frankfurters, smooth.....	Boehm & Co., No. 185 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn.	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26640	Frankfurters, smoked.....	International Pro. Co., No. 33 Degraw street, Brooklyn	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26647	Frankfurters, smoked.....	Hutuelker Bros., No. 653 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26659	Frankfurters, smoked.....	F. H. Tietje, No. 656 Third avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26666	Frankfurters.....	Julius Walhler, No. 996 First avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26668	Frankfurters.....	Huhn Bros., No. 1162 Second avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26688	Frankfurters, smoked.....	Jos. Rank, No. 1005 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26695	Frankfurters.....	C. Heidelberger's Sons, No. 856 Manhattan avenue, { Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26705	Frankfurters, smoked.....	Louis Meyer, No. 374 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn....	Borax present.
26711	Frankfurters, smoked.....	Louis Meyer, No. 374 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn....	Borax present.
26713	Frankfurters.....	D. Reubold, No. 1895 Second avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26716	Frankfurters.....	Eberhard Pantle, No. 1825 Second avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26720	Frankfurters.....	G. C. Goetz, No. 250 First avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26721	Frankfurters.....	Wm. Love, No. 363 Seventh avenue.....	Contains borax.
26722	Frankfurters.....	E. Bokens, No. 376 Seventh avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26723	Frankfurters.....	A. Futterer & Co., No. 371 Seventh avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26724	Frankfurters.....	A. Schmidt, No. 339 East Forty-sixth street.....	Contains borax.
26729	Frankfurters.....	Brenzinger, No. 3022 Third avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26736	Frankfurters.....	.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26740	Frankfurters.....	John Kohl, No. 423 East Fifteenth street.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
26744	Frankfurters.....	A. Lester Heyer, No. 318-320 East Twenty-ninth street.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26749	Frankfurters.....	A. Martinek, No. 1353 First avenue.....	Free from boric and sulphurous acids and coloring matter.
26750	Frankfurters.....	J. Keiser, No. 1597 First avenue.....	Free from boric and sulphurous acids and coloring matter.
26751	Frankfurters.....	P. Stenger, No. 1475 First avenue.....	Free from boric and sulphurous acids and coloring matter.
26753	Frankfurters.....	W. Holschuh, No. 1605 First avenue.....	Free from boric and sulphurous acids and coloring matter.
26805	Frankfurters.....	Geo. Nolberger, No. 1464 Amsterdam avenue.....	Free from boric, sulphurous, benzoic and salicylic acids and coloring matter.
26806	Frankfurters.....	August Essig, No. 25 Manhattan street.....	Free from boric, sulphurous, benzoic and salicylic acids and coloring matter.
26812	Frankfurters.....	Max Berkower, No. 129 Mulberry street.....	Free from boric, sulphurous, benzoic and salicylic acids and coloring matter.
26813	Frankfurters.....	Edmund Gallagher, 177 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.	Free from boric, sulphurous, benzoic and salicylic acids and coloring matter.
26814	Frankfurters.....	Thomas Corenas, No. 7 Chrystie street.....	Free from boric, sulphurous, benzoic and salicylic acids and coloring matter.
26815	Frankfurters.....	Lovie Corenas, No. 2812 Fifteenth street, Coney Island.....	Free from boric, sulphurous, benzoic and salicylic acids and coloring matter.
26816	Frankfurters.....	C. Langer, No. 137 East Houston street.....	Free from boric, sulphurous, benzoic and salicylic acids and coloring matter.
26817	Frankfurters.....	Geo. Danantapoulos, No. 7 Chrystie street.....	Free from boric, sulphurous, benzoic and salicylic acids and coloring matter.
26818	Frankfurters.....	John Gavelletus, No. 7 Chrystie street.....	Free from boric, sulphurous, benzoic and salicylic acids and coloring matter.
26819	Frankfurters.....	John Gavelletus, No. 132 White street.....	Free from boric, sulphurous, benzoic and salicylic acids and coloring matter.
26820	Frankfurters.....	David Sosowsky, No. 292 Monroe street.....	Free from boric, sulphurous, benzoic and salicylic acids and coloring matter.
26821	Frankfurters.....	Brenner & Hermanson, No. 77 Goerck street.....	Free from boric, sulphurous, benzoic and salicylic acids and coloring matter.
26829	Frankfurters.....	Christin Widman, No. 708 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26834	Frankfurters.....	Henry Fleck, No. 1079 Avenue A.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26854	Frankfurters.....	Joseph Viegel, No. 1976 Amsterdam avenue.....	Free from preservatives; coal tar dye present.
26863	Frankfurters.....	Justin Gortke, No. 1043 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26865	Frankfurters.....	Metzger Bros., No. 1044 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26866	Frankfurters.....	Jos. Wimmer, No. 1391 Avenue A.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26868	Frankfurters.....	Frank Mosner, No. 1373 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26871	Frankfurters, bar-room.....	Alois Zoufaly, No. 1356 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.

26872	Frankfurters.....	Wm. Chyba, No. 1374 Avenue A.....	{ Free from preservatives; artificial coloring matter present.
26876	Frankfurters.....	Val. Hermes, No. 258 Avenue B.....	{ Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26901	Frankfurters.....	Chas. Seher, No. 2585 Eighth avenue.....	{ Free from preservatives; artificial coloring matter present.
26905	Frankfurters.....	Fred Fischer, No. 2398 Eighth avenue.....	{ Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26911	Frankfurters.....	Wm. Chyba, No. 1374 Avenue A.....	{ Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26922	Frankfurters.....	Frank Ferc, No. 326 East Seventy-first street.....	{ Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26930	Frankfurters.....	John Melchner, No. 9 First avenue.....	{ Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26950	Frankfurters.....	Geo. Pfizenmaler, No. 189 Avenue A.....	{ Free from sulphurous and boric acids and coloring matter.
26951	Frankfurters.....	Mr. Becker, No. 237 Ninth avenue.....	{ Free from sulphurous and boric acids and coloring matter.
26976	Frankfurters.....	Frank Bund, No. 320 Ninth avenue.....	{ Free from sulphurous and boric acids and coloring matter.
26977	Frankfurters.....	Albert Dandowitz, corner Eighth street and Broadway.....	{ Free from sulphurous and boric acids and coloring matter.
26985	Frankfurters.....	Mrs. Rosie Boher, No. 786 Courtlandt avenue, Bronx.....	{ Free from sulphurous and boric acids and coloring matter.
27004	Frankfurters.....	H. Garinkel, No. 235 Seventh avenue.....	{ Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27013	Frankfurters.....	Wm. Goldschmidt, No. 621 Courtlandt avenue, Bronx.....	{ Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27014	Frankfurters.....	Harnischfeger & Mathes, No. 1048 Second avenue.....	{ Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27020	Frankfurters, domestic.....	Chas. Bossler, No. 5 Second avenue.....	{ Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27022	Frankfurters.....	Geo. Herold, No. 2151 Second avenue.....	{ Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27023	Frankfurters.....	Chas. Schloerb, No. 1913 Third avenue.....	{ Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27034	Frankfurters.....	John Kohl, No. 423 East Fifteenth street.....	{ Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27048	Frankfurters.....	Geo. Glenz, No. 993 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street.....	{ Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27056	Frankfurters.....	Fred'k Schempf, No. 1540 Second avenue.....	{ Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27084	Frankfurters.....	Geo. Mayer, No. 895 Westchester avenue, Bronx.....	{ Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27113	Frankfurters.....	Louis Drescher, No. 632 Second avenue.....	{ Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27130	Frankfurters.....	Swift & Co., West Harlem Market.....	{ Boracic acid present.
27167	Frankfurters.....	Louis Cappel, No. 302 First avenue.....	{ Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27168	Frankfurters.....	West Shore Beef Company, 8 Eighth No. 68 avenue..	{ Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27198	Frankfurters.....	H. Garthe, No. 1043 Second avenue.....	{ Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
27339	Frankfurters.	Adolph Schmidt, No. 339 East Forty-sixth street.	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27388	Frankfurters.	Goldman & Schwasheimer, No. 93 Third avenue.	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27389	Frankfurters.	Stutz & Feiller, No. 151 First avenue.	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27531	Frankfurters.	Gottlob Jaissle, No. 200 Avenue B.	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27559	Frankfurters.	Frank Mossner, No. 1373 First avenue.	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27567	Frankfurters.	Gertrude Langer, No. 137 East Houston street.	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25833	Head cheese.	Rohe & Bro., No. 523 West Thirty-sixth street.	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25852	Head cheese.	Geo. Wittman, No. 338 East One Hundred and Second street.	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25855	Head cheese.	Geo. Herold, Second avenue and One Hundred and Second street.	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25878	Head cheese.	Goldman & Schwasheimer, No. 83 Third avenue.	Free from borax.
25941	Head cheese.	Theo. Bertsch, No. 1658 Third avenue.	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25964	Head cheese.	Gustav Reiss, No. 617 Ninth avenue.	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25988	Head cheese.	Frank Zadina, No. 1432 First avenue.	Free from borax.
25991	Head cheese.	Antonia Martinek, No. 1353 First avenue.	Free from borax.
25999	Head cheese.	Andrew Adamko, No. 1296 First avenue.	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26028	Head cheese.	Jos. Soukopf, No. 1424 Avenue A.	Free from borax.
26035	Head cheese, domestic blood.	Jos. Masin, No. 1384 Avenue A.	Free from borax.
26036	Head cheese, white.	Jos. Masin, No. 1384 Avenue A.	Free from borax.
26050	Head cheese.	Philip Spitzhoff, No. 659 Ninth avenue.	Free from borax.
26055	Head cheese.	A. Becker, No. 2690 Third avenue.	Free from borax.
26065	Head cheese.	Wm. Klinger, No. 2634 Third avenue.	Free from borax.
26068	Head cheese.	Jacob Muller, No. 671 Eleventh avenue.	Free from borax.
26076	Head cheese, blood.	Alfred Naef, No. 2185 Second avenue.	Free from borax.
26109	Head cheese, German.	Harnischfeger & Mathes, No. 1048 Second avenue.	Free from borax.
26118	Head cheese.	Anton W. Finger, No. 866 Second avenue.	Free from borax.

26141	Head cheese	Geo. Herold, No. 139 Avenue A.....	Free from borax.
26142	Head cheese	Adolph Lindner, No. 98 First avenue.....	Contains borax.
26163	Head cheese	John Kohl, No. 423 East Fifteenth street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26170	Head cheese	G. C. Goetz, No. 250 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26174	Head cheese	Louis Cappel, No. 302 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26831	Head cheese	Oscar Pochi, No. 1744 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26197	Head cheese	John Rollman, No. 763 Columbus avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26202	Head cheese.....	Chas. Beckstein, No. 793 Columbus avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26235	Head cheese.....	Fritz Sache, No. 423 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26238	Head cheese	Frank Hopf, No. 566 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26266	Head cheese	I. Blank, No. 1454 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26281	Head cheese.....	John Dreyer, No. 152 West street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26286	Head cheese.....	John Hoesel, No. 182 Avenue B.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26289	Head cheese.....	Ballentine Hermes, No. 258 Avenue B.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26295	Head cheese	B. F. Jaisset, No. 200 Avenue B.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26315	Head cheese.....	Henry Iberle, No. 110 Amsterdam avenue.....	Contains borax.
26323	Head cheese.....	George Gingerich, No. 70 Amsterdam avenue.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26336	Head cheese.....	John Bacsl, No. 253 East Third street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26338	Head cheese.....	Wm. Bornester, No. 544 Second avenue.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26349	Head cheese.....	Lang Bros., No. 569 Tenth avenue.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26351	Head cheese.....	Chas. Reichert, No. 104 West Houston street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26357	Head cheese.....	Bernard Meyer, No. 161 Perry street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26372	Head cheese.....	C. Schneider, No. 77 Broome street	Free from borax and sulphites.
26385	Head cheese.....	S. Ludwig, No. 1833 Third avenue.....	Free from borax.
26387	Head cheese.....	Chris Schloerb, No. 1913 Third avenue.....	Free from borax.
26450	Head cheese.....	Chas. Beckstein, No. 793 Columbus avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26468	Head cheese.....	John Rollman, No. 763 Columbus avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
26481	Head cheese.....	Carl Decker, No. 835 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26511	Head cheese.....	Wm. Klinger, No. 2634 Third avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26516	Head cheese.....	Adolph Becker, No. 2690 Third avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26522	Head cheese.....	John Heim, No. 133 Lincoln avenue, The Bronx.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26530	Head cheese.....	Wm. Burmeister, No. 544 Second avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26553	Head cheese.....	Jacob Dangler, No. 722 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26571	Head cheese, white.....	Ed. C. Krummel, No. 906 Broadway, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26597	Head cheese, white.....	Chris. Grozinger, No. 195 Hamburg avenue, B'klyn..	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26601	Head cheese, white.....	Ch. J. Stahl, Metropolitan and Union avenues, B'klyn	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26612	Head cheese, white.....	Adolph Gobel, Morgan avenue and Rock street, B'klyn	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26614	Head cheese, white.....	Bernard Spitzer, No. 192 Leonard street, Brooklyn..	Contains borax.
26638	Head cheese, white.....	International Pro. Co., No. 33 Degraw street, B'klyn.	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26644	Head cheese, white.....	Hutuelker Bros., No. 653 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn...	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26654	Head cheese, white.....	F. H. Tietje, No. 656 Third avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26664	Head cheese.....	Julius Waehler, No. 996 First avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26694	Head cheese.....	C. Heidelberger's Sons, No. 856 Manhattan avenue..	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26709	Head cheese, white.....	Louis Meyer, No. 374 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn...	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26718	Head cheese.....	G. C. Goelz, No. 250 First avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26742	Head cheese.....	John Kohl, No. 423 East Fifteenth street.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26746	Head cheese.....	A. Lester Heyer, No. 318-320 East Twenty-eighth { street.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter
26823	Head cheese.....	Max Hermann, No. 950 First avenue.....	Free from boric, sulphurous, benzoic and salicylic acids, and coloring matter.
26878	Head cheese.....	Val. Hernies, No. 258 Avenue B.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26899	Head cheese.....	Chas. Seher, No. 2585 Eighth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26902	Head cheese.....	Fred Fisher, No. 2398 Eighth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26988	Head cheese.....	Mrs. Rosie Boher, No. 786 Courtland avenue, The { Bronx.....	Free from boric and sulphurous acids and coloring matter.

25835	Liver pudding.....	Rohe Bro., No. 523 West Thirty-sixth street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26058	Liver pudding.....	A. Becker, No. 2609 Third avenue.....	Free from borax.
26063	Liver pudding.....	Wm. Klinger, No. 2634 Third avenue.....	Free from borax.
26856	Liver pudding.....	Jos. Viegel, No. 1076 Amsterdam avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25879	Salami.....	Goldman & Schwashiner, No. 83 Third avenue.....	Contains borax.
25971	Salami.....	Bernstein Greenberg Co., No. 82 Rivington street.....	Free from borax.
25983	Salami.....	Vaclav Novak, No. 1363 First avenue.....	Free from borax.
26006	Salami, German.....	Swift & Co., Eleventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street	Contains borax.
26007	Salami, Italian.....	Swift & Co., Eleventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street	Free from borax.
26355	Salami.....	Chas. Reichert, No. 104 West Houston street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26361	Salami.....	D. Moskowitz, No. 49 Cannon street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26376	Salami.....	I. Gellis, No. 37 Essex street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26424	Salami.....	M. Kroff Sons, No. 33 Canal street.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26433	Salami.....	Gertrude Langer, No. 137 West Houston street.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26435	Salami.....	Erschowsky & Bros., No. 175 West Houston street..	Contains borax
25844a	Sausages.....	Gustav Langer, No. 137 East Houston street.....	Contains coloring matter; free from preservatives.
25844b	Sausages.....	Gustav Langer, No. 137 East Houston street.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
25844c	Sausages.....	Gustav Langer, No. 137 East Houston street.....	Free from preservatives; coloring matter present.
25844d	Sausages.....	Gustav Langer, No. 137 East Houston street.....	Free from preservatives; coloring matter present.
25844e	Sausages.....	Gustav Langer, No. 137 East Houston street.....	Free from preservatives; coloring matter present.
25844f	Sausages.....	Gustav Langer, No. 137 East Houston street.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
25844g	Sausages.....	Gustav Langer, No. 137 East Houston street.....	Free from preservatives; coloring matter present.
25844h	Sausages.....	Gustav Langer, No. 137 East Houston street.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
25815	Sausages.....	A. Guilda, No. 66 West Third street.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
25816	Sausages.....	P. Lewith, No. 43 Greenwich street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25817	Sausages.....	M. Dreyfus, No. 423 Greenwich street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25819	Sausages.....	A. Percival, No. 100 Sixth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter. Borax present.

25846	Sausages.....	Siegel & Cooper, Eighteenth street and Sixth avenue.	Contains a sulphite.
25882	Sausages.....	Goldman & Schwasheimer, No. 83 Third avenue....	Borax present.
25884	Sausages.....	A. W. Michel, No. 90 Ninth avenue.....	Borax present.
25887	Sausages.....	A. L. Maier, No. 444 Tenth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26005	Sausages, German.....	Swift & Co., Eleventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street.	Borax present.
26090	Sausages, Cervelat.....	Ph. H. Loewith, No. 403 Greenwich street.....	Free from borax.
26091	Sausages, Salami.....	Ph. H. Loewith, No. 403 Greenwich street.....	Free from borax.
26092	Sausages, Cervelat.....	Ph. H. Loewith, No. 403 Greenwich street.....	Free from borax.
26096	Sausages.....	C. H. Reed's Sons, No. 185 First avenue.....	Free from borax.
26101	Sausages.....	L. Lammell, No. 2103 Eighth avenue.....	Free from borax.
26106	Sausages, Fresh.....	Julius H. Garthe, No. 1043 Second avenue.....	Free from borax.
26138	Sausages, Fresh.....	Geo. Herold, No. 138 Avenue A.....	Free from borax.
26251	Sausages.....	Fred Winter, No. 692 Tenth avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26277	Sausages, Fresh.....	Eliz. Kogler, No. 8 Greenwich street.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26307	Sausages.....	Max Arick, No. 74 Delancey street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26414	Sausages.....	M. Zimmerman & Co., No. 318 East Houston street.	Free from borax and sulphites.
26439	Sausages, Summer.....	John Morrell & Co., No. 620 East Thirty-sixth street.	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26496	Sausages, Arnou's.....	.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26545	Sausages, pork.....	Jacob Dangler, No. 722 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26555	Sausages, pork.....	Louis Stutz & Sons, No. 815 Broadway, Brooklyn...	Borax present.
26630	Sausages, pork.....	Boehm & Co., No. 185 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn...	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26635	Sausages, pork.....	International Provision Co., No. 33 Degraw street, { Brooklyn.	Borax present.
26650	Sausages (Bauren Wurst).....	Hutuelker Bros., No. 653 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26696	Sausages, pork.....	C. Heidelberger's Sons, No. 856 Manhattan avenue, { Brooklyn.	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26745	Sausages.....	A. Lester Heyer, Nos. 318-320 East Twenty-ninth { street.	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
27126	Sausages.....	Armour & Co., West Harlem Market.....	Sulphurous acid-trace present.
27127	Sausages.....	H. Dietz, No. 482 Lenox avenue.....	Boracic acid present.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
27686	Sausages..... {	Ferdinando Rivecco, No. 137 Van Brunt street, Brooklyn..... {	Sulphurous acid present.
25914	Meat, spiced..... {	Sussman Volk, No. 88 Delancey street..... {	Free from borax.
25929	Meat, raw..... {	..... {	Free from borax, sulphites and artificial coloring matter.
26379	Meat, spiced..... {	J. Gellis, No. 37 Essex street..... {	Free from borax and sulphites.
26434	Meat, specked..... {	Gertrude Langer, No. 137 West Houston street..... {	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26620	Meat, chopped..... {	Brennwasser, No. 1616 Second avenue..... {	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26621	Meat, chopped..... {	Nauss Bros. Co., Eightieth street and Second avenue..... {	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26622	Meat, chopped..... {	Brennwasser, No. 1571 Second avenue..... {	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26623	Meat, chopped..... {	Brennwasser, No. 1571 Second avenue..... {	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26626	Meat, chopped..... {	Abr. Tuck, No. 1569 Lexington avenue..... {	Sulphurous acid present.
26763	Meat, chopped..... {	..... {	Sulphurous acid present.
26912	Meat, chopped..... {	F. Ferc, No. 326 East Seventy-first street..... {	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26978	Meat, chopped..... {	N. Levy & Co., No. 230 Eighth avenue..... {	Sulphurous acid present.
27125	Meat, round steak..... {	Jacob Wise, No. 100 West Thirty-fourth street..... {	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
27131	Meat, chopped..... {	L. Oppenheimer, No. 2037 Second avenue..... {	Sulphurous acid present.
27132	Meat, chopped..... {	Kahn Backenheimer, No. 361 Lenox avenue..... {	Sulphurous acid present.
27135	Meat, chopped..... {	John Rollmann, No. 763 Columbus avenue..... {	Sulphurous acid present.
27556	Meat, chopped..... {	J. Wendel & Son, No. 2733 Eighth avenue..... {	Sulphurous acid present.
27565	Meat, chopped..... {	Reliance Beef Co., No. 1738 Fulton street, Brooklyn..... {	Sulphurous acid present.
27566	Meat, chopped..... {	E. Meyer, No. 2030 Fulton street, Brooklyn..... {	Sulphurous acid present.
27606	Meat, chopped..... {	Chapman's, cor. Fulton and Bridge streets, Brooklyn..... {	Sulphurous acid present.
27609	Meat, chopped..... {	S. Klein, No. 620 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn..... {	Sulphurous acid present.
27610	Meat, chopped..... {	Columbia Meat Market, No. 635 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn..... {	Sulphurous acid present.
27611	Meat, chopped..... {	Isadore Katz, No. 482 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn..... {	Sulphurous acid present.
27763	Meat, chopped..... {	Martin Herrmann, No. 1894 Second avenue..... {	Sulphurous acid present.

27764	Meat, chopped.....	Gustav Schmidt, No. 1823 Second avenue.....	Sulphurous acid present.
27488	Meat, chopped.....	Wm. Zick, No. 29 Bleecker street.....	Sulphurous acid present.
27489	Meat, chopped....	Joe Mayer, No. 368 Bleecker street.....	Sulphurous acid present.
27490	Meat, chopped.....	Frank Bund, No. 278 Bleecker street.....	Sulphurous acid present.
27491	Meat, chopped.....	Fourteenth Street Store, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.....	Sulphurous acid trace present.
27492	Meat, chopped.....	Fourteenth Street Store, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.....	Sulphurous acid trace present.
27384	Tripe.....	Swift & Co.....	Free from borax.
27385	Tripe.....	Morris & Co., West Harlem Market.....	Borax present.
27414	Tripe.....	Morris & Co.....	Borax present.
27413	Tripe.....	Swift & Co., Twelfth avenue and Manhattan street..	Free from borax.
27555	Tripe.....	Ind. Preservative Co.....	Free from preservatives.
25851	Wurst, liver.....	Geo. Wittman, No. 338 East One Hundred and Second street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25862	Wurst, liver.....	Fred Benz, No. 412 East One Hundred and Second street.....	Free from borax.
25875	Wurst, liver, smoked.....	Otto Stahl, No. 2332 Third avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25881	Wurst, knack.....	Goldman & Schwasheimer, No. 83 Third avenue.....	Borax present.
25891	Wurst, liver.....	Richard Weber, Third avenue, between One Hun- dred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25899	Wurst, liver, smoked.....	Louis Grimm, No. 1427 Second avenue.....	Borax present; free from artificial coloring matter.
25943	Wurst, liver, smoked.....	W. Holschuh, No. 1605 First avenue.....	Free from borax.
25987	Wurst, knack.....	Frank Zadina, No. 1432 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
25993	Wurst, liver, smoked.....	Frank Mossner, No. 1373 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26001	Wurst, liver.....	Geo. Bauer, No. 1208 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26027	Wurst, knack.....	Jos. Soukopf, No. 1424 Avenue A.....	Free from borax.
26030	Wurst, knack.....	Jos. Wimmer, No. 1391 Avenue A.....	Borax present.
26033	Wurst, knack.....	Wm. Chyba, No. 1374 Avenue A.....	Free from borax.
26044	Wurst, liver, smoked.....	Henry Fleck, No. 1679 Avenue A.....	Free from borax.
26049	Wurst, liver.....	Philip Spitzhoff, No. 659 Ninth avenue.....	Free from borax.
26073	Wurst, liver.....	R. J. Pusim, No. 850 Tenth avenue	Free from borax.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
26105	Wurst, liver, smoked.....	Julius Garthe, No. 1043 Second avenue.....	Free from borax.
26107	Wurst, liver, smoked.....	Julius Garthe, No. 1043 Second avenue.....	Free from borax.
26114	Wurst, knack	Felix Metzger, No. 1044 Second avenue.....	Free from borax.
26125	Wurst, knack.....	Gabriel Vetter, No. 763 Second avenue.....	Free from borax.
26127	Wurst, liver, smoked.....	F. Majewski & Son, No. 607 Second avenue.....	Free from borax.
26128	Wurst, cervelat.....	F. Majewski & Son, No. 607 Second avenue.....	Free from borax.
26133	Wurst, liver.....	G. Pfizenmaier, No. 189 Avenue A.....	Free from borax.
26135	Wurst, blood.....	G. Pfizenmaier, No. 189 Avenue A.....	Free from borax.
26137	Wurst, liver.....	Geo. Herold, No. 139 Avenue A.....	Free from borax.
26158	Wurst, liver.....	John Schwenker, No. 966 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26160	Wurst, liver.....	John Leim, No. 133 Lincoln avenue, Bronx.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26166	Wurst, liver.....	John Kohl, No. 423 East Fifteenth street.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26172	Wurst, liver.....	Louis Cappel, No. 302 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26199	Wurst, liver.....	John Rollman, No. 763 Columbus avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26205	Wurst, liver.....	John Beckstein, No. 793 Columbus avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26211	Wurst, liver.....	Isaac Melchner, No. 9 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26216	Wurst, blood.....	Stutz & Feiler, No. 151 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26221	Wurst, liver.....	Everhard Pantel, No. 1826 Second avenue.....	Borax present.
26224	Wurst, landyaeger.....	Everhard Pantel, No. 1826 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26230	Wurst, liver.....	David Reubold, No. 1805 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26236	Wurst, blood.....	Frank Hopf, No. 506 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26240	Wurst, liver.....	Frank Hopf, No. 506 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26241	Wurst, bauren.....	Frank Hopf, No. 506 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26272	Wurst, liver.....	John Dreyer, No. 152 West street.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26275	Wurst, liver.....	Eliz. Kogler, No. 8 Greenwich street.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.

26320	Wurst, liver.....	Henry Eberle, No. 110 Amsterdam avenue.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26325	Wurst, liver.....	Geo. Gingerich, No. 70 Amsterdam avenue.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26326	Wurst, liver.....	Geo. Gingerich, No. 70 Amsterdam avenue.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26329	Wurst, liver.....	John Foerst, No. 122 Manhattan street.....	Borax present.
26342	Wurst, liver.....	Wm. G. Wagner, No. 573 First avenue.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26347	Wurst, liver.....	Lang Bros., No. 569 Tenth avenue.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26350	Wurst, landyaeger.....	Lang Bros., No. 569 Tenth avenue.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26356	Wurst, liver.....	Chas. Reichert, No. 104 West Houston street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26358	Wurst, liver.....	Bernard Meyer, No. 161 Perry street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26370	Wurst, liver.....	C. Schneider, No. 77 Broome street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26382	Wurst, knack.....	Christ. Seher, No. 1887 Third avenue.....	Free from borax.
26388	Wurst, liver.....	Chas. Schloerb, No. 1913 Third avenue.....	Free from borax.
26395	Wurst, liver.....	Frank S. Schwintek, No. 1979 Third avenue.....	Free from borax.
26405	Wurst, liver.....	Woellfle & Pfeiffer.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26410	Wurst, liver.....	Louis Grimm, No. 1427 Second avenue.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26413	Wurst, knack.....	M. Zimmerman & Co., Nos. 318-324 East Houston street.....	Free from borax and sulphites.
26449	Wurst, liver.....	Chas. Beckstein, No. 793 Columbus avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26470	Wurst, liver.....	John Rollman, No. 763 Columbus avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26473	Wurst, liver.....	Max Herman, No. 950 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26476	Wurst, blood.....	Max Herman, No. 950 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26479	Wurst, liver.....	Wm. Sutton, No. 829 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26483	Wurst, liver.....	Carl Decker, No. 835 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26484	Wurst, blood.....	Carl Decker, No. 835 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26491	Wurst, knack.....	Fischer & Co., No. 2325 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26512	Wurst, liver.....	Wm. Klingler, No. 2634 Third avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26517	Wurst, liver.....	Adolph Decker, No. 2690 Third avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26527	Wurst, liver.....	Lang Bros., No. 569 Second avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
26529	Wurst, liver.....	Wm. Burneister, No. 544 Second avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26532	Wurst, liver.....	Majewski & Sons, No. 667 Second avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26546	Wurst, blood.....	Jacob Dangler, No. 722 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26549	Wurst, liver.....	Jacob Dangler, No. 722 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26557	Wurst, liver.....	Louis Stutz & Sons, No. 815 Broadway, Brooklyn.....	Borax present.
26559	Wurst, bauren.....	Louis Stutz & Sons, No. 815 Broadway, Brooklyn.....	Borax present.
26560	Wurst, liver.....	Louis Stutz & Sons, No. 815 Broadway, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26561	Wurst, blood.....	Louis Stutz & Sons, No. 815 Broadway, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26564	Wurst, liver.....	Edw. C. Krummel, No. 966 Broadway, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26565	Wurst, bauren.....	Edw. C. Krummel, No. 966 Broadway, Brooklyn.....	Borax present.
26567	Wurst, blood.....	Edw. C. Krummel, No. 966 Broadway, Brooklyn.....	Borax present.
26570	Wurst, liver.....	Edw. C. Krummel, No. 966 Broadway, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26592	Wurst, liver.....	Chris Grozinger, No. 195 Hamburg avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26593	Wurst, liver.....	Chris Grozinger, No. 195 Hamburg avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26594	Wurst, bauren.....	Chris Grozinger, No. 195 Hamburg avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26600	Wurst, liver.....	Chas. Stahl, Metropolitan and Union avenues, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26607	Wurst, liver.....	Adolph Gobel, Morgan avenue corner Rock street, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26610	Wurst, liver.....	Adolph Gobel, Morgan avenue corner Rock street, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26611	Wurst, bauren.....	Adolph Gobel, Morgan avenue corner Rock street, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26632	Wurst, liver.....	Boehm & Co., No. 185 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26641	Wurst, liver.....	International Provision Co., No. 33 Degraw street, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26642	Wurst, liver.....	International Provision Co., No. 33 Degraw street, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26646	Wurst, liver.....	Flytuelker Bros., No. 653 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26649	Wurst, liver.....	Flytuelker Bros., No. 653 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26651	Wurst, liver.....	F. H. Tietje, No. 656 Third avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.

26660	Wurst, liver.....	F. H. Tietje, No. 656 Third avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26661	Wurst, liver.....	F. H. Tietje, No. 656 Third avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26662	Wurst, bauren.....	F. H. Tietje, No. 656 Third avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26665	Wurst, blood.....	Julius Waehler, No. 996 First avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26667	Wurst, liver.....	Julius Waehler, No. 996 First avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26670	Wurst, blood.....	Huhn Bros., No. 1162 Second avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26687	Wurst, liver.....	Jos. Rank, No. 1005 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26691	Wurst, liver.....	Jos. Rank, No. 1005 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26692	Wurst, liver.....	C. Heidelberger Sons, No. 856 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26699	Wurst, bauren.....	C. Heidelberger Sons, No. 856 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26700	Wurst, liver.....	C. Heidelberger Sons, No. 856 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26704	Wurst, liver.....	Louis Meyer, No. 374 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26710	Wurst, liver.....	Louis Meyer, No. 374 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26712	Wurst, knack.....	Louis Meyer, No. 374 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.....	Borax present.
26714	Wurst, liver.....	D. Reubold, No. 1805 Second avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26715	Wurst, liver.....	Eberhard Puntel, No. 1825 Second avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26730	Wurst, liver.....	Brennzing, No. 3022 Third avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26737	Wurst, blood.....	.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26738	Wurst, liver.....	John Kohl, No. 423 East Fifteenth street.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26752	Wurst, liver.....	P. Stenger, No. 1475 First avenue.....	Free from boric, sulphurous, benzoic and salicylic acids and coloring matter.
26754	Wurst, liver.....	W. Holschuh, No. 1605 First avenue.....	Free from boric and sulphurous acids and coloring matter.
26822	Wurst, liver.....	Max Herman, No. 950 First avenue.....	Free from boric, sulphurous, benzoic and salicylic acids and coloring matter.
26824	Wurst, blood.....	Max Herman, No. 950 First avenue.....	Free from boric, sulphurous, benzoic and salicylic acids and coloring matter.
26832	Wurst, liver.....	Oscar Pochi, No. 1744 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26833	Wurst, liver.....	Max Celscher, No. 1598 Avenue A.....	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26835	Wurst, liver.....	Henry Fleck, No. 1679 Avenue A.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26862	Wurst, liver.....	Justin Gortke, No. 1043 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
26869	Wurst, knack.....	James Sotkopf, No. 1424 Avenue A.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26870	Wurst, liver.....	Frank Zadina, No. 1432 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26873	Wurst, liver.....	Vaclav Novak, No. 1363 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26913	Wurst, liver.....	F. Ferc, No. 326 East Seventy-first street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26923	Wurst, liver.....	Andrew Adamko, No. 1296 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26921	Wurst, liver.....	Frank Ferc, No. 326 East Seventy-first street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26924	Wurst, liver.....	George Bauer, No. 1208 First avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
26984	Wurst, liver.....	Mrs. Rosie Boher, No. 786 Courtlandt avenue, Bronx {	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27024	Wurst, liver.....	Frank Schwintek, No. 1979 Third avenue.....	Free from boric and sulphurous acids and coloring matter.
27025	Wurst, liver.....	C. Ludwig, No. 1823 Third avenue.....	Sulphurous acid present.
27026	Wurst, liver.....	John Tafel, No. 1887 Third avenue.....	Sulphurous and boracic acids present.
27027	Wurst, liver.....	Alfred Naef, No. 2185 Second avenue.....	Sulphurous acid trace present.
27028	Wurst, liver.....	Fischer & Co., No. 2325 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27095	Wurst, knack.....	Anton Martinek, No. 1353 First avenue.....	Sulphurous acid trace present.
27133	Wurst, liver.....	Fischer & Co., No. 2325 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27134	Wurst, liver.....	John Tafel, No. 1887 Third avenue.....	Sulphurous acid trace present.
27177	Wurst, liver.....	Justin Garthe, No. 1043 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27195	Wurst, liver.....	Charles Koelle, No. 1569 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27238	Wurst, liver.....	Adolph Schmidt, No. 339 East Forty-sixth street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27417	Wurst, liver.....	D. Reubold, No. 1805 Second avenue.....	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
27436	Wurst, liver.....	Louis Grimm, No. 1427 Third avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27508	Wurst, liver.....	Bernhard Pantle, No. 1825 Second avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27607	Wurst, liver.....	Frank Schwintek, No. 1979 Third avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27685	Wurst, liver.....	Conrad Ludwig, No. 1833 Third avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27759	Wurst, liver.....	Henry Fleck, No. 1679 Avenue A.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.

27919	Wurst, liver.....	Fischer & Co., No. 2355 Second avenue..	{	Free from sulphurous and boric acids and coloring matter.
24865	Tongue (potted).....	Wm. Gartelman, No. 2364 Eighth avenue.....	{	Free from benzoic, salicylic and boric acids and artificial coloring matter (coal tar colors.)
25251	Bacon, potted.....	A. F. Warner	{	Free from potassium cyanide and strychnine.
25828	Rex Br., ham, potted.....	Leo Bohdt, No. 454 Ninth avenue.....	{	Free from borax, sulphites, salicylic and benzoic acids and beta naphthol; free from preservatives.
25829	Libby's, chicken, potted.....	Leo Bohdt, No. 454 Ninth avenue.....	{	Free from borax, sulphites, salicylic and benzoic acids or beta naphthol; free from preservatives.
25937	Ox tongue, potted.....	John Koenig, No. 481 Ninth avenue.....	{	Free from borax.
25938	Ham, potted.....	John Koenig, No. 481 Ninth avenue.....	{	Free from borax.
25967	Breast fat.....	Jacob Keiser, No. 1507 First avenue.....	{	Free from borax.
26365	Pastrama.....	D. Moskowitz, No. 49 Cannon street.....	{	Free from borax and sulphites.
26419	Pastrama.....	M. Zimmerman & Co., No. 318 East Houston street.	{	Free from borax and sulphites.
26420	Paprica fat.....	M. Zimmerman & Co., No. 318 East Houston street.	{	Free from borax and sulphites.
26427	Paprica fat.....	M. Kroll Sons, No. 33 Canal street.....	{	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26440	Pork trimmings.....	John Morrell & Co., No. 620 East Thirty-sixth street.	{	Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
26637	Ham, pressed.....	Int. Provision Company, No. 33 Degraw street, Bklyn.	{	Free from borax, sulphites and coloring matter.
26863	Liver.....	Vincenzo Sauc, No. 401 East Seventy-third street....	{	Free from boric, sulphurous, benzoic and salicylic acids and coloring matter.
26920	Cervelat.....	Swift & Co., W. Harlem Market.....	{	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27129	Ham, pressed.....	Ferdinand Hanson, No. 336 Greenwich street.....	{	Boric acid present; sulphurous acid trace present.
27383	Tongue.....		{	Physiological test negative.
27743	Caviar.....		{	Free from borax, boric, benzoic and salicylic acids and sulphites.

Milks and Creams.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Received.	Results.
25668	Milk, human.....	Dr. Wilkon.....	Milk sugar (by difference), 7.35 per cent.; fat, 4.30 per cent.; proteid, 1.73 per cent.; ash, 0.28 per cent.
27151	Milk, human.....	Mr. Wolf.....	Fat, 1.09 per cent.; total solids, 9.30 per cent.
27422	Milk, human.....	Dr. Robert's office.....	Fat, 3.43 per cent.; total solids, 11.72 per cent.
27448	Milk, human.....	Dr. Robert's office.....	Fat, 0.97 per cent.; total solids, 9.34 per cent.
24925	Mothermilk.....	Commissioner's office.....	Moisture, 3.11 per cent.; ash, 6.69 per cent.; fat, 11.10 per cent.; proteid, 16.23 per cent.; milk sugar (by difference), 62.87 per cent.
24959	Milk.....	Dr. Bensel's office.....	Free from poisonous metals, cyanides, acetic and mineral acids.
25224 to 25226 inclusive	Milk.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Free from formaldehyde and borax, salicylic, benzoic acids and beta naphthol.
25549	Milk.....	U. S. Sanden, No. 603 Bloomfield street, Hoboken.....	Free from alkaloids.
26671	Milk.....	Mrs. Hopkins, No. 3112 Webster avenue.....	Free from formaldehyde, borax, salicylic and benzoic acids and hydrogen peroxide.
25795	Horlick's malted.....	D. E. Ushkow, No. 1870 Lexington avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter; fat, 1.54 per cent.
26455	Milk.....	Dr. Robert's office.....	Free from preservatives.
27613	Milk, Komo.....	Gilbert Parker Co., No. 306 Greenwich street.....	Protein, 28.1 per cent.; sugar, 48.38 per cent. (by polariscope); ash, 6.71 per cent.; fats, 11.57 per cent.; water, 6.94 per cent.; free from borax and boracic acid.
27769	Milk, White Cross.....	Mr. Clark.....	Water, 66.51 per cent.; total solids, 39.49 per cent.; fats, 10.74 per cent.; solids not fat, 28.75 per cent.; sugar, 14.18 per cent.; proteid, 11.86 per cent.; ash, 2.39 per cent.
24818	Cream.....	Dr. Robert's office.....	Gelatin, borax, formaldehyde and starch negative; no antiseptics; unadulterated.
26500	Cream.....	Division of Inspections.....	Sample contains no calcium sucrate.
26501	Cream.....	Division of Inspections.....	Sample contains no calcium sucrate.
26502	Cream.....	Division of Inspections.....	Sample contains no calcium sucrate.
26503	Cream.....	Division of Inspections.....	Sample contains no calcium sucrate.
26672	Cream.....	Division of Inspections.....	Sample contains no calcium sucrate.
26673	Cream.....	Division of Inspections.....	Sample contains no calcium sucrate.
26674	Cream.....	Division of Inspections.....	Sample contains no calcium sucrate.
26675	Cream.....	Division of Inspections.....	Sample contains no calcium sucrate.

26676	Cream	Division of Inspections.	Sample contains no calcium succate.
16677	Cream	Division of Inspections.	Sample contains no calcium succate.
26678	Cream.....	Division of Inspections.	Sample contains no calcium succate.
26679	Cream.....	Division of Inspections.	Sample contains no calcium succate.
26680	Cream.....	Division of Inspections.	Sample contains no calcium succate.
26681	Cream.....	Division of Inspections.	Sample contains no calcium succate.

Number of milks adulterated..... 2984

Number of milks unadulterated..... 6455

Number of milks, special..... 44

Non-Alcoholic Beverages.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
27415	Cider, sweet	Whispell Bros., No. 17 Harlem Market.....	Salicylic acid present.
27416	Cider, sweet.....	George C. Kline, No. 327 East One Hundred and Twenty-second street.....	Benzoic acid present.
27435	Cider, sweet.....	A. R. Holthusen, No. 434 East Ninety-second street.....	Benzoic acid present. Sp. gr. 1.0221; acidity (acetic acid), 0.38 per cent.; total solids, 7.76 per cent.; ash, 0.02 per cent.; alcohol, none.
27557	Cider, Champagne, Beutel's.....	William C. Beutel, No. 401 East Eighty-first street.....	Sp. gr. 1.0223; acidity (acetic acid) 0.52 per cent.; total solids 23.66 per cent.; ash 0.27 per cent.; alcohol none; benzoic acid present.
27558	Cider, sweet apple.....	William C. Beutel, No. 401 East Eighty-first street.....	Alcohol by weight, 1.27 per cent.; alcohol by volume, 1.65 per cent.; total solids, 7.52 per cent.; ash, 0.04 per cent.; acidity (calculated to acetic acid), 0.91 per cent.; free from salicylic, benzoic and boric acids, borates, sulphites and B-Naphthol. Free from artificial color (coal tar) and methyl alcohol; ginger present.
27830	Cider, sweet apple, Our Own.....	Jacob Paley, No. 1849 First avenue.....	Direct reading (polariscope), + 3.7; indirect reading (polariscope) — 1.1; free from artificial color (coal tar), salicylic, benzoic and boric acids, borates and sulphites.
27440	Ginger ale, Belfast, Crown.....	A. H. Schultz Co., N. Y.....	
27619	Ginger ale.....	Augusta Aubano, No. 33 Park street.....	

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
24665	Grape juice, Essie.	J. Butler, No. 1143 Second avenue.	Free from artificial color, formaldehyde, sulphites, borax or boric acid, salicylic and benzoic acids.
27275	Grape juice, Blue bell.	Fourteenth Street Store, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.	Alcohol (ethyl), none; alcohol (methyl), none; free from artificial color (coal tar), salicylic and benzoic acids.
24073	Lime juice.	Bloomingdale Bros., Fifty-ninth street and Third avenue.	Free from minerals, tartaric, borax or boric acids, benzoic and salicylic acids, sulphites, formaldehyde and artificial color.
24128	Lime juice.		Free from phosphoric, hydrochloric, sulphuric, tartaric, borax or boric acids, benzoic and salicylic acids, formaldehyde, sulphites and artificial color; acidity (calculated to citric acid), 9.10 per cent.
25205	Lime juice.	Bloomingdale Bros., Fifty-ninth street and Third avenue.	Free from phosphoric, hydrochloric, sulphuric, tartaric, borax and boric acids, benzoic acid and salicylic acid, formaldehyde, sulphites and artificial color; acidity (calculated to citric acid), 9.10 per cent.
27276	Lime juice.	Fourteenth Street Store, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.	Free from artificial color (coal tar), mineral acid and sugar.
24985	Lemon juice.	August Reibstein, No. 48 Stuyvesant street.	Free from artificial color, mineral acids, tartaric, phosphoric, borax or boric acids, benzoic acid and salicylic acids, formaldehyde and sulphites; acidity (calculated to citric acid), 3.58 per cent.
27274	Raspberry vinegar, Blue bell.	Fourteenth Street Store, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.	Alcohol (ethyl) none; methyl alcohol none; acetic acid, 0.80 per cent.; free from salicylic and benzoic acid; artificial color (coal tar) present.
24048	Lemon juice.	Lennox & Reibstein, No. 188 Second avenue.	Free from tartaric acid, inorganic acid, artificial color, borax or boric acid, salicylic and benzoic acids, sulphites and formaldehyde.
24861	Brown substance.	Second Inspection District.	Morphine and meconic acid present; analysis shows sample to be opium.
24862	Bowls and cans in package.	Second Inspection District.	Morphine and meconic acid present; analysis shows sample to be opium.
24863	Bowls and cans in package.	Second Inspection District.	Morphine and meconic acid present; analysis shows sample to be opium.
25104	Brown substance.	Fifteenth Precinct.	Reaction for meconic acid and morphine indicates opium.
25105	Brown substance.	Fifteenth Precinct.	Reaction for meconic acid; no reaction for morphine; opium present.
25106	Brown substance.	Fifteenth Precinct.	Reaction for meconic acid and morphine indicates opium.
25243	Brown substance.	Sixth Precinct.	Sample is a preparation of opium containing more than 2 grs. to the ounce.
25268	Brown substance.	Sixth Precinct.	Sample is a preparation of opium containing more than 2 grs. to the ounce.
25480	Brown substance.	Second Inspection District.	Sample is a preparation of opium; morphine and meconic acid present.
25481	Brown substance.	Second Inspection District.	Sample is a preparation of opium; morphine and meconic acid present.

25539	Brown substance.....	Sixth Precinct.....	Sample is a preparation of opium containing more than 2 grs. per ounce.
25741	Brown substance.....	Twentieth Precinct.....	Sample is a preparation of opium containing more than 2 grs. per ounce.
25751	Brown liquid.....	Eighth Precinct.....	Gives reaction for cotton root and viburnum prunifolium.
25769	Brown substance.....	Nineteenth Precinct.....	Sample is a preparation of opium containing more than 2 grs. per ounce.
25770	Brown substance.....	Nineteenth Precinct.....	Sample is a preparation of opium containing more than 2 grs. per ounce.
25981	Brown substance.....	Fourteenth Precinct.....	Sample contains 74.15 per cent. arsenious oxide.
26456	Brown substance.....	Twentieth Precinct.....	Sample contains more than 2 grs. of opium to the ounce.
27080	Brown substance.....	Sixth Precinct.....	Sample is a preparation of opium ; meconic acid and morphine present.
27706	Brown substance.....	Twentieth Precinct.....	Sample is a preparation of opium containing more than 2 grs. to the ounce.
27707	Brown substance.....	Twentieth Precinct.....	Sample is a preparation of opium ; meconic acid and morphine present.
27895	Brown substance.....	Twentieth Precinct.....	Sample is a preparation of opium ; meconic acid and morphine present.
27843	Brown substance.....	Fifteenth Precinct.....	Sample is a preparation of opium ; meconic acid and morphine present.
27867	Brown substance.....	Twentieth Precinct.....	Sample is a preparation of opium ; meconic acid and morphine present.
27897	Brown substance.....	Twentieth Precinct.....	Sample is a preparation of opium ; meconic acid and morphine present.
27911	Brown substance.....	Twentieth Precinct.....	Sample is a preparation of opium ; meconic acid and morphine present.
24566 24665 to 24711 } inc.	Cakes.....	Twenty-eighth Precinct.....	Free from arsenic, antimony, tin, lead, mercury, copper and zinc ; physiological test negative.
24797	Candy (233 samples).....	Thirty-second Precinct.....	Free from injurious ingredients.
24797	Cigar.....	District Attorney's Office.....	Free from volatile alkaloids, potassium cyanide, and poisonous metals.
24798	Cigar.....	District Attorney's Office.....	Free from volatile alkaloids, potassium cyanide, and poisonous metals.
24877	Coat in package.....	District Attorney's Office.....	Coat cut by concentrated sulphuric acid.
24891	Candy.....	Detective Sergeant Peter McCormack.....	Free from poisonous metals, starch and terra alba ; physiological test negative.
25376	Candy.....	Twenty-ninth Precinct.....	Free from paraffin, poisonous metals and coloring matter.
25431	Candy.....	Twenty-fifth Precinct.....	Found per pound of candy .5 oz. absolute alcohol by weight, .585 oz. absolute alcohol by volume ; free from wood alcohol.
27050	Dagger in envelope.....	Seventy-eighth Precinct.....	Microscopical examination failed to show presence of blood.
24889	Drawer lined with velvet.....	Eighty-first Precinct.....	Free from milk sugar.
25005	Horse ball.....	Health Department Squad.....	Contains 79.46 per cent. arsenious oxide.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Received.	Results.
25502	Horse ball	Twelfth Precinct	Contains 70.50 per cent. arsenious oxide.
24800	Liquid	Twenty-fifth Precinct.....	Alcohol by weight 8.87 per cent.; by volume 11.08 per cent.
24819	Liquid	Bronx Detective Bureau	Free from chloral hydrate and cocaine.
24827	Liquid	Forty-fourth Precinct.....	Alcohol by weight 37.34 per cent.; by volume 44.43 per cent.
24828	Liquid	Fortieth Precinct.....	Alcohol by weight 38.92 per cent.; by volume 46.08 per cent.
24858	Liquid	Sixty-sixth Precinct.....	Alcohol by weight 3.38 per cent.; by volume 4.34 per cent.
24876	Liquid	Sixty-sixth Precinct.....	Alcohol by weight 35.13 per cent.; by volume 42.06 per cent.
24885	Liquid	Sixty-sixth Precinct.....	Alcohol by weight 38.17 per cent.; by volume 45.53 per cent.
24931	Liquid	Twenty-ninth Precinct	Alcohol by weight 8.99 per cent.; by volume 11.26 per cent.
24957	Liquid	Twenty-ninth Precinct	Alcohol by weight 7.83 per cent.; by volume 9.86 per cent.
25170	Liquid	Fifty-sixth Precinct	Alcohol by weight 3.97 per cent.; by volume 5.08 per cent.
25171	Liquid	Fifty-sixth Precinct	Alcohol by weight 3.34 per cent.; by volume 4.27 per cent.
25172	Liquid	Coroner's Office, Bronx	Contains no volatile, vegetable or mineral poisons.
25209	Liquid	Detective Bureau.....	Contains chloral hydrate.
25227	Liquid	Twentieth Precinct.....	Chloral hydrate present.
25394	Liquid	Fifty-sixth Precinct	Alcohol by weight 38.37 per cent.; by volume 45.65 per cent.
25550	Liquid	Twelfth Precinct.....	Alcohol by weight 14.46 per cent.; by volume 18.68 per cent.
25556	Liquid	Twelfth Precinct.....	Alcohol by weight 11.24 per cent.; by volume 14.84 per cent.
25596	Liquid	District Attorney's Office.....	Free from alkaloids; it gives reactions corresponding to viburnum prunifolium.
25597	Liquid	District Attorney's Office.....	Free from alkaloids, chloral and cocaine.
25705	Liquid	State Excise Department	Alcohol by weight 11.23 per cent.; by volume 14.65 per cent.
25794	Liquid	Fifteenth Precinct.....	Alcohol by weight 7.33 per cent.; by volume 9.21 per cent.
26004	Liquid	Fifty-sixth Precinct	Alcohol by weight 37.70 per cent.; by volume 44.79 per cent.
26095	Liquid	Eighty-third Precinct.....	Alcohol by weight 2.29 per cent.; by volume 2.93 per cent.
26441	Liquid	Sixty-second Precinct	Alcohol by weight 3.83 per cent.; by volume 5.00 per cent.

26454	Liquid.....	Twenty-eighth Precinct.....	Alcohol by weight 36.01 per cent.; by volume 42.89 per cent.
26505	Liquid.....	Eighth Inspection District, Brooklyn.....	Alcohol by weight 3.91 per cent.; by volume 5.00 per cent.
26506	Liquid, brown.....	Eighth Inspection District, Brooklyn.....	Alcohol by weight 3.80 per cent.; by volume 4.85 per cent.
26618	Liquid.....	Twenty-ninth Precinct.....	Free from chloral.
26755	Liquid.....	Eighteenth Precinct.....	Sample contains chloral.
26837	Liquid.....	Sixty-second Precinct.....	Alcohol by weight 3.32 per cent.; by volume 4.27 per cent.
26915	Liquid.....	Sixty-second Precinct.....	Alcohol by weight 3.42 per cent.; by volume 4.71 per cent.
26926	Liquid.....	Sixteenth Precinct.....	Alcohol by weight 6.92 per cent.; by volume 8.88 per cent.
26936	Liquid.....	Twenty-ninth Precinct.....	Alcohol by weight 9.45 per cent.; by volume 11.87 per cent.
26942	Liquid.....	Eighty-third Precinct.....	Alcohol by weight 39.18 per cent.; by volume 46.59 per cent.
26943	Liquid.....	Eighty-third Precinct.....	Alcohol by weight 3.51 per cent.; by volume 4.49 per cent.
26989	Liquid.....	Fifteenth Precinct.....	Alcohol by weight 7.71 per cent.; by volume 9.70 per cent.
26992	Liquid.....	Eighty-third Precinct.....	Alcohol by weight 2.72 per cent.; by volume 3.49 per cent.
26993	Liquid.....	Eighty-third Precinct.....	Alcohol by weight 3.22 per cent.; by volume 4.12 per cent.
26994	Liquid.....	Eighty-third Precinct.....	Alcohol by weight 36.20 per cent.; by volume 43.26 per cent.
26997	Liquid.....	Fifteenth Precinct.....	Microscopical examination failed to show presence of blood.
27032	Liquid.....	Coroner's office.....	Contains 92.94 per cent. ethyl alcohol by volume.
27045	Liquid.....	Sixty-third Precinct.....	Alcohol by weight 5.78 per cent.; by volume 7.21 per cent.
27119	Liquid.....	Eighty-third Precinct.....	Alcohol by weight 2.76 per cent.; by volume 3.55 per cent.
27197	Liquid and white crystals.....	Coroner's office.....	Contains oxalic acid.
27387	Liquid.....	Eighty-third Precinct.....	Alcohol by weight 38.01 per cent.; by volume 45.16 per cent.
27486	Liquid.....	Sixth Precinct.....	Appears to be a liniment.
27506	Liquid.....	Fifty-third Precinct.....	Sample contains opium.
27507	Liquid.....	Fifty-third Precinct.....	Sulphuric and sulphurous acids present.
27608	Liquid.....	First Precinct.....	Sample gives reaction for phenol; corresponds in these reactions to a sample labeled lysol in this laboratory.
27926	Liquid.....	Eighty-fifth Precinct.....	Alcohol by weight 2.18 per cent.; by volume 2.79 per cent.

Number.	Sample.	From Whom Received.	Results.
27236	Meat.....	Health Squad, Richmond.....	Poisonous metals, strychnine, morphine, hydrocyanic acid and powdered glass absent.
27885	Medicine (liquid).....	District Attorney's office.....	Sample is a solution of potassium iodide.
27884	Milk.....	District Attorney's office.....	Volatile, mineral and vegetable poisons absent.
27033	Organs, human.....	Coroner's office.....	Poisonous metals, vegetable alkaloids and chloral hydrate absent; acetanilid present.
25598	Pills.....	District Attorney's office.....	Found about 3 grains of aloes per pill; capsicum present.
25704	Pills.....	District Attorney's office.....	Found 3.86 grains of aloes in pill.
27015	Pills.....	District Attorney's office.....	Pills contains aloes.
27077	Pills.....	Coroner's office.....	Mineral poisons, vegetable alkaloids and acids present.
27031	Powder.....	Coroner's office.....	Made up of acetanilid.
27221	Plaster (from wall).....	District Attorney's office.....	Examination of spots on plaster showed the presence of blood.
27573	Sandwich.....	Twenty-eighth Precinct.....	Free from poisonous metals and vegetable alkaloids.
26998	Scraping from finger nails.....	Fifteenth Precinct.....	Microscopical examination failed to show presence of blood.
24996	Stomach and contents.....	Thirteenth Precinct.....	Poisonous metals, alkaloids and chloral absent.
24998	Stomach and contents.....	Coroner's office.....	Paraldehyde; slight silver mirror; arsenic and alkaloids absent.
26625	Stomach and contents.....	Health Department Squad, Richmond.....	Poisonous metals, alkaloids and powdered glass absent.
25562	Tea (herb).....	Fifty-eighth Precinct.....	Sample contains senna leaves, sassafras bark, marsh-mallow, fennel seeds, coriander seeds, anise seeds, lavender flowers; does not contain alkaloids.
27220	Tin pan.....	District Attorney's office.....	Examination of spots on pan did not show presence of blood.
27053	White crystals.....	Detective Bureau.....	Vial contains chloral hydrate.
26996	White crystals.....	District Attorney's office.....	Sample is cocaine hydrochloride.
27334	White powder.....	Sixth Precinct.....	Weight of sample 118.9650 gms.; sample pure arsenious oxide.
27485	White crystals.....	Sixth Precinct.....	Bottle contains chloral hydrate.
25377	Vomit.....	Twenty-eighth Precinct.....	Contains no volatile, mineral or vegetable poisons.
27078	Vomit.....	Coroner's office.....	Analysis not made.

Number.	Brand and Sample.	From Whom Received.	Results.
25382	Republic cinnamon.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Moisture, 10.10 per cent.; total ash, 4.13 per cent.; soluble ash, 1.47 per cent.; ash, HCl, insoluble, 0.20 per cent.; ethereal extract, 4.49 per cent.; volatile oils, 1.68 per cent.; fixed oils, 2.81 per cent.
25712	Blue Ribbon cinnamon.....	Chief Clerk's Office.....	Moisture, 10.74 per cent.; total ash, 2.84 per cent. water soluble ash, 1.46 per cent.; HCl insoluble ash, 0.10 per cent.; total ether extract, 4.42 per cent.; volatile ether extract, 2.40 per cent.
24919	Mustard	Bellevue Hospital.....	Moisture, 3.27 per cent.; ether extract, 10.80 per cent.; ash, 5.07 per cent.; water soluble ash, 0.02 per cent.; HCl insoluble ash, .05 per cent.; microscopic ex. negative.
25381	Blue Ribbon mustard.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Moisture, 2.42 per cent.; total ash, 5.71 per cent.; soluble ash, 0.49 per cent.; HCl ash insoluble, 0.49 per cent.; ethereal extract, 28.95 per cent.; volatile oils, 0.33 per cent.; fixed oils, 28.62 per cent.; turmeric absent.
24916	Pepper.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Moisture, 7.39 per cent.; ether extract, 8.12 per cent.; ash, 4.10 per cent.; water soluble ash, 2.68 per cent.; HCl insoluble ash, 0.4 per cent.; microscopic ex. negative.
25207	Pepper.....	II. Kapnelian, No. 457 West Sixteenth street.....	Moisture, 5.00 per cent.; ash, 3.68 per cent.; water insoluble ash, 2.07 per cent.; HCl insoluble ash, 1.51 per cent.; ether extract, 2.80 per cent.
25383	Pepper, black.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Moisture, 8.77 per cent.; total ash, 6.94 per cent.; soluble ash, 2.80 per cent.; HCl insoluble ash, 1.33 per cent.; ethereal extract, 8.53 per cent.; volatile oils, 1.06 per cent.; fixed oils, 7.47 per cent.
25384	Pepper, white.....	Drug Laboratory	Moisture, 9.86 per cent.; total ash, 1.66 per cent.; soluble ash, 0.28 per cent.; insoluble HCl ash, 0.20 per cent.; ethereal extract, 7.64 per cent.; volatile oils, 0.62 per cent.; fixed oils, 7.02 per cent.
25441	Rosen, pepper, red.....	Emil Zerkowitz, 41 Park Row.....	Moisture, 5.01 per cent.; ash, 6.28 per cent.; ether extract, 10.00 per cent.; volatile ether extract, 1.82 per cent.; colored with coal tar dye.
25442	Paprika, pepper, red.....	Emil Zerkowitz, 41 Park Row.....	Moisture, 4.45 per cent.; ash, 9.88 per cent.; ether extract, 9.25 per cent.; volatile ether extract, 1.62 per cent.; coal tar colors absent.

Sugars and Syrups.

Number.	Brand and Sample.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
25404	Sugar, granulated.....	John Klinge & Co., No. 171 East Thirty-third street	Direct reading in 100 mm. tube at 14° C. = + 50°; invert reading in 100 mm. tube at 14° C. = — 12.2; free from ash; sample unadulterated. Sample composed of pure milk sugar.
25039	Sugar of milk powder.....	Drug Laboratory.....	
25040	Sugar of milk powder.....	Drug Laboratory.....	
25352	Sugar of milk powder.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Sample composed of pure milk sugar. Reading 98.87 free from starch and ash; sample unadulterated. Found 37 per cent. sucrose, grape sugar — glucose 21.6 per cent.; direct reading = + 54; invert reading = + 7.2; ash, 3.77 per cent. Direct reading 200 mm. tube = + 54; dextrose, 21.23 per cent.; invert reading 200 mm. tube = + 4.4; ash, 4.26 per cent.; sucrose, 37.15 per cent. Free from artificial coloring matter.
26466	Magnolia Brand molasses.....	Seaman Bros., North Moore and Hudson streets.....	
26940	Molasses.....	Dr. Bensel.....	
27627	Syrup, chocolate.....	Dr. Bensel.....	Free from artificial color (coal tar), benzoic and salicylic acids and glucose; ginger present. Sample contains artificial coloring matter. Probably a coal tar dye. Direct reading 200 mm. tube = + 57.2; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 10° C. = — 21.5; ash, 0.30 per cent.; adulterated with cane sugar. Direct reading 200 mm. tube = + 58.6; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 17.5° C. = — 23.9; ash, 0.59 per cent. Direct reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = + 62.4; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = — 24.0; ash 0.25 per cent.; sample contains added cane sugar. Direct reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = + 55.8; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = — 23.7; ash, 0.59 per cent.; sample unadulterated. Direct reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = + 64; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = — 24; ash, 0.572 per cent.; sample unadulterated. Direct reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = + 60.2; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = — 23.5; ash, 0.55 per cent.; sample unadulterated. Direct reading 200 mm. tube = + 58.5; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 23° C. = — 21.5; ash, 0.50 per cent.; sample unadulterated. Direct reading 200 mm. = + 54.6; indirect reading at 28° C. = — 29; ash, 0.71 per cent. according to Horvet's method sample is pure maple syrup. Direct reading = + 66.2; indirect reading at 22° C. = — 20; ash 0.18 per cent.; according to Horvet's method sample contains cane sugar.
27201	Syrup, ginger.....	Bloomingdale Bros., Fifty-ninth street and Third avenue.....	
27628	Syrup, ginger.....	Dr. Bensel.....	
24949	Riverside syrup, maple.....	Chief Clerk's office.....	Direct reading 200 mm. tube = + 57.2; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 10° C. = — 21.5; ash, 0.30 per cent.; adulterated with cane sugar. Direct reading 200 mm. tube = + 58.6; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 17.5° C. = — 23.9; ash, 0.59 per cent. Direct reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = + 62.4; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = — 24.0; ash 0.25 per cent.; sample contains added cane sugar. Direct reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = + 55.8; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = — 23.7; ash, 0.59 per cent.; sample unadulterated. Direct reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = + 64; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = — 24; ash, 0.572 per cent.; sample unadulterated. Direct reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = + 60.2; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = — 23.5; ash, 0.55 per cent.; sample unadulterated. Direct reading 200 mm. tube = + 58.5; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 23° C. = — 21.5; ash, 0.50 per cent.; sample unadulterated. Direct reading 200 mm. = + 54.6; indirect reading at 28° C. = — 29; ash, 0.71 per cent. according to Horvet's method sample is pure maple syrup. Direct reading = + 66.2; indirect reading at 22° C. = — 20; ash 0.18 per cent.; according to Horvet's method sample contains cane sugar.
24958	Syrup, maple.....	Chief Clerk's office.....	
25019	Hudson Brand syrup, maple.....	H. J. Robertson, No. 1333 First avenue.....	
25250	Syrup, maple.....	Chief Clerk's office.....	Direct reading 200 mm. tube = + 57.2; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 10° C. = — 21.5; ash, 0.30 per cent.; adulterated with cane sugar. Direct reading 200 mm. tube = + 58.6; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 17.5° C. = — 23.9; ash, 0.59 per cent. Direct reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = + 62.4; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = — 24.0; ash 0.25 per cent.; sample contains added cane sugar. Direct reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = + 55.8; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = — 23.7; ash, 0.59 per cent.; sample unadulterated. Direct reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = + 64; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = — 24; ash, 0.572 per cent.; sample unadulterated. Direct reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = + 60.2; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = — 23.5; ash, 0.55 per cent.; sample unadulterated. Direct reading 200 mm. tube = + 58.5; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 23° C. = — 21.5; ash, 0.50 per cent.; sample unadulterated. Direct reading 200 mm. = + 54.6; indirect reading at 28° C. = — 29; ash, 0.71 per cent. according to Horvet's method sample is pure maple syrup. Direct reading = + 66.2; indirect reading at 22° C. = — 20; ash 0.18 per cent.; according to Horvet's method sample contains cane sugar.
25403	Syrup, maple.....	Chief Clerk's office.....	
25449	Syrup, maple.....	Chief Clerk's office.....	
25543	Syrup, maple.....	Chief Clerk's office.....	Direct reading 200 mm. tube = + 57.2; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 10° C. = — 21.5; ash, 0.30 per cent.; adulterated with cane sugar. Direct reading 200 mm. tube = + 58.6; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 17.5° C. = — 23.9; ash, 0.59 per cent. Direct reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = + 62.4; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = — 24.0; ash 0.25 per cent.; sample contains added cane sugar. Direct reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = + 55.8; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = — 23.7; ash, 0.59 per cent.; sample unadulterated. Direct reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = + 64; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = — 24; ash, 0.572 per cent.; sample unadulterated. Direct reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = + 60.2; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = — 23.5; ash, 0.55 per cent.; sample unadulterated. Direct reading 200 mm. tube = + 58.5; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 23° C. = — 21.5; ash, 0.50 per cent.; sample unadulterated. Direct reading 200 mm. = + 54.6; indirect reading at 28° C. = — 29; ash, 0.71 per cent. according to Horvet's method sample is pure maple syrup. Direct reading = + 66.2; indirect reading at 22° C. = — 20; ash 0.18 per cent.; according to Horvet's method sample contains cane sugar.
27659	Syrup, maple (pure sap).....	Austin, Nichols & Co.....	
27724	Warfield Brand syrup, maple.....	Seaman Bros., North Moore and Hudson streets.....	

Direct reading = + 54; indirect reading = - 18.4; ash, 0.61 per cent.; according to Hortvet's method sample is pure maple syrup.
 Direct reading = + 65.6; indirect reading = - 10.6; ash, 0.26 per cent.; according to Hortvet's method sample contains cane sugar.
 Artificial color (coal tar) and phosphates present; free from mineral and tartaric acids.
 Free from artificial color (coal tar), mineral and tartaric acids.
 Direct reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = + 36; invert reading 200 mm. tube at 14° C. = - 8; ash, 6.32 per cent.
 Direct polarization 200 mm. tube at 16° C. = + 56.8; invert polarization 200 mm. tube at 16° C. = - 20.7; ash, 0.054 per cent.; sample made up largely of cane sugar, as stated on label.

Soups.

27725	White Rose Brand syrup, maple.	Seaman Bros., North Moore and Hudson streets....
27750	Green Mountain Brand syrup, maple, Vermont.....	A. F. Beckman & Co., No. 460 Greenwich street....
27200	Syrup, lemon phosphate	Bloomingdale Bros., Fifty-ninth street and Third avenue.....
27272	Blue Bell Brand syrup, lemon.....	Fourteenth Street Store, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.....
25270	Syrup.....	Bellevue Hospital.....
25670	Park Brand syrup, Vermont.....	Greenwald Bros., Eighty-seventh street and Third avenue.....

Number.	Brand and Sample.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
24062	Blue Ribbon, tomato	J. Butler, No. 1143 Second avenue.....	Free from benzoic and salicylic acids, borax or boric acid, formaldehyde, sulphites and artificial color. Free from benzoic and salicylic acids, borax or boric acid, formaldehyde, sulphites and artificial color. Free from preservatives and coloring matter.
24063	Blue Ribbon, vermicelli.....	J. Butler, No. 1143 Second avenue.....	
27064	Campbell's, chicken.....	B. Lipman, No. 117 Bleeker street	

Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Etc.

Number.	Brand and Sample.	From Whom Received.	Results.
24950	Coffee (Standard).....	Chief Clerk's office.....	Moisture, 3.52 per cent.; ash, 4.50 per cent.; ether extract, 11.30 per cent.; caffeine, 1.25 per cent.
24951	Coffee.....	Chief Clerk's office.....	Moisture, 2.71 per cent.; ash, 4.40 per cent.; ether extract, 12.39 per cent.; caffeine, 1.52 per cent.
24909	Coffee, liquid.....	Mrs. Lottie Curry, No. 242 West Sixty-first street.....	Free from injurious ingredients.
24918	Cocoa.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Moisture, 3.60 per cent.; ash, 5.26 per cent.; ether extract, 28.05 per cent.; W. S. A., 2.29 per cent.; HCl I. A., 0.165 per cent.; microscopic examination—negative.
24948	Powell's cocoa.....	Chief Clerk's office, Riverside.....	Moisture, 1.17 per cent.; fats, 24.66 per cent.; alkaloids, 0.88 per cent.; ash, T., 5.53 per cent.; ash, W. S., 1.65 per cent.; ash, W. I. A., 3.875 per cent.; ash, HCl I. S., 0.365 per cent.; free from added starch and foreign matter.
25011	Powell's l. B. cocoa.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Moisture, 1.08 per cent.; fats, 23.00 per cent.; alkaloids, 0.81 per cent.; ash, T., 5.59 per cent.; ash, W. S., 1.81 per cent.; ash, W. I. A., 3.78 per cent.; ash, HCl I. S., 0.23 per cent.; free from added starch and foreign matter.
25012	Baker's l. A. cocoa.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Moisture, 1.36 per cent.; fats, 20.02 per cent.; alkaloids, 0.73 per cent.; ash, T., 5.38 per cent.; ash, W. S., 1.83 per cent.; ash, W. I. A., 3.55 per cent.; ash, HCl I. S., 0.17 per cent.
25538	Powell's chocolate.....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Water, 3.05 per cent.; fat, 52.28 per cent.; crude fiber, 2.04 per cent.; theobromine, 0.60 per cent.; caffeine, 0.10 per cent.; ash, T., 3.12 per cent.; ash, W. S., 1.37 per cent.; ash, HCl I. S., 0.09 per cent.
27721	Powell's chocolate.....	A. M. Powell & Co., No. 152 Chambers street.....	Ether extract, 36.73 per cent.; iodine no., 36.60 per cent.; melting point, begins—29° C., complete—34° C.; solidifying point, 21° C.; refractive index, 40° C., 1.4571 per cent.
27856	Chocolate.....	Department of Health.....	Sample contains cocoa shells.

Vegetables, Canned, Dried, Etc.

Number.	Sample and Brand.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
24835	Beans, string, F.....	Bloomington Bros., corner Fifty-ninth street and Third avenue.....	Free from heavy metals, preservatives and coal tar colors.
24896	Beans, lima, Trumpet.....	Charles Schroeder, No. 2272 Eighth avenue.....	Free from benzoic and salicylic acids, artificial coloring matter; coal tar colors and poisonous metals.
24804	Beets, honey comb.....	.....	Free from poisonous metals, borax, boric acid, salicylic and benzoic acids, formaldehyde, sulphites and artificial color.

23379	Corn, sugar, Bangor	Frank Pewdyck, No. 281 First avenue	Free from benzoic and salicylic acids, sulphurous acid, coal tar colors and poisonous metals.
23451	Corn, Codorus	E. Rafter, No. 231 Avenue B.	Free from benzoic and salicylic acids, coal tar colors and poisonous metals.
26840	Corn, Champion	Chief Clerk's Office	Free from preservatives and poisonous metals.
26896	Corn, Crescent	Chief Clerk's Office	Free from preservatives and poisonous metals.
27637	Corn	P. A. Gaynor, No. 64 Gansevoort street	Free from sulphurous acid and heavy metals.
27820	Corn, Unity fancy	Hewson & Fitzpatrick, No. 254 Greenwich street	Free from salicylic, benzoic and boric acids or borates and sulphites.
27905	Corn, sugar, Epicure	John S. Sills & Sons, corner Thirty-seventh street and Eleventh avenue	Free from salicylic, benzoic and boric acids or borates and sulphites.
27943	Corn, sugar, The Best	Allen Ditchett & Co., No. 395 Greenwich street	Free from salicylic, benzoic and boric acids or borates and sulphites.
27944	Corn, sugar, Four Hundred	Allen Ditchett & Co., No. 395 Greenwich street	Free from preservatives, heavy metals and coal tar dye.
27870	Peas, Cedar	E. Westerman, No. 1664 Third avenue	Free from salicylic, benzoic, boric acids and borates and metals.
27751	Peas, sifted, Gold Rock	A. F. Beckman & Co., No. 460 Greenwich street	Free from salicylic, benzoic, boric acids, borates and metals.
27752	Peas, Crown Astor	A. F. Beckman & Co., No. 460 Greenwich street	Free from salicylic, benzoic, boric acids, borates and metals.
27771	Peas, Wayland	Edward Rafter, No. 630 Hudson street	Free from salicylic, benzoic, boric acids, borates and metals.
27772	Peas, Steuben	Edward Rafter, No. 630 Hudson street	Free from salicylic, benzoic, boric acids, borates, copper and zinc; trace of iron present.
27821	Peas, Unity	Hewson & Fitzpatrick, No. 254 Greenwich street	Free from salicylic, benzoic, boric acids, borates, copper and zinc; trace of iron present.
27822	Corn, Green Shield	Hewson & Fitzpatrick, No. 254 Greenwich street	Free from salicylic, benzoic, boric acids, borates and sulphites.
27823	Pear, sugar, Unity	Hewson & Fitzpatrick, No. 254 Greenwich street	Free from salicylic, benzoic, boric acids, borates and metals.
27824	Peas, Unity Standard	Hewson & Fitzpatrick, No. 254 Greenwich street	Free from salicylic, benzoic, boric acids, borates, copper and zinc; traces of iron present.
27901	Peas, honey, Empire State	John S. Sills & Sons, corner Thirty-seventh street and Eleventh avenue	Free from salicylic, benzoic, boric acids, borates and metals.
27904	Peas, Epicure	John S. Sills & Sons, corner Thirty-seventh street and Eleventh avenue	Free from salicylic, benzoic, boric acids, borates and metals.
27924	Peas, Elite	Clark, Chapin & Bushnell, No. 177 Duane street	Free from salicylic, benzoic, boric acids, borates and metals.
27941	Peas, New Carnation	Allen Ditchett & Co., No. 395 Greenwich street	Free from salicylic, benzoic, boric acids, borates and metals.
27942	Peas, The Best	Allen Ditchett & Co., No. 395 Greenwich street	Free from salicylic, benzoic, boric acids, borates and metals.
25514	Rhubarb, Silver Lake .....	.....	Free from ptomaines and poisonous metals.
25515	Rhubarb	Queens Office	Analysis not made.
26857	Rhubarb, Silver Lake	G. A. & P. Tea Co., No. 108 First avenue	Free from artificial coloring matter, preservatives and heavy metals.

Number.	Sample and Brand.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
24936	Spinach, Shield.....	C. G. Foltmann, No. 1566 Third avenue.....	Free from artificial coloring matter, poisonous metals, benzoic and salicylic acids.
25669	Squash.....	Greenwald Bros., corner Third avenue and Eighth seventh street.....	Free from artificial coloring matter, preservatives and heavy metals.
24871	Tomatoes, Fountain.....	Siegel, Cooper & Co., corner Eighteenth street and Sixth avenue.....	Free from coal tar colors, benzoic and salicylic acids and heavy metals.
24953	Tomatoes, Priscilla.....	Chief Clerk's Office.....	Free from coal tar colors benzoic and salicylic acids and heavy metals.
24993	Tomatoes, Francesco Rossano.....	Frank Squalinty, No. 2169 First avenue.....	Free from coal tar colors benzoic and salicylic acids and heavy metals.
25212	Tomatoes, Big R.....	James Butler, No. 215 Willis avenue, The Bronx.....	Free from coal tar colors, benzoic and salicylic acids and heavy metals.
25205	Tomatoes, Pride of Talbot.....	Andrew Davis, No. 481 Second avenue.....	Free from coal tar colors, benzoic and salicylic acids and heavy metals.
25439	Tomatoes, Champion.....	Armonoff Bros, No. 1673 Lexington avenue.....	Free from coal tar colors, benzoic and salicylic acids and heavy metals.
25485	Tomatoes, West End.....	Frank Luori, No. 321 Ninth avenue.....	Free from coal tar colors, benzoic and salicylic acids and heavy metals.
26897	Tomatoes, Violet.....	William Voorhees, Gravesend avenue near Kings Highway, Brooklyn.....	Free from arsenic, tin and iron present.
27199	Tomatoes, Turkey.....	Chief Clerk's Office.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27639	Tomatoes, Empress.....	F. H. Leggett & Co., No. 128 Franklin street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27640	Tomatoes, Riverside.....	F. H. Leggett & Co., No. 128 Franklin street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27641	Tomatoes, Wright & Rogers.....	F. H. Leggett & Co., No. 128 Franklin street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27642	Tomatoes, Empress.....	F. H. Leggett & Co., No. 128 Franklin street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27643	Tomatoes, Premier.....	F. H. Leggett & Co., No. 128 Franklin street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27644	Tomatoes, Nabob.....	F. H. Leggett & Co., No. 128 Franklin street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27645	Tomatoes, Varick.....	F. H. Leggett & Co., No. 128 Franklin street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27650	Tomatoes, Republic.....	Austin, Nichols & Co., No. 61 Hudson street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27651	Tomatoes, Harvest.....	Austin, Nichols & Co., No. 61 Hudson street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27662	Tomatoes, Hand Picked.....	Austin, Nichols & Co., No. 61 Hudson street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27663	Tomatoes, Sunbeam.....	Austin, Nichols & Co., No. 61 Hudson street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27700	Tomatoes, Our Cooks'.....	R. C. Williams & Co., No. 56 Hudson street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27701	Tomatoes, Robin Hood.....	R. C. Williams & Co., No. 56 Hudson street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.

27702	Tomatoes, Royal Scarlet.....	R. C. Williams & Co., No. 56 Hudson street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27703	Tomatoes, Trump	R. C. Williams & Co., No. 56 Hudson street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27711	Tomatoes, Princess.....	Koenig & Schuster, No. 380 Greene street.....	.....
27712	Tomatoes, Queen.....	Koenig & Schuster, No. 380 Greene street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27713	Tomatoes, Regent	Koenig & Schuster, No. 380 Greene street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27714	Tomatoes, Pride of Talbot.....	Koenig & Schuster, No. 380 Greene street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27715	Tomatoes, G. & D.....	Andrew Davey, No. 350 Washington street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27716	Tomatoes, Ruby King.....	Andrew Davey, No. 350 Washington street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27717	Tomatoes, Milford Haven.....	Andrew Davey, No. 350 Washington street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27718	Tomatoes, P. & D.....	Andrew Davey, No. 350 Washington street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27719	Tomatoes, Homer.....	Andrew Davey, No. 350 Washington street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27726	Tomatoes, Waverly.....	Seenan Bros., North Moore and Hudson streets.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27727	Tomatoes, Warfield.....	Seenan Bros., North Moore and Hudson streets.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27728	Tomatoes, Checker	Seenan Bros., North Moore and Hudson streets.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27730	Tomatoes, White Rose.....	Seenan Bros., North Moore and Hudson streets.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27740	Tomatoes, Shrewsbury.....	E. C. Hazard & Co., No. 119 Hudson street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27741	Tomatoes, Fairmount	E. C. Hazard & Co., No. 119 Hudson street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27742	Tomatoes, Love Apples.....	E. C. Hazard & Co., No. 119 Hudson street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27753	Tomatoes, Crown Astor	A. F. Beckman & Co., No. 460 Greenwich street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27754	Tomatoes, Gold Rock.. ..	A. F. Beckman & Co., No. 460 Greenwich street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27773	Tomatoes, White Line.....	Edw. Rafter Co., No. 630 Hudson street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27774	Tomatoes, Export.....	Edw. Rafter Co., No. 630 Hudson street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27778	Tomatoes, O. K.....	Robert Hill, No. 348 West Fifty-second street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27779	Tomatoes, Alpha.....	Robert Hill, No. 348 West Fifty-second street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27792	Tomatoes, Extra Family.....	Curcie Bros., No. 138 Franklin street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27793	Tomatoes, Monroe	Curcie Bros., No. 138 Franklin street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27794	Tomatoes, Blue Label.....	Curcie Bros., No. 138 Franklin street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.

Number.	Sample and Brand.	From Whom Purchased.	Results.
27818	Tomatoes, Varick.....	Hewson & Fitzpatrick, No. 254 Greenwich street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27819	Tomatoes, Gypsy Queen.....	Hewson & Fitzpatrick, No. 254 Greenwich street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27902	Tomatoes, Winsome.....	John S. Sills & Co., Thirty-seventh street and { Eleventh avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27903	Tomatoes, Epicure.....	John S. Sills & Co., Thirty-seventh street and { Eleventh avenue.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27925	Tomatoes, Reliable.....	Clark, Chapin & Bushnell, No. 177 Duane street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27946	Tomatoes, Blanelco.....	Nellis & Co., No. 140 Franklin street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27947	Tomatoes, Sale.....	Nellis & Co., No. 140 Franklin street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27949	Tomatoes, Supreme.....	Burton & Davis, No. 198 Franklin street.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.
27729	Tomatoes, Golden Rose.....	Seeman Bros., North Moore and Hudson streets.....	Free from preservatives and artificial coloring matter.

WATERS.

Cellar Water.

Number examined	38
For Division of Inspections, Department of Health.....	18
For Department of Water Supply, Gas & Electricity.....	19
For Hall of Records Building	1

Of these 19 appeared to be underground water; 19 appeared to be Croton water.

Complete Sanitary.

Number 566, Lithia water.

Number 24894, taken from Simpson, Crawford & Simpson Co., Nineteenth street and Sixth avenue.

Result.

Parts by weight per million:

Calcium oxide 153.40, Barium oxide 8.47, Magnesium oxide 4.22, Ferric oxide 1.30, Alumina 20.64, Potassium oxide 112.43, Lithium oxide 4.05, Sodium chloride 40.21, Sulphates 214.02, Silica 15.30, Organic, volatile CO₂, etc., 220.00.

Number.	Brand and Sample.	From Whom Received.	Results.
27307	Avisol.....	O. J. Weeks & Co., No. 91 Murray street.....	Sulphuric acid, 52.28 per cent.; sulphurous acid, 6.27 per cent.; glucose, 8.16 per cent.
26761	Barley, Robinson's.....	Dr. Robert's office.....	Benzoic acid, boric acid or borax, salicylic acid, formaldehyde and poisonous metals absent.
23871	Bean	Mrs. Jennie Miller, No. 179 Norfolk street	Sample is unadulterated.
27667	Chewing gum.....	Division of Inspections, Borough of Queens.....	Free from injurious ingredients.
27758	Chicken feed	Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, Richmond	Free from arsenic, heavy metals, mineral and organic acids and strychnine.
27551	Crown, cigarettes, cinnamon.....	Samuel Margulies, No. 67 East Ninety-ninth street..	Free from nicotine, cocaine and morphine.
27560	Globe, cigarettes, cinnamon.....	Globe Specialty Company, No. 131 Bowery.....	Free from nicotine, cocaine and morphine.
27561	Star, cigarettes, cinnamon.....	Globe Specialty Company, No. 131 Bowery.....	Free from nicotine, cocaine and morphine.
27655	Saul's, cigarettes, cinnamon.....	.....	Free from nicotine, cocaine and morphine.
27147	Water, colored.....	Martin Weiser, No. 1142 Second avenue.....	Alcohol (by weight), 0.16 per cent.; alcohol (by volume), 0.20 per cent.; methyl alcohol, none; acetic acid, 0.83 per cent.
24720	Cream thickener (creamade).....	Division of Inspections.....	Sample contains calcium succrate.
26270	Cream thickener (creamade).....	Division of Inspections.....	Sample is calcium succrate.
27576	Deposit from graveyard urns....	Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, Borough of Richmond	Substance is composed of sandy dirt and particles of vegetation; it is free from copper.
27616	Egg, Korno.....	Gilbert Parker Company, No. 306 Greenwich street..	Protein, 45.94 per cent.; ash, 4.17 per cent.; fats, 39.65 per cent.; free from coloring matter (coal tar dye) and borax and boric acid.
27617	Korno, egg substitute.....	Gilbert Parker Company, No. 306 Greenwich street..	Protein, 52.59 per cent.; ash, 5.67 per cent.; fats, 8.89 per cent.; free from coloring matter (coal tar dye), borax and boric acid.
24533	Fertilizer, fresh.....	Division of Inspections.....	The odor of this sample is not due to gases given off; it is probably due to the impalpable powder.
24534	Fertilizer, screened	Division of Inspections.....	The odor of this sample is not due to gases given off; it is probably due to the impalpable powder.
26023	Filler	A. Lester Heyer, No. 318 East Thirty-ninth street....	Sample consists of starch.
26421	Filler, sausage.....	M. Zimmerman & Co., No. 318 East Houston street ..	Sample is made up of starch; borax and sulphites absent.
26769	Flour, bull meat	C. M. Webster, No. 39 Pearl street.....	Sample composed of flour (used as a filler).
27614	Flour, Korno potato.....	Gilbert Parker Company, No. 306 Greenwich street..	Starch present; mineral matter (as a filler), none.
27838	Gelatine	Henry Heide, Hudson and Vandam streets.....	Contains 0.143 per cent. sulphurous anhydride.
27839	Gelatine	Henry Heide, Hudson and Vandam streets.....	Contains 0.131 per cent. sulphurous anhydride.
27840	Gelatine	Henry Heide, Hudson and Vandam streets.....	Contains 0.184 per cent. sulphurous anhydride.

27178	Berlin Health Extract.....	Commissioner's office.....	Caramel present; free from caffeine, proteins, alkaloids and poisonous metals; ash, 0.11 per cent.
26767	Lard tallow purifier.....	C. M. Webster, No. 39 Pearl street.....	Carbonate and chlorides present.
25363	Liquid in glass.....	Moritz R. Arcelli, No. 525 Sixth street.....	Free from volatile, vegetable and mineral poison.
25463	Liquid, white.....	C. Eisenberg, No. 1281 Madison avenue.....	Free from wood alcohol.
24924	Lactalbamin.....	Commissioner's office.....	Moisture, 3.36 per cent.; ash, 5.34 per cent.; fat, 6.36 per cent.; proteid, 13.31 per cent.; milk sugar (by difference), 71.63 per cent.
25654	Milk powder, "Wimmer's".....	Commissioner's office.....	Moisture, 20.13 per cent.; ash, 7.96 per cent.; fat, 14.35 per cent.; proteid, 20.11 per cent.; milk sugar (by difference), 37.45 per cent.
27083	Milk powder, "Trumilk".....	Commissioner's office.....	Moisture, 2.54 per cent.; ash, 6.23 per cent.; fat, 24.91 per cent.; proteid, 27.04 per cent.; milk sugar (by difference), 39.28 per cent.
27116	Milk powder, "Trumilk".....	Commissioner's office (by request).....	Moisture, 2.10 per cent.; ash, 5.70 per cent.; fat, 20.60 per cent.; proteid, 25.06 per cent.; milk sugar (by difference), 37.54 per cent.
27117	Milk powder, "Trumilk".....	Commissioner's office (by request).....	Moisture, 2.46 per cent.; ash, 8.18 per cent.; fat, 1.22 per cent.; proteid, 33.47 per cent.; milk sugar (by difference), 54.67 per cent.
27118	Milk powder, "Trumilk".....	Commissioner's office (by request).....	Moisture, 2.45 per cent.; ash, 6.08 per cent.; fat, 26.32 per cent.; proteid, 25.70 per cent.; milk sugar (by difference), 39.45 per cent.
25793	Metal polish.....	Dr. Wilson.....	Sample is a mixture of magnesium oxide and kerosene oil.
26731	Nut's veiling.....	R. H. Macy & Co., Thirty-fourth street and Broadway.....	Sample is wool.
25868	Nuts, maple.....	Samuel Schwartz, No. 187 Norfolk street.....	Sample unadulterated.
25870	Nuts, Turkish.....	Samuel Schwartz, No. 187 Norfolk street.....	Sample unadulterated.
25870	Nuts, pistache.....	Samuel Schwartz, No. 187 Norfolk street.....	Sample unadulterated.
27237	Paint.....	Mr. Naughton.....	Sample is made up of linseed oil and lead carbonate.
27737	Rozsa, Paprica.....	Adolph Pollak, No. 400 East Seventy-fourth street.....	Moisture, 5.75 per cent.; ash, 8.51 per cent.; ether extract, 14.10 per cent.; volatile ether extract, 2.25 per cent.
27410	Paraffin.....	Leo Benjamin, No. 1743 Avenue A.....	Sample is paraffin; melting point, 47 degrees C.
27432	Paste, Cremolin strawberry.....	Leo Benjamin, No. 1743 Avenue A.....	Calcium carbonate, cane sugar and artificial coloring matter present; preservatives absent.
27433	Paste, Cremolin pistache.....	Leo Benjamin, No. 1743 Avenue A.....	Calcium carbonate, cane sugar and artificial coloring matter present; preservatives absent.
27434	Paste, Cremolin banana.....	Leo Benjamin, No. 1743 Avenue A.....	Calcium carbonate, cane sugar and artificial coloring matter present; preservatives absent.
27618	Paste, Furuka.....	American Paste Company, No. 1402 Broadway.....	Fats present in small quantity; reducing sugar present; starch present in small quantity; gums soluble in absolute alcohol absent.

Miscellaneous.

Number.	Brand and Sample.	From Whom Received.	Results.
27518	Candy polisher.....	Henry Heide, No. 84 Vandam street.....	Artificial color (coal tar) present; minerals none.
24859	Plum pudding.....	Dr. Robert's office.....	Arsenic, antimony, tin, lead none; alkaloids none.
26682	Poultry wash.....	Selner Bros., No. 1989 Third avenue.....	Free from boric acid, borax, formaldehyde, benzoic and salicylic acids.
26683	Poultry wash.....	Berthol & Landauer, No. 1907 Third avenue.....	Free from boric acid, borax, formaldehyde, benzoic and salicylic acids.
26684	Poultry wash.....	Independent Beef Co., No. 2277 Third avenue.....	Free from boric acid, borax, formaldehyde, benzoic and salicylic acids.
27615	Korno, shortening compound.....	Gilbert Parker Co., No. 366 Greenwich street.....	Iodine no. 97.3, melting point $41^{\circ}-45^{\circ}$, solidifying point $43^{\circ}-39^{\circ}$, maumene No. 166, refractive index 1.453 at 69° gives Halphen's reaction for cotton-seed oil.
26191	Salt peter.....	Commissioner's office.....	Sample consists of the chlorides and nitrates of sodium and potassium.
27511	Snuff.....	O. C. Weinman, No. 173 Seventh avenue.....	Free from alkaloids, cocaine, salicylic and benzoic acids, borax or boric acid.
27513	Shellac.....	Henry Heide, No. 84 Vandam street.....	Contains wood alcohol.
27514	Shellac.....	Henry Heide, No. 84 Vandam street.....	Contains wood alcohol.
27437	Exhibit A soy-thick.....	United States Treasury Department.....	Sp. gr. 1.4181 at 155°C ., total solids 72.60 per cent., ash 7.67 per cent., ash soluble in water practically all; protein 1.714 per cent., sugar 21.8 per cent., ether extract yields no recognizable substance by taste or odor; protein by 6.25 x kjehldal N.
27438	Exhibit B soy-thin.....	United States Treasury Department.....	Sp. gr. 1.2635 at 155°C ., total solids 36.74 per cent., ash 25.02 per cent., ash soluble in water, practically all; protein 3.73 per cent., sugar none; ether extract yields no recognizable substance by taste or odor; protein by 6.25 x kjehldal N.
27620	Soy-thick.....	United States Treasury Department.....	Sp. gr. 1.4166° at 155°C ., total solids 73.16 per cent., ash 9.72 per cent., ash soluble in water practically all; protein 1.401 per cent., sugar 22.8 per cent., ether extract yields no recognizable substance by taste or odor; protein by 6.25 x kjehldal N.
27621	Soy-thin.....	United States Treasury Department.....	Sp. gr. 1.2669 at 155°C ., total solids 37.12 per cent., ash 22.23 per cent., ash soluble in water (partially all); protein 3.83 per cent., sugar none; ether extract yields no recognizable substance by taste or odor; protein by 6.25 x kjehldal N.
27622	Soy-thick.....	Detective Bureau.....	Sp. gr. 1.4202 at 155°C ., total solids 72.97 per cent., ash 8.01 per cent., ash soluble in water, practically all; protein 9.77 per cent., sugar 22.5 per cent., ether extract yields no recognizable substance by taste or odor; protein by 6.25 x kjehldal N.

27623	Soy thin.....	Detective Bureau.....	Sp. gr. 1.2763 at 155°C., total solids 40-25 per cent., ash 24.94 per cent., ash soluble in water, practically all protein 8.46 per cent., sugar none, ether extract gives no recognizable substance by taste or odor; protein by 6.25 x kjeldahl N.
27646	Sewage A.....	Commissioner's office.....	Odor of sample resembles naphtha; sample begins to distil at 35° C., the distillate does not flash when warmed and a match is applied; sample contains light naphtha in traces.
27647	Sewage B.....	Commissioner's office.....	Odor of sample resembles naphtha; sample begins to distil at 38° C., the distillate does not flash when warmed and a match is applied; sample contains a trace of light naphtha.
27648	Sewage D.....	Commissioner's office.....	Odor of sample (very faintly) resembles naphtha; sample begins to distil at 48° C.; the distillate does not flash when warmed and a match is applied.
27649	Sewage E.....	Commissioner's office.....	Odor of sample contains trace of very light naphtha.
27650	Sewage F.....	Commissioner's office.....	Odor of sample resembles naphtha; the sample begins to distil at 42° C.; distillate does not flash when warmed and a match is applied; sample contains a trace of light naphtha.
26764	Saltze (Konservirung), D.....	Commissioner's office.....	Odor of sample resembles naphtha; sample begins to distil at 55° C.; distillate does not flash when warmed and match is applied; sample contains a trace of light naphtha.
26765	Saltze (Konservirung), red.....	C. M. Webster, No. 37 Pearl street.....	Nitrates, chlorides and sulphates present.
28002	Salt solution.....	C. M. Webster, No. 37 Pearl street.....	Nitrates, chlorides and sulphates present.
28003	Salt solution.....	.....	Sp. gr. at 60° F. (pycnometer) 1.0277; corresponding reading B. of H.; lactometer 95.5; standard lactometer at 50° F. 96.0.
28004	Salt solution.....	.....	Sp. gr. at 60° F. (by pycnometer) 1.0307, corresponding reading B. of H. lactometer 106. Standard lactometer at 50° F. 106.5.
25269	Turpentine.....	Department of Corrections.....	Sp. gr. at 60° F. (by pycnometer) 1.0341, corresponding reading B. of H. lactometer 118. Standard lactometer at 50° F. 117.
24513	Soda (washing).....	Gustav Peterson, No. 247 West Sixtieth street.....	Sp. gr. 0.862 pale yellow color. 75 per cent. distills between 308° F. and 330° F.; 25 per cent. distills above 330° F.
24878	Soda (washing).....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Sample contains carbon dioxide 51.98 per cent. calculated 52.38 per cent.
24905	Soda (washing).....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Alkali (calculated as carbonate) 87.50 per cent. chlorides present.
24906	Soda (washing).....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Alkali (calculated as carbonate) 87.50 per cent. chlorides present.
24907	Soda (washing).....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Alkali (calculated as carbonate) 81.50 per cent. chlorides present.
24908	Soda (washing).....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Alkali (calculated as carbonate) 83.50 per cent. chlorides present.
		Bellevue Hospital.....	Alkali (calculated as carbonate) 85.00 per cent. chlorides present.

Number.	Brand and Sample.	From Whom Received.	Results.
25010	Soda (washing).....	Bellevue Hospital.....	Alkali (calculated as carbonate) 88.50 per cent.
26768	Soda (washing) Ozo.....	C. H. Webster, No. 37 Pearl street.....	chlorides present. Sample composed of soap containing large amount of alkaline carbonates.
27152	White lead, Atlantic.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	Sample free from adulteration.
27153	White lead, Harrison.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	Sample too small in quantity to make proper determinations.
27408	White lead, Harrison.....	Kingston Avenue Hospital.....	Sample free from adulterations.
24868	Urine.....	Drug Laboratory.....	Free from sugar and albumen.
24893	Urine.....	Dr. Shields.....	Sp. gr. 1.022; free from sugar and albumen.
25013	Urine.....	Dr. Robert's Office.....	Free from sugar and albumen.
25249	Urine.....	Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, Bronx.....	Free from sugar and albumen.
25645	Urine.....	Dr. Guilfooy.....	Free from sugar and albumen.
26360	Urine.....	Dr. Shield.....	Sp. gr. 1.017; free from sugar and albumen.
27305	Glucose.....	F. G. Brewster & Co., No. 366 East Sixty-first street.....	Free from sulphuric acid and bi-sulphite of soda.
27451	Glucose and sugar mixture.....	Advance Novelty Co., No. 629 East Sixteenth st.....	Contains sulphuric and sulphurous acids.
25389	Celery.....	Eliz. McCabe, No. 240 East Nineteenth street.....	Sample coated with several patches of greenish color; tests for arsenic and copper gave negative results.

Number of babcock flasks tested.....	142
Number of lactometers tested.....	217
Number of thermometers tested.....	140

